PEEKLY SALE AT TION. are filled with a tremen TURE.

and Dining-Room Wool Carpets, NOS.

STATE. NCE LOTS. between Eighteenth and Wood-sta. Lots 66 to 75 in-by 125 feet each. p. m., on the Grounds. y eligibly situated in a rap-od, near churches, schools, sidence Purposes, to Ashland-av, within three to peremptory. No reserve will be announced at sale, units of

ERS & CO., nd 175 Randolph-st HOODS, hing Goods, etc., RE & CO.,

SDAY m., TRADE SALE

Ware. 25 casks American wa and Yellow Ware. As-ated Ware. merchants. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs. ERS & CO., 21. at 9 o'clock, Trade Sale CASES D SHOES, OTS AND SHOES,

rade Catalogue. oNAMARA, Auctioneer. ES MEETINGS. STERN RAILWAY CO., Ew Yosz, April 24, 1879. stockholders and bondho'd-election of Directors, pur-transaction of such other said meeting, will be held in Chicago, on Thursday, m. Transfer-books close Bondholders will authen-BERT KEEP, President

G CARDS. NOTES & CARDS. Elegant Styles, Shortest Notice, Least Money. Stationery and Fine

F ALL KINDS. IOVEY & CO., DIES.

TON ICE COMPANY,

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1879-TWELVE PAGES

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c. THE BANKRUPT AUCTION SALE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND JEWELRY. , STOCK OF

VOLUME XXXIX.

Challed Proposals when he accept the found to the Commissioners of Cook County, at the office of County Commissioners of Cook County, at the office of County Commissioners of Cook County, at the office of the Gerk Room 4 Criminal Court Building and 1 sciock p. m., of Monday, May 23, for the interest of the County for the season commencing stations of the county for the season commencing ag. 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1830, as follows:

HARD COAL, jarge and sunall egg. 2000 teems at the NORMAL SCHOOL, at Engle-

institutions above named.

PROPOSALS to be made for the different institutions scatterly, and as a whole. The Board of Commissions repartiely, and as a whole. The Board of Commissions with the accompanied by a bonde of \$300 with
All bids must be accompanied by a bonde of \$300 with
at least we markles to be conditioned upon the bid being awarded to their entering into a contract.

Bids must be addressed "Facel Supply Committee on Pablic Service, Boom a Criminal Courtmittee on Pablic Service, Boom a Criminal Courtmittee on Pablic Service.

E. F. C. KLOKKE,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

QUATERNATER-GENERAL'S OPPICE,

WARRINGTON, D. C., MARCH SI, 1870,

PORGAL, IN ITPIDICATE, ARE hereby invited for

fleadshores for Soldiers' Graves, in private

city connectence, as provided by the law ap
reary 3, 1870, of which the following is as

PROPOSALS FOR GRADING
AND PAYING A PURTION OF STATE-ST.,
Sealed management

PROPOSALS FOR STATION-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

May 17, 1879.

led Proposals will be received at this Department
12 o'clock m. Monday, June 18, 1879. For furnishalionary for the De partment of the Interior durte fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

It forms of Proposals, showing the terms and esdequantities required, together with circulars
ag thereto, will be furnished on application to
Department.

Department.

Department.

Domain must be addressed to the Secretary of the for, and indorsed. "Proposals for Stationery." contract will be awarded under this advertisement an appropriation shall have been made by Conform the purchase of the stationery required. C. SCHUKZ. Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,

S Wall-st, New ork, April 24, 1879.

The manal meeting of the stockholders and bondholders the company, for the election of Directors, puries to law, and for the transaction of such other means at may come before said meeting, will be held the office of the company, in Chicago, on Thursday, as hert, at 1 o'clock p. m. Transfer-books close of 30 and reopen June 9. Bondholders will authenticate the transaction bonds by the production of the company of th

and reopen June 9. Bondholders will suther the their voting bonds by registration. ALBERT KEEP, President. LL SYKKS, Secretary.

RTH GERMAN LLOYD.

N. I., every Thursday. First Cabin, \$60 cording to accommodation. Second Cabin,

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STATE LINE

JAMES WARRACK, General Western Manager 196 Randolph-st., Chicago untin Baldwin & Co., Gen'l Ag'ts, 72 Broadway, N. 3.

CALES.

EDUCATIONAL.

HEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC
SCHOOL OF YALE COLLEGE.
Course in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil at 7 name inguseering in Agriculture, Botany, Zox 3, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in General Scientification, the mail of the control of the country, History, cit. For particulars address, PROF. GEORGE J. BRUSH, PROF. GEORGE J. BRUSH,

HOTEL BRISTOL.

5th-sv. and 42d-st., New York,

DYEING AND CLEANING.

Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED at Criding exposes. Supressed Cally West Maddenson and Clothes! Chicage 107 North States, States, March States, Santia, Santi

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

M. KRONBERG, STILL CONTINUES, at 167 STATE-ST., under Palmer House. 3 Sales each day at 10 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auctioneers.

222 WABASH-AV. The ONLY Furniture Store in

Chicago with an Entire New Stock

HOUSE, at Jefferson (cars run within three miles).

HARD COAL, large and small egg, 500 tool (secteding about 50 tools range) in the face (secteding about 50 tools range) in the JALL AND CRI MINAL COURT HULLD-INGS, Commissioners' Recoms, Probate Court, and Recorder's Office.

WILMINGTON, INDIANA RLOCK, BRIAR HILL, or ERIE COAL, 5,000 tons, more of less, so orders for outdoor relief by the COUNTY AGENT, in half-too lots.

PROPOSALS will also be received for TWIOE the number of TONS mentioned above, of Wilmington, Indiana Block, Briar Hill or Erie Coal, for each of the different melintisms above named. All kinds of Furniture to furnish a house from garret to cellar, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE PURSES OF EVERY ONE.

We carry the largest line of Of-fice Desks and Chairs in the city, at prices never before equaled.

We sell the BEST PATENT
ROCKER in the world.

All Goods Guaranteed. Nothing but First-Class Goods Handled. No trouble to show goods. Call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

OOLBY & WIRTS is of the late firm of

WIRTS & SCHOLLE, 222 WABASH-AV., Bet. Adams and Jackson-sts.

roposals for the Construction of a Life-Boat Stacalled proposals will be received at this office until
dinesday, the 28th day of May, 1879, for the connection of a life-boat station as Manistee, Mich. The
life mass the completed, ready for occupancy, on
seriore sept. 1, 1879.

The serior of the serior of the serior of the sum
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as security for the faithsectormance thorsof as may be required. If his hid
excepted to by a deport of Smoot Philips States curcy or bonds, to be resurred to the unsuccessful bits
after the award of the contract, and to the "accessbidder after his contract and bond for the faithful
formance of the terms thereof shall be approved by
Secretary of the Treasury.

Decifications and bians, and forms of proposal and
d. can be obtained at the office of the Collector of
comes at Chicago: of W. B. Louttit, Superintendent
eleventh Life-saving District, Grand Haven, Mich.;
Leye. J. B. Herryman, U. S. B. M., No. 18 Broad-Use only the BEST materials, employ hone but SKILLED help in their manufacturing department, and 'produce' goods not EQUALED in QUALITY. FINISH, and PRICE.

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CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS. NICKEL PLATING.

Cast. J. H. Merryman, U. S. B. M., No. 18 Broady, New York; and upon application to this office.

Ill proposais must be indorsed. "Proposal for the
astruction of a Life-Boat Station at Manistos, Mich."

addressed to the General Superintendest. United
ates Life-Saving Service, Washington, D. C.
the right to reject any orali bida or to waive defecta,
it is deemed for the best interests of the Government
do so, is reserved.

S. I. KIMSALU,
General Superintendent. ORE, ILL.
proposals will be received by the undersigned
proposals will be received by the undersigned
turnay, June 7, 1879, for grading and paving
tion of State-at., in the City of Sycamore, lyween Mappe and California-sta., being 578
cording to plans and specifications in the hands
atersigned copies of which can be seen on apthe shore work. The right to reject any or
a expressly reserved, and the successful bidder
required to enter into bonds for the fathful
ance of the contract.

ALONZO ELL WOOD,
Chairman of the Committee. NICKEL PLATING.

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The CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS The CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS having been appointed Exclusive Agents in this territory for the use of the inventions patented by Dr. Isaac Adams, Jr., W. H. Remington, and Edward Weston, the validity of which have been fully sustained by the various U. S. Courts. This is to notify all interested that settlement for the past infringement and applications for license for the future, under said patents, must be made to our only authorized agents. The Chicago Nickel Works, J. HALL DOW, President, at their office, No. 99 Ohio-st., Chicago.

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A. J. FORBES, Gen. Agt.

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FIRM CHANGES. COPARTNERSHIP. I have this day associated with me in business my son, Edward L.

Ryerson. JOSEPH T. RYERSON. The firm name hereafter will be Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Iron Merchants and Special Agents.

JOSEPH T. RYERSON,

EDWARD L. RYERSON.

COFFEES,

OF

The House Engaged Another Entire Day on the Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON.

Much Useless Talk Indulged In and Little Progress Made.

Small Likelihood of the Bill Passing at the Present Ses-

Senator Kellogg Pluckily Confronting the Democratic Conspirators.

The Democratic States'-Rights Bill Again Crowded Out in the House.

House Republicans Decide to Allow No More General Legislation.

The Legislative Bill from the Senate to Be Voted on Without Debate.

Substance of the Examiner's Report on the Chicago German National.

> THE SILVER BILL. FIVE HOURS OF DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22 .- Mr. Warner Republicans prevented a further consideration of the bill to cripple the jurisdiction of the throughout the morning,—a policy which they are likely to follow for some time. After that Mr. Warner, always impatient, pressed his Silver bill to the consideration of the House, and, after five hours of wrangling, the House adourned, leaving the bill practically where sit was at the beginning of the session. An amend-ment was adopted providing that the silver bullion certificates to be issued might be of as small denomination as \$5. The vote on this mendment was 118 yeas and 100 nays. There was a long debate over the provision that certifi-cates for colo and bullion in the Treasury may counted as a part of the lawful money reserve of National banks. Conger declared that such a oposition was

Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, characterized the entire bill as a direct and shameless attack ipon the National credit, as full of crudities nd ridiculous inconsistencies, and in the direction of prestice repudiction CHITTENDEN

called it a monstrous measure of inflation, which people with being knaves or fools. He said that the bonds which were paid for in gold a year ago it was now proposed to pay in certificates. ased upon bullion alone. It was a scoundrell act. Turning to Mr. Springer, Chittenden said that if he should borrow a horse from him and next day return him a mule he would think him damned scoundrel, -at which exhibition of prof the Hovernment, Chittenden continued, should violate its contract, it would be a damned coundrel, -at which there was renewed laughter The laugh was longer and londer when Chit-tenden, being charged with profanity, gravely lenied that he had uttered a word of it. THE JOKE OF HIS CASE

was that he is one of the most quiet men in the House, but his judignation over the Silver bill is so great that he uses these plain words altois so great that he uses these plain words alto-gether unconsciously. Finally the eighth sec-tion was amended so as to contain the follow-ing propositions: That the Treasury be re-quired to receive deposits of gold and silver coin in bullion in sums of not less than \$30, and to issue certificates there for of no smaller denomination than \$5, the ertificates to be received at par for all dues to the United States, including imposts, and to be issued at the average market value of bullion in standard silver dollars at New York or San Francisco, the week preceding the deposit of bullion, the gold and silver bullion which is deposited, by return of the certificates, to be car-ried and paid out the same as other money. Warner was first compelled by the Republica Warner was first compelled by the Republicans to allow debate, although he insisted on applying the gag, and then to drop from the bill the proposition to issue flat certificates to the amount of 20 per cent above the bullion deposited. A motion to table the whole section was defeated—yeas, 99; nays, 116. Ewing then came to the rescue of Warner by a proposition to modify the section, but it was found that the previous question was operating. Pending a wrangle over that suboperating. Pending a wrangle over that sub-ject, the House adjourned. To-morrow is pri-vate-bill day, and it is possible that the Silver bill will not come up again until Saturday. THE EIGHTH SECTION.

THE HIGHTH SECTION.
TO the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—Consideration was resumed of the Warner Silver bill, and the House agreed to the Committee amendment to the bill, which provides that certificates of deposit shall be in denominations of not less than \$5, ustead of \$10, as originally provided in the

\$5, ustead of \$10, as originally provided in the bill.

The question then recurred upon the next Committee amendment, providing that certificates of deposit may be computed as part of the lawful money reserve of National banks.

After some colloquy it was decided that debate should be allowed on the eighth section.

Mr. Conger opposed the amendment, and called attention to the danger of allowing National banks to count as part of their legal reserve the certificate provided for in the eighth section, 20 per cent of which might be issued beyond the coin and bullion in the Treasury. He characterized them as "fat" certificates.

Mr. Buckner asked Mr. Conger whether he would have any objection to the provision if that part as to 20 per cent additional were stricken out.

mr. Conger replied that, if there was such an opportunity to amend the section, it would remove that objection.

Mr. Buckner—We propose to do that.

Mr. Conger—That shows the folly of moving the previous question on the section.

Mr. Warner expressed his willingness to vote for an amendment to strike out that 20 per cent provision.

Mr. Conger expressed his satisfaction at wit-

ground that it would drive gold out of the country, and inaugurate a reckless system of specu

try, and inaugurate a reckless system of speculation.

Mr. Buckner did not approve of the eighth section of the bill as it stood, and he hoped it would be maferially amended. He would amend the section so as to provide that builtion might be deposited in the brabet minus, instead of having it sent to New York or Philadelphia. He opposed the amendment of the Committee in regard to the reserve of National banks.

Mr. Springer, referring to the depricating remarks made about the silver dollar being inconvenient, recalled the fact that the gentleman from New York (Chittenden) had demanded last year from the Clerk's desk gold for his \$10-bill.

Had that gentleman gone for his gold now that he could get it? He (Springer) thought not. When the gentleman knew that he could obtain gold he did not want it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Springer's remarks Mr. Chittenden, amid a good deal of laughter, crossed the aisle and showed Mr. Springer an eagle to prove that he had obtained gold for his \$10-bill.

Mr. Hawley expressed his dissatisfaction with the whole bill.

Mr. Springer—The law under which these

Mr. Hawley expresses as the whole bill.

Mr. Springer—The law under which these bonds were issued provides in terms that the bonds shall be discharged incoin of the standard value then in existence. I defy the gentleman from Connecticut (Hawley) to point to any act that ever fixed a different contract for the issuered of those bonds. ing of those bonds.

Mr. Sapp—Did not the Government sell all those bonds for a premium in greenbacks

AND POCKET THE DIFFERENCE! Mr. Springer—That may be true, but the law stands on the statute-book, and there can be no contract for the sale of those bonds except in pursuance of the law.

Mr. Sapp—Would it be honorable in the Government to sell those bonds on a gold basis and then turn around and pay them on a depreciated hasis?

Mr. Sapp—Would it be honorable in the Government to sell those bonds on a gold basis and then turn around and pay them on a depreciated basis?

Mr. Springer—It is nonorable for the Government to carry out the coutract, and it is illegal and dishonorable for any officer of the Government to make a different contract than that authorized by law. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The law which authorizy for issuing them, and that law says that the bonds shall be paid in coin of the weight and fineness then established by law. That weight was 25 8-100 grains of gold and 412½ grains of silver. The holders of bonds takes that statute with him, and takes nothing else. The holders of bonds know that well, because at the last session of Congress a concurrent resolution (offered by Senator Matthews) was adopted which served a notice on all holders of these bonds that they were payable in silver dollars of 419½ grains each, and since that notice was served more bonds have been taken than ever before.

Mr. Chittenden informed Mr. Springer that on Jau. 2 last he had presented his \$10 bill at the Sub-Treasury and had received gold for it, "and now," said he, suiting the action to the word, "I present the gold-piece as a historical record to the gentleman from North Carolina" (Steele). [Laughter.]

Continuing, he said: "There is not a word in any dictionary that I have ever read which fitly expresses the folly and andactly of the authors of this measure for corrupting and inflating the currency. [Laughter.] It fairly out-Herods Herod. It implies that a majority of the American people are knaves or fools. [Continued laughter.] As to argument with the proposers of this measure of inflation, you might as well argue with mad bulls. [Laughter.] As an executor I own \$7,000 4½ percent bonds, for when I paid the Government from Illinots (Springer) and offer him a bad mule in return he will say that I am a damned scoundrel [shouts of laughter], and so I say that the Government of the United States is a damned scoundrel if it pays me

ever proposed
In a civilized Legislature. There is not a member of the House who votes for this bill that will not repent of it in dust and ashes, provided he is subject to the honest sense of American people. I thank the great God who made this country that there is no more chance of this bill passing than there is of the country sinking into the bottomless pit of degredation. Laughter and applause.]
Mr. Warner argued that the provision about

20 per cent was in the existing law as applying to gold, and the only object of the Committee on Comage was to extend the provision to silver. He had no objection, however, to its

tee on Comage was to extend the provision to silver. He had no objection, however, to its being struck out.

Mr. Cannon reminded the gentleman from New York (Chittenden), who had grown eloquent over the \$7,000 bonds of his widow, that there were other widows and orphans in the country besides his who had to pay taxes, and he hoped that equal and effect justice would be done. [Applause.]

After some further discussion the question on the amendment that certificates may be computed as part of the lawful money reserve of National banks was rejected without a division.

Mr. Warner offered an amendment providing that geld or silver buillion which shall become the property of the Government by the return of certificates to the Treasury in payment of dues shall be coined and pail out the same as other money. Adopted.

Mr. Buckner offered an amendment to the eighth section making the minimum denomination of certificates \$20 instead of \$5: striking out the provision that the amount of certificates shall not exceed by more than 20 per cent the amount of coin and builion in the Treasury; and adding a provision that all certificates for gold or silver buillion shall be issued

AT THE MARKET VALUE of such bullion at the City of New York at the time of deposit.

Mr. Garfield said that the law in reference to gold certificates should have been passed at a time when the Government was anxious to get, by every means it could, all the gold possible into the Treasury. It had invited the people who hal gold bullion to come into the Treasury and deposit it in order to strengthen the Government. The 20 per cent arrangement had been made in consequence of the necessities of the Government at a time when there had been a very small outstanding volume of paper money. Now, when there was a vast volume of that money; when the financial affairs of the country were adjusted on the basis of maintaining that volume at par, it was proposed to reenact that old clause of 1863 injecting into it silver bullion and coin. What were the certificates to be issued for? The bill did not say they should be called gold certificates, or silver certificates, or even coin certificates. It was absolutely and hopelessly of such bullion at the City of New York at the

INDEPINITE AND UNCERTAIN. INDEFINITE AND UNCERTAIN.

It did not say whether a man depositing silver bullion could get certificates at 412% grains to the dollar, and he boped that his colleague (Warner) would not demand the previous question until he had taken three or four days to explain his great financial views. The amendment of the gentleman from Missouri (Buckner) made the section less

UTTERLY AND ABSOLUTELY BAD, but the only safe thing to be done with the sec-

UTTERLY AND ABSOLUTELY BAD, but the only safe thing to be done with the section was to strike it out entirely. It was not even necessary to the general scope of the bill, except that the bill was now so absurd that it even necessary to the general scope of the bill, except that the bill was now so absurd that it was made more perfect as a speciman of absurdity by leaving it man by striking it out.

Mr. Warner said that the law now provided that coin and buillion deposited for or representing certificates of deposit should be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Any man who had any sense knew that that meant that bullion was represented by the certificate, and that no man could claim gold for a certificate for which he had deposited silver. His colleague (Garfield) had better look at the law before he went off in a rare about the insanity of the eighth section. No man was more responsible for victous legislation, of which that law was a part, than his colleague, and he ought to be the last person to criticize gentlemen who now proposed to correct those errors.

Mr. Belford offered an amendment for the reception of builtion at the tranch mint at Denver and the issue of certificates therefor. Adopted. The crevious question was then seconded on the section, and, pending amendments thereto, Mr. Ewing offered an amendment to Mr. Buckner's amendment providing that certificates of deposit shall be issued at the average market value of bullion

in New York and San Francisco for the week preceding such deposit. This was accepted by Mr. Buckner and incorporated in his amendment.

of the bill providing that cartificates shall be issued in payment of interest on the public debt. Rejected.

The next amendment was one offered some time ago by Mr. Lounsbury, striking out the whole section. This was rejected—yeas, 90; nays, 116.

Mesars. Bliss, Covert, Deuster, Martin (Del.), Morrison, Morse, and O'Reilly (Democrats) voted in the affirmative. and Messrs. Belford, Daggett. Fort, and Kelley (Republicans) in the negative.

Daggett, Fort, and Kelley (Republicans) in the negative.

Mr. Ewing asked leave to amend the section as amended by Mr. Buckner, by inserting in the lieu of the words "standard silver dollars," as they occur in that part of the amendment which was incorporated on his motion, "standard coin of like metal." To this objection was made, and Mr. Ewing moved to reconsider the vote by which Buckner's amendment was adopted, for the purpose, as he stated, of making the change he had indicated.

Mr. Conger moved to lay that motion on the table, and the yeas and nays were ordered, pending which, on motion of Mr. Red, the House—veas, 106; nays, 104—adjourned.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES. DEBATE ON THE BILL IN THE SENATE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON: D. C., May 22.—The bill to pre-

vent the spread of epidemic diseases occupied the entire attention of the Senate to-day, the debate upon it lasting nearly five hours. When the subject was formerly discussed the opposi tion to the bill first reported was so form that the matter was recommitted to the Committee specially appointed to consider it, and overcome all objections. Mr. Harris introduced a substitute two weeks ago, and it was this that the Senate considered to-day. The principal features of the bill were that it provided for the ounishment in United States Courts of all vio-ations of State Boards of Health, and makes the enalty a lien upon the vessel. If the bill was

IT IS A FAILURE.

The opposition to it to-day was fully as determined as before, and the speeches that were made against it demonstrated plainly not only hat the bill was defective, but that it was unconstitutional. For instance, Senator Logan and others opposed the proposition to put at the disposal of an experimental, inexperienced National Board of Health a half million dollars, when \$200,000 was amply sufficient; and also deprecated the theory of establishing a National Board with such extended jurisdiction, for, according to the proposed bill, this Board over-rides all others, and has exclusive control over-the sanitary affairs of States that have no overthe sanitary affairs of States that have no quar

Mr. Hoar made the point that the bill was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it professed to punish offenses against State daws in United States Courts. It was shown that New York, Massachusetts, and other States have at their THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—There is a decided disposition on the Republican side of the House to prevent the consideration of any general legislation after the disposal of the Warner Sliver bill, and prominent members of the party said to-day there was no doubt but that the Republicans would follow this course if an attempt should be made to take up any other measures which had been reported by the Committees the present session other than those making appropriations for the army and executive branches of the Government. To accomplish this the Kepublicans will have to refrain from voting, which will leave the House without a quorum.

INSTITUTED QUARANTINE SYSTEMS which have served as a barrier to the introduc-tion of contagious and infectious diseases, and it was suggested that the Southern States should wants Uncle Sam to pay the expenses of the sanitary arrangements, although jealous of Federal interference with the rights of any of the citizens of the Southern States. Nor would any less sum than half a million of dollars sat thus set State sovereignty at defiance. A propo thus set State sovereignty at denance. A proposition to reduce this large sum one-half was voted down, and the indications are that the bill will be put through the Senate to-morrow very much as reported. It takes away all power from the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, and gives it to the National Board of Health, and provides that

showed that, by making the penalty a lien on the vessel, stockholders who were innocent would be placed at the mercy of any reckiess their property. The most telling part of Mr. Conkling's speech was his arraignment of the South for its neglect in not making quarantine of laws. He alluded to the shotgun quarantine of laws. He slided to the shogun quarantile of Arkansas, and spoke of Mississippi and other States, with the stench of foul disease at their doors, too indolent to pass their own laws, our running to Congress to obtain National aid. He was very severe, and, after challenging any Sen-ator on the floor to give him the reason of this, and receiving no reply, he said he knew the reaand receiving no reply, he said he knew the rea-son, but that was one of the occasions when it was not wholesome to tell the whole of the

SENATOR KELLOGG.

HOW HE IS MEETING THE CONSPIRATORS. Special Dispatch '2 The Tribuna,
Washington, D. C., May 22.—Senstor Kellogg will reply to the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the number of wit lesses he wishes to summon in the contest with Mr. Spofford, holding the ground already taken by himself and his friends that his title to his eat has been affirmed by the Senate, and he has herefore nothing to prove. This being the case he will only summon such witnesses as may be necessary in rebuttal of the testimony brought fore, designate the number of the witnesses which he may find it necessary to examine on his side until he knows the character of the evidence against him. The unexpected aggressiveness of Senator Kellogg, effort thus far in the debate to blacken his personal record, or throw doubt upon the regularity of the proceedings by which he was elected to the Senate, inspire confidence among the Re-publicans that if the conspirators against him attempt to carry out their original plan to un-seat him, the act will be a disastrous one for them. Senator Kellogg's friends say that he is amply prepared to meet his antagonists upon any issue they may choose to make.

FERNANDO WOOD.

AN UNPORTUNATE SLIP OF THE TONGUE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—Fernando
Wood has lost something of his customary disand Means Committee is reported to have made a speech which fully discloses the Democrata' a speech which fully discloses the Democrats' reasons for desiring a repeal of the Election laws. Mr. Wood's remarks were made in connection with a resolution which he had introduced to provide for final adjournment. He then said that it was useless to expect that Congress and the President could agree on pending political issues. He said that the President would not sign any will that Congress would pass, and that Congress bill that Congress would pass, and that Congres was equally determined not to be content with any measure which the President would be

with any measure which the President would be likely to approve. A compromise he considered impossible, and he said, in addition, that no proposition which could be made that did not involve the repeal or modification of the Election laws could possibly be entertained by the Democrats. He said that this subject was one of the most vital importance to the Democratic party, and that so long as the Election laws should remain unrepealed the Democrats could never carry the State of New York. A Republican member of the Committee expressed could never carry the State of New 10rk. A
Republican member of the Committee expressed
surprise at this, and reminded Mr. Wood that
the Election laws had already been
on the statute-books eight years, and that
in that time the Democrats had carried New
York in 1876 by a considerable majority, at least
had made it so, appear in the returns. Mr.
Wood saw the blunder he had made, and attempted to explain himself by saying that Johnny Davenport since then had improved his
methods.

GREENEBAUM.

NAMER WASHBURN'S REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—The report
limer Washburn in the matter of the Gerr
(ational Bank has been received, but Con

troller Knox declines for the present to make any statements as to its contents, or to authorize its publication. It can be said, however, that it is a somewhat formidable document of sixty foolscap pages; that it traces in detail the history of the bank, and shows how, as late as the summer of 1877 (the bank had gone into liquidation Dec. 5, 1877), the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors met and congratulated the management that its reserve had been kept unimalred, passed resolutions of confidence in the management, and forwarded the resolutions to Washington. This was done less than six months before the bank went into voluntary liquidation. The report agrees in many particulars with the one already made by THE LATE ME. T. B. WEBER, for him to call his Committee for a be upon the Army Appropriation bill v Young introduced on the 11th test. Atkin olied that he did not intend to call his Com-tee to consider that bill.

Washington, D. C., May 22.—the Presider has nominated Eugene Schuyler, of New York Consul-General at Rome. Consuls—Judson Lewis, of Sierra Leone, at that place: Wilso King, of Pennsylvania, at Birmingham; William F. Grinnell, of New York, at Bremen Alexander McLean, of New Jersey, at Guayrouit.

THE LATE MR. T. B. WEBER,

and differs from that report in some particulars, but, on the whole, Washburn's report does agree with the Weber report, that there were a

great many extraordinary irregularities in connection with the Greenebaum management of

that bank. Whether or not the Government will

consider these irregularities of a criminal nature, or as warranting prosecution, remains to be seen. Mr. Knox will be absent from the city for

a short time, and npon his return will probably decide what disposition to make of the report. Meanwhile, the attorneys of the opposition to

in endeavoring to secure an investigation of the affairs of the bank, and unless the Government

takes steps to bring the alleged wrong-doers in this matter to justice, an investigation will un-doubtedly be ordered at the next session of

A FEW FACTS.

A VETO AWAITING THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., May 22.—Chairman At-

House to-day as he was instructed to by the Committee, but he did it in a half-hearted way.

Warner, Ewing, and the inflationists opposed

him, and Atkins, although instructed by the

did not take advantage of his rights.

This was significant, in yiew of the fact that Senator Beck me to the House and protested that the bill ought to be immediately acted upon. Atkins

said to-night that it was even uncertain whether the bill would be presented to the House before Monday, as the majority of the Democrats are

determined that the Silver bill shall go to the President for a veto as soon as possible. The

Attorney-General stated to-day that the President's veto of the Appropriation bill is already

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

and unscrupulous persons such as those who managed cipher dispatches, might find it very easy to dispute the validity of honest Electoral

turns even from so great a State as New;York,

and by the machinery of this bill to defeat the

real result of the election.

The scheme proposed by the House Commit-

tee to-day was first suggested in a bill in 1800, the defects of which were strikingly shown in

NOTES AND NEWS.

M'DONALD'S BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—Senator McDonald's bill to prevent military interference with elections, which many thought was the Democratic way out of the wilderness, proves

to be only his own ill-digested plan. It has never been considered by the Democratic caucus or by Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee, and will probably never be acted on

Supervising-Architect Hill has returned from Chicago, and to-day received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury restoring him to the office from which he has been suspended during the five months which have elapsed since his indictment. Mr. Hill

cal's attention to one statement in the general

cal's attention to one statement in the general press dispatches from Chicago which he claims tends to work an injustice. It was stated in the general report, in substance, that a part of the evidence which was presented to the Grand Jury had been withheld from the petit jury. Hill, on the contrary, claims that Campbell, in his speech, maintained that he presented to the petit jury all the evidence that was before the Grand Jury.

Hill was to-day tendered quite an ovation by the clerks in his office. He called to pay his re-

clerks in his office. He called to pay his respects upon the Arting Supervising Architect, he being suspended, and to his surprise found the office profusely decorated with baskets of flowers and plants, while large cards of welcome were hung around the walls. There was an interchange of cordial greeting between Mr. Hill and his clerks.

and his clerks.

THE SAENFERBUND.

John Grossius, President of the Saengerbund of North America, arrived to day to invite the President to attend the approaching Saengerfest at Cincinnati the middle of June. The President said it would give him great pleasure to accept the invitation, but in the present condition of public business he saw no possibility of leaving Washington. The President delivered the address in 1870 at the first celebration of this Society. The Germans of this city turned out in force to-night to serenade Mr. Grossius, as the President of this National Society.

RAINET.

Representative Rainey was to-day commissioned Internal Revenue Agent, and sent for present to New York City for duty.

An indication as to the sentiment among the Senate Democrats concerning adjournment appears from inquiries made to-day by Senator Plumb. He desires to be absent for two weeks, consuited several on the Democratic side who are regarded as executors to settle the affair of the estate, and they concurred in the opinion that he would be entirely safe in calculating that the session would last at least to the middle of June.

Committee to report the bill for concurrence

\$1,065,580.

The House Committee on state of the law respecting the ascertainment and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice-President to-day agreed noon a bill and authorized Representative Bicknell, Chairman, to report it to the House with the approval of the Committee.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—Mr. Cockrell, by request, introduced a bill to provide for the construction and completion of certain transcontinental lines of railway, and for other pur-

Mr. Pendleton, from the Committee on India Affairs, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit Indian trust funds in the United States Treasury, in lieu of investment. Placed

on the calendar.

Mr. Hereford, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to expend in the purchase of lands required for the prosecution of the improvement of the Great Kanawha and Kentucky Rivers such portion as may be necessary of last year's appropriations for those improvements. Placed on

priations for those improvements. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Gordon, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the Senate bill relative to the transportation of animals. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Slater introduced a bill to regulate intercourse with citizens of the Chinese Empire visiting or residing in the United States, and for other purposes. Ordered to be tabled and printed.

printed.

Mr. McDonald asked leave to introduce a bill regulating the use of the army, of which he gave notice on Tuesday.

Mr. Edmunds asked whether the bill was intended to enlarge or diminish the existing constitutional powers of the Executive in the use of the army. stitutional powers of the Executive in the use of the army.

Mr. McDonald said that it properly regulated the President's powers under the Constitution. The bill would show for itself whether it enlarged or restricted those powers.

Mr. Edmunds wished to know if, in Mr. Mo-Donald's opinion, its effect was to repeal or only to define the existing laws, and if he thought any legislation on that subject necessary.

Warner Sliver bill, and prominent members of the party said to-day there was no doubt but that the Republicans would follow this course if an attempt should be made to take up any other measures which had been reported by the Committees the present session other than those making appropriations for the army and executive branches of the Government. To accomplish this the Republicans will have to refrain from voting, which will leave the House without a quorum.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

A VERY THIN DEVICE.

Special Diametch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—The bill agreed upon by the House Committee on Electoral Count to-day is regarded by Republicans as another scheme on the part of the Democracy to put the control of the Presidential election in their own hands in the event of a close or doubtful count in 1880. The bill proposes in effect that in case of any contest between different sets of Electors in any State, the Supreme Court of that State shall decide between them, and the decision shall be final unless it shall be overturned by the concurrent action of both Houses of Congress. Experience has shown and the Board to investigate the diseases.

In the party said to day there was not doubt the take and easy matter to secure to take up any legislation on that subject necessary.

Mr. McDonald said that the first three sections under the title "Insurrection," as they appear in the Revised Statues, were in his mind offering the bill. He desired to give his views at length on Monday, and speak the existing laws, but he would not object to bills being introduced.

The bill was received and laid on the table, and Mr. McDonald gave notice that he would call it up on Monday, and speak thereon.

Mr. Wallace Republicans as an other scheme on the part of the Democracy to put the control of the Presidential election in their own hands in the event of a close or doubtful count in 1880. The bill proposes in effect that in case of any contest between different sets of Electors in any State, the Supreme Court of

that it is an easy matter to secure contested Electoral certificates in many States,

to \$500,000 on account of the removal of the di-rection to the Board to investigate the diseases of cattle.

Mr. Call supported the bill, saying his State was vitally interested in this measure, and im-mediate action was required. He thought national co-operation essential to an effective quarantine. His experience was that strict quarantine was a perfect guard against yellow

quarantine was a perfect guard against yellow fever.

Mr. Ingalls offered an amendment to the effect that the penalties mentioned in the bill shall not be imposed unless it appears that notice of the passage of the act was officially promelgated at the port of salling at least ten days before the vessel salled. Adopted.

Mr. Logan thought the purpose contemplated by the bill might be just as well accomplished by an amendment to the law of 1878. He was opposed to giving such large powers to the National Board of Health. Experience teaches us no bureau created in this Government ever finishes its work and expires, but absorbs more and more power and becomes permanent. He did not see what use was to be made of the \$500,000 appropriated. He would prefer the National Board of Health to an Advisory Board of Experts, not an executive Board.

Mr. Harris said in case of a repetition of Inst year's epidemic \$500,000 would not be too great an amount for the necessary expenditure. If no epidemic occurred, the money would not be need.

Mr. Hoar moved to amend by striving out the

msed.

Mr. Hoar moved to amend by striking words "any contagious or infectious d and substitute the words "cholera, yellor plague, small-pox, and ship-fever." He there was danger in giving too great tion to the Board. It might result in we interfere with

clague, small-pox, and snip-fever." He thought there was danger in giving too great discretion to the Board. It might result in vexatious interference with commerce. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 30.

Mr. Hoar moved to amend by striking out all of Sec. I down to line 9, as follows: "That it shall be unlawful for any vessel engaged in the transportation of goods or persons from any foreign port where any contagious or infectious disease exists to enter any port of the United States except in accordance with the provisions of this act, and all rules and regulations of State Boards of Health or sanitary associations recognized by this act, or made in pursuance thereof," and insert the following: "Whenever, in the opinion of the President of the United States, there is danger that cholers or yellow-fever may be introduced from abroad into any hort or place within the United States, or spread from State to State within the same, and, in his judgment, the existing quarantine or health regulation at such places are insufficient, he may authorize the Board of Health to make further rules and regulations in such premises, which, being submitted to and approved by nim, shall be valid and enforced." Rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 29.

Mr. Windom said he would not vote for the appropriated, instead of being disbursed under the direction of the Board, should be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon quarterly estimates by the Board, accompanied by statements of its appropriations and expenditures under the acc. Adopted.

Mr. Dawes said it now appears that for \$15,000 a ship could be constructed that would serve all the purposes intended to be covered by a vessel for which \$200,000 was recently appropriated on recommendation of the Board.

Mr. Eatou's amendment was rejected,—yeas, 19; nays, 28.

Mr. Conkling asked Mr. Harris what had because if the disinfecting ship Experiment, and

thought false in the bill. One objection that the bill makes offenses against the laws punishable in the Federal Courts. As is that such offenses are left also in the jutton of State Courts; so the bill violation of State Courts.

for the same offense. Another objection is that the fine imposed as the penalty fails not upon the real offender, but on the innocent owner of the vessel. This bill tried imperfectly to do by a cast-iron and all-prevailing system what should, to be practical, be done locally, and in particular spots. He should vote against the bill, and did not feel any obligation to offer anything in its pince, as he believed the subject did not belong to national, but to local legislation.

Mr. Harris said past experience showed local legislation to be insufficient. Under it terrible epidemics have ravaged the country. As to the other objections of the Senator from New York, the acts of 1799 and 1878 contain the same provisions as to jurisdiction, and all previous quarantine laws have proceeded on the same plan. Regarding the method of fine, the bill only imposes a fine, without regulating the manner of its collection.

ts collection.

After further remarks by Mr. Conkling, Mr. Comming expressed the wish to examine the bill note at length, and, on his motion, the Senate diourned.

The House resumed, as the business of the morning hour, consideration of the bill to repeal and amend the laws relating to the transfer of cases from State to Federal courts.

The Republicans refused to vote on the demand for the previous question, thereby blocking business.

various propositions were thereupon sug-gested on both sides, but were not acceded to. Mr. Frye wanted the bill referred to the Indiciary Committee, and Mr. Harris wanted the Republicans, in case that matton was voted down, to withdraw their dilatory motions and

down, to withdraw their dilatory motions and stop filloustering.

Mr. Conger took exception to the use of offensive epithets, and objected to any further statement by Mr. Harris.

Mr. Garfield declared that all that was wanted on the Republican side was to have a fair chance for debate, but that was cut off by the demand for the previous question. He thought it better to have the time used in debate than wasted in such attemnts.

ar to have the time used in departs than wasted in such attempts.

Fernando Wood suggested that there were other Committees that desired to make reports in the merning hour, and that they were prevented doing so by this bill blocking the way. He was willing that there should be a full debate, and wanted to know how much time would satisfy the other side.

To that Mr. Garfield replied that he could not get any time.

any time. Mr. Harris—Name a time and you shall have Mr. Conger-" I will name the third Tuesday

Mr. Conger—"I will name the third Tuesday of January." [Laughter.]
Mr. Fyre remarked that the bill affected every large corporation in the country, and should be considered by the Judiciary Committee.
Mr. Cox was willing to have a vote taken on that motion, but with the understanding, in case of its being voted down, that there should be no more dilatory proceedings.
The Republicans declined to enter into any such arrangement, and Mr. Cox exclaimed: "Then we cannot trust you."
Finally, as all efforts at compromise failed, and as the Republicans declined to vote, there was a call of the House consumed the morning hour, and the bill went over without action until saturday next.

JUDGE COLE.

A Decision of Justice Miller Which, It Is Special Dispatch to The Tribus.
DES MOINES, Is., May 22.—In the dis case of Judge C. C. Cole, to-day, Justice Miller gave a long opinion on Cole's demurrer to the charges, in that they were not specific, alleging and setting forth no facts, and, further, that his letters to his clients, Ashurst and Cate, were privileged communications. The Court held that the case was not criminal or civil, nor triable under on law or statutes. It was simply an exthe conduct of its own officers. Attorneys are worthy of the trust or confidence of the Court may be suspended or disbarred by the inform the respondent of the nature of the charges. If he wrote the alleged letters he knew it, and could answer yes or no. The letknew it, and could answer yes or no. The let-ters to Ashurst and Cate, in which he suggested the publication in newspapers and pamphlets of articles to intimidate the Court (Judge John F. Dillon), and also suggesting that be and his wife visit Judge Dillon, and there talk over the case, and induce the Judge to change his rulings, the Court says were not within the rule, as they were evidence of an organized conspiracy to intimidate the Court and defeat justice. If

of an organized conspiracy to intimidate the Court and defeat justice. If respondent wrote them, he was unworthy to be an officer of this Court. At the close of the opinion, Cole, seeing it was a virtual decision of the case, moved a continuance to the next term, which, after a full bearing, was granted. It is supposed the intention is to get it before another Judge, as Dilion will probably not be on the Bench, and Miller does not come here in October, though he will, if he choose. Judge Dilion to-day says that while in Washington the subject of his resignation was not mentioned by the President or Secretary McCrary, nor has he resigned yet. Probably he will, as he is offered by parties in New York, in addition to a salary as College Professor, more than double what he now gets. Friends here advise him to take it.

To the Western Associated Press.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 22.—Justice Miller overruled the demurrer of Judge Cole as to the first two counts, and sustained it as to the other three. The two counts in the information that he holds to be good are the proposition to vindicate the Court in the newspapers and the one proposing to visit Judge Dillon with his (Cole's) family and obtain from Dillon an opinion in advance of the hearing of the case. The opinior is very lengthy, and is pronounced by the Bar very able. It discusses very lengthilly the relation of attorneys as officers of the Courts. It is generally thought by the isomers of the Courts. It is generally thought by the isomers of the course of the Courts in the information charges, and twenty days for the respondent to demur if he so advises, and sixty days to answer if he does not desire to demur. The trial of the case was set peremptorily for Tnesday, the lith of October. Justice Miller will not be here at that term, and it is suppassed that the case will then be tried by the successor to Judge Dillon, whose resignation is to take effect o

AUSPICIOUS BEGINNING.

Special Diapatch to The Tribuna

Springpield, Ill., May 22.—The State Argus
Company has been organized here, with D. A.
Lusk, William Jayne, George N. Black, and
Thomas S. R.dgway as incorporators. The publication will be Republican in politics, and will
enter the field with a good backing and plenty
of opposition. It has not yet been decided
whether it will be a daily or weekly journal.

Tawlessness in Texas.

See Fork Sun.

Bishop Gilbert Haven says that Texas is all that it is reported to be for lawlessness. A Judge said to him: "I think Texas is best described by a saying current there. A husband, sitting at his fire, says to his wife: 'Wife, I reckon I'll go to prayer-meeting. Bring me my revolver.'" The Bishop thus sums up the tragedies that came under his notice during a brief visit: "An old man and his wife go to visit a neighbor and his wife. That night they are attacked. The two men and one of the women are murdered. A few days after a man and his sou-in-law are murdered, supposed to be the assacins of the two men and one of the women are murdered. As she is standing in the door to greet him, her father and brother shoot him dead. Two men, hitching their horses to an emigrant wagon, differ about the forage. Knives and pistols fly forth, and one lies prone on the ground. A Marshal stands in the door of a saloon, and an enemy puts a builet through his heart. A man was fined for carrying unlawful weapons, and, when the officers attempted to take them sway, his son, a lad of 17, shoots the officer. A man cracks a joke on an acquaintance. He sees that his friend is ollended, and takes it back. No use. The friend shoots him through his heart. Two catife-traders had been rading together all day, good friends. As one of them rode off at nightiall, the other shot him in the back. Two neighbors had a horse-race for a saddle. The saddle not forthcoming, as they were plowing they exchanged shots, one being killed. Two children awoke at night, and saw their father walking about with his throat cut. His siteer-m-law is the murderes."

In spite of the present condition of Texan society, however, the Bashop thinks there is a brilliant future for the State.

FIRES.

A Collection of Wild Animals Burned to Death Near Detroit.

Pitiful Sufferings of the Helpless Creatures --- A Strange

A Large and Costly Conflagration Yesterday Afternoon at Clinton, Ia.

Destruction of Many Houses and a Great Deal of Lumber-Loss, \$150,000.

A Large Flouring Mill Burned at Dave nport, Ia., with a Loss of \$100,000.

Another Fire in St. Louis, Involving a Loss of \$40,000.

WILD ANIMALS BURNED.

Operated Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, May 22.—At 9 o'clock this morali fire broke out at P. M. French's premises youd the city limits, destroying, among other valuable property, a number of wild beasts, con stituting the remainder of his once-famous me nagerie. French was once a well-known show man, but, a few years ago, disposed of his circuinterests, and removed his animals to his farm, renting them out during the months to traveling menageries. The animal barn was a large wooden structure, 200 fee long, containing a row of strong iron-barred cages. When the fire was discovered the whole interior of the place was in a blaze, and it re sounded with frantic cries of the maddened animals, which sprang flercely against the barvalu efforts to escape the devouring element. In one corner of the barn was securely chained the huge perform-ing elephant Sultan, for years a prominent attraction at tented shows. Mr. French, at the risk of his life, dashed through the flames and smoke, and tried to unloose the gigantic brute, now almost frantic with fear, and whose shril trumpetings rang out loud and clear above the Babei of sounds. But the fastenings were secure, and the flames compelled French to beat a retreat, leaving the poor brute to roast alive where he stood. Every living inmate of the shed was soon effectively cremated, and all left was a mass of glowing embers, red-hot cages, and roasted beasts. The latter consisted of five performing lions, once valued at \$12,000, but since depreciated in value, two California lions, an ibex, three kan garoos, one tiger, one gebra that had been trained to trot in harness, a sacred cow and her sacred cail, and a Rocky Mountain big-horned deer. Besides these there was stored in the building collection of stuffed animals of great value to collection of stuffed animals of great value to an owner of circus paraphernalia, upon which no stated value can be placed, and many other things which, while not figuring in the proprietor's estimate of loss, were nevertheless of great value to him. The scene during the fire baffles description. Two of the lions fell upon each other and fought desper-ately, and the cries and struggles of other imately, and the cries and struggles of other in prisoned brutes was pitiful to witness. Fears were entertained that some might escape alive were entertained that some might escape alive among the crowd of spectators, and a dozen men hastily armed themselves to shoot down the poor maddened, howling beasts, should they break through the cordon-of flames; but these precautions were unneces sary, every one perishing. French's loss is \$15,000 and he had about \$12,000 of insurance in small lots on the animals. The policies were to expire at noon, or three hours after the fire occurred, as the animals had been leased to the managers of the Zoological Garden near Chicago, and were to have been removed to-morrow.

DETROIT, Mich., May 22.—The menageric establishment owned by J. M. French, five miles north of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The elephant Suitan, five lions, a zebra, leopard, stag, and many other valuable animals were cremated. The loss is heavy; the insurance small.

when the fire was first discovered, Mr. French When the fire was first discovered, Mr. French and his men were at work in an adjoining field, and before any efforts could be made to stay the progress of the flames the whole establishment, consisting of an animal-barn, two dwellings, and a blacksmith shop, was a mass of flames. While enleavoring to rescue the famous trick elephant Sultan, Mr. French was knocked senseless by the frightened animal and barely escaped with his life. The loss on animals, circus paraphernalia, and buildings is about \$15,000; insured for about \$12,000.

THE CLINTON CONFLAGRATION.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

CLINTON, IOWA, May 22.—Clinton was visited CLINTON, Iowa, May 22.—Clinton was visited by a serious fire to-day. It started about noon in the dry-house of Lamb & Sons' saw-mill, spread rapidly, despite all efforts, over several acres of lamber owned by Lamb & Sons, W. J. Young & Co., and Curtis Bros & Co.; the fine brick office of Lamb & Sons, and then sweeping across Second street into several blocks of dwellings, reaching from the railroad nearly to Twelfth avenue, and west to Third street. The grocery of Herman Kreim, two vacant storerooms owned by Henry Kreim, a cigar-box facgrocery of Herman Kreim, two vacant storerooms owned by Henry Kreim, a cigar-box fac'ory owned by P. Dexter, the blacksmith shop of
Charles Young, the old Clinton Iron-Works
were all burned; also the Marshall House,
owned by James Powell, the boarding-houses of
Mrs. M. Allen, S. Richardson, Phil Pearson, and
D. Mangold, the residences of Charles Young,
Mrs. Stevens, George Lee, Mike Murtaugh, J.
McAllister, L. Pierson, William Miller, A. Peterson, J. McIlroy, P. Dexter, R. H. Dexter, J.
Japhetson, William Smith, J. Fitch, Charles
Loomis, S. Sisco, James Margee, Noah Boone,
Milton Jackson, Patrick Redden, and Maurice
Knapp. Three other fires, caused by sparks, destroyed the houses of M. Conly, W. H. Wyman,
and Reynolds. The Fire Department, aided by
the firemen of Lyons and DeWitt, subdued the
fire about 1 o'clock. The total loss is estimated fire about 1 o'clock. The total loss is estimated at \$150,000 to \$200,000; insurance about \$200,000. The Northwestern Railroad buildings and

two saw-mills were saved by hard work.

two saw-mills were saved by hard work.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Special Disnatch to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, May 22.—Another destructive fire took place here to-day. The building occupied by the Flaven Printing Company, 210 and 212 Pine street, was completely gutted, and their extensive stock of paper, presses, type, and printing material was almost entirely destroyed. The building belonged to Edward J. Gay, and is insured for \$15,000, part of it held by Markham's Agency. The loss on the building will probably not be over \$4,000. The Flaven Printing Company was composed of Robert and James Flaven, and their stock was valued at \$35,000. They lost nearly everything. The insurance on the stock, machinery, fixtures, etc., is as follows: Queen of Liverdool and London, \$2,500; Lennox. of New York, 2,500; Lordilard, of New York, \$2,500. These policies are held by the St. Louis Type Foundry, and amount in all to \$20,000. Besides this there is a policy for \$7,500 held by the Hoe Press Company, who are large creditors of the Flaven Company. The insurance was beld by the following agencies: Wyatt, \$2,500; Moods & Longdorf, \$10,000; Lockwood & Nesbitt, \$2,500.

St. Louis, Mo., May 22.—A fire this noon in the Flaven Printing Company's establishment, on Pine street, between Second and Third streets. damaged the concern about \$20,000. The insurance on the stock, machinery, fixtures, etc., of the Company is \$2,500 each in the Queen's of Liverpool and London. Lennox. New York, Albany, Detroit, Manufacturers', Newark, Loelllard, New York, \$2,500. Besides this, there on the Stock, machinery, fixtures, etc., of the Company is \$2,500 each in the Queen's of Liverpool and London. Lennox. New York, Albany, Detroit, Manufacturers', Newark, Loelllard, New York, S2,000. Besides this, the Hoe Press Company,

who are creditors of the Flaven Company, hold a policy for \$7,500. Loss on building about \$4,000. Insured.

CHICAGO.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 5 at 6:30 o'clock last evening was caused by a fire on the roof of a two-story frame building, No. 157 Jefferson street, owned and occupied by John Sollits as a residence. Damage \$10; insured for \$1.500 in the Traders' of Chicago. Cause

Sollitt as a residence. Danies of St. 500 in the Traders' of Chicago. Cause unknown.

The alarm from Box 283 at 1:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the three-story frame building Nos. 66 and 68 Canal street, owned by G. S. Hubbard, and occupied by Morris & Dubrow as a flour and feed store. The building was damared to the extent of \$50. Cause, overheating of grain about a drying furnace. The stock is insured for \$700 in the Mississippi Valley. \$700 in the Fame of Philadelphia, and \$700 in the Allemania of Pittsburg.

The alarm from Box 383 at \$40 last evening was caused by a fire in the one-story frame barn in the rear of No. 828 West Lake street, owned and occupied by John McGowan. Damage, \$50; covered by a policy in some unknown company. The fire soread to a barn in the rear of No. 828, owned and occupied by L. Caldwell. Damage, \$100; no insurance. It also spread to a two-story frame bouse, No. 12 Hoyne avenue, owned by Judge Walden, and occupied by R. J. Rushwell. Damage to building, \$75; to furniture, \$10. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a lighted match carelessly dropped in the barn by Nelson Blatherwick while there on some business. He was arrested and locked up at the West Lake Street Station pending investigation.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 26 at

gation.
A still alarm to Engine Company No. 26 at 8:30 last evening was caused by a fire in some hay at No. 784 Carroll avenue. Baird & Bradley are the agents. No damage.

AT DAVENPORT, TA DAVENFORT, 1a., May 22.—The fine flouring mills of H. P. Beattie, on the corner of From street and Western avenue in this city, took fire about half-past 8 this evening and were entirely consumed. The mill had eight-run of stor with all the modern improvements in the way of machinery and conveniences, and was one o the most valuable in this section of the country. The origin of the fire is a mystery, though it is believed not to have been caused by an explosion. In the mill were 1,000 barrels of flour and 6,000 bushels of what was the first batter of the winter variety. wheat, much of the latter of the winter variety. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000, on which is an insurance of about one-third. The exact figures nor the companies cannot at this hour be

CRIME.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., May 22.—There was an extraordinary occurrence yesterday at the little town of Odenton, Md, near here. A man of 65 murdered his younger prother, 55, and then shot himself. The particulars, according to a dis-

oatch received here, are as follows:

ODENTON, Md., May 22.—This vicinity was thrown into the greatest excitement by the re-port that a terrible tragedy had been enacted on a farm about three miles east of Severn, four miles north of this place, John Stinchcomb baving shot and killed his younger brother Lewis, and then, in the presence of one of his sisters, having shot and killed himself. Frequently of late John had threatened that he would kill Lewis before he should sell the farm. pit, some distance from the house, and John re mained about the house most of the morning, once or twice repeating his threats. His sisters, however, had no idea that he intended to carry them into execution even when he left the house with a gun, an old Enfield rifle It appears that he went direct to the cost-off and got behind a bush not over twenty feet from where Lewis was. He fired, and the load of buckshot struck Lewis in the back. The shot must have killed him almost instantly, as the wound was large enough to thrust a clench-ed fist in, and the body of Lewis was found with a shovel yet in his hand. John immediately returned to the house, and one of his sisters asked playfully: "John, have you killed Lewis!"
He answered: "I suppose he is dead by this
time, or soon will be." The sister screamed, and
started to run to the coal-pit, but
had not run twenty feet before John
had pulled off his shoes and stockings, and, taking a position under an anpietree, placed the

pressed his toe on the trigger, discharging the load, and fell dead. The alarm was at once given, and, neighbors coming over, the body of Lewis was found as above stated at the coal-pit, and John's was taken into the house, where the wound was found to be a fearful one, the load having been about as much as the gun could stand. They were both laid out in one bed, the

stand. They were both laid out in one bed, the face of Lewis wearing apleasant smile, and that of John a frown.

Yesterday afternoon Justice Harman summoned a jury of inquest, and they rendered a verdict that Lewis came to his death at the hands of John, and that John died by his own hands. The funeral took place this morning in the presence of a large number of the residents, and the brothers were buried side by side on the place. The family are well advanced in years.

CASPER.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Minwauker, May 22.—The trial of Charles
Casper, late clerk of the Municipal Court, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the city, came to a conclusion to-day. Only a few witnesses remained to be examined, after which the Prosecuting Attorney and counsel for the defense submitted their arguments. The jury retired at 4 o'clock this afternoon. An bour and a half later they this afternoon. An hour and a half later they returned a verdict of guilty, as charged in the information, with a recommendation to leniency in administering punishment. Casper received the verdict with a sangfroid which plainly indicated that he had anticipated conviction. He stated to his friends that he does not propose to ask for a new trial, but will submit to a prompt sentence, trusting to the recommendation of the jury for light punishment. The law provides a penalty of not over \$500 fine, or imprisonment for not over one year in the House of Correction, or both.

Receial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfueld, Ill., May 22.—The United States Marshal to-day brought from Pekin George Reisinger, Herman E. Kikler, Fred Traegar, and George Naylor, on a capias for non-payment of fines assessed in connection with the Pekin Whisky Ring. Reisinger's fine is \$1,000, and the others, \$200 each, which amounts were deposited with attorneys. A motion was made to relax costs, when the parties were arraigned before Judge Treat, and hearing of the same set for the first day of the June term, the prisoners being released until that time. All the other Pekin crooks convicted have paid or secured the amounts of their fines.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 22.—Two young named Henry Gray and F. A. Smiley, of Des Moines, lowa, were arrested for stealing small articles off the counter of Hollister's drug-store, couvicted of theft, and fined \$25 each. Gray was rearrested and fined \$35 and costs for brutally kicking a school-boy with whom he had some difficulty. Both boys seemed to have plenty of money, and paid their fines.

IN CASSLER'S CELL. IN CASSLER'S CELL.

Special Dignatch to The Tribune.

LINGOLN, Neb., May 22.—Word is received here that James Gordon shot James McIntosh at Seward Thursday night while drunk. The ball passed through the right breast, and McIntosh will die. Gordon was immediately arrested, and was placed in the cell which Cassler vacated when he went to the gallows. Gordon begged piteously not to be placed in that cell, but no attention was paid to his plea.

A BLACK DESPERADO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribana.

Carbo, Ill., May 22.—A negro coal-heaver named Garnes went sboard a coal-flat here this afternoon, where a gang of men were at work coaling the John Dippold, and, becoming involved in a quarrel with them, drew a pistol and shot three, none seriously. He cluded arrest, and escaped across the river into Missouri.

GRAY, THE FORGER.

New York, May 22.—William E. Gray, well known in Wall street a decade ago, and recently extradited from England, was placed on trial to-day on a charge of forgery. The indicament was found Dec. 12, 1869.

FOREIGN.

William Shaw to Succeed Butt as "Home-Rule" Leader.

Bismarck's Arguments in Favor of His Protective Tariff Scheme.

German Coal Owners Take Advantage of the English Strikes :

And Largely Supply the Orders from Continental Markets.

Thursday's Proceedings of the Darien Canal Congress at Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 22.—In the House of Commons, ast night, the Irish University bill was considered. After an animated discussion, during which the Scotch members strongly opposed the bill, the debate was adjourned at the suggestion of Sir Stafford Northcote, who urged that the House required more light on the scheme, par-ticularly as to whether any modification was possible, guarding against the grant being applied to the endowment of religious teaching.

The Chancellor admitted that it was desirable to provide for the extension of the university system in Ireland. THE COAL INTERESTS.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, May 22 .- All the pit n the Durham Miners' Union will be working to-day. The coal-owners in Germany vantage of the miner's strike here to push the German coals into all the Baltic ports, and it is thought a considerable portion of the ordinary summer trade in coals from the Tyne has been

PATAL ACCIDENT. LONDON, May 22.—In heaving the anchor on the transport steamer China, in Simon's Bay, two men were killed and nineteen wounded.

DR BUTT'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, May 22.—The Home Rulers in the House of Commons have chosen as their leader William Shaw, member for Cork County, in place of Dr. Isaac Butt, deceased. The Govern ment has refused to give a day for further de bate in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Irish University bill. ANOTHER MINISTERIAL CHANGE.

LONDON, May 22.-A Vienna dispatch says i is announced from Constantinople that Khaireddin Pasha, Grand Vizier, has tendered his resignation. As certain rivalries have been very active lately, should a change be effected, it is believed that it will be a far-reaching one.

THE INDIAN BUDGET. LONDON, May 22.-In the House of Common to-night Stanhope, Under-Secretary for India, introducing the Indian budget, said, independently of the results of the inquiry into the army administration and expenditure on unproductive public works, the Government bullered it would be able to ment believed it would be able to and had no doubt of its ability to establish a financial equilibrium. He explained that the authorization to borrow in England would only be used if strictly necessary, and only to the extent of £5,000,000.

Mr. Fawcett, in consequence of this state

ment, withdrew his amendment express alarm at the increase of expenditure. Mr. Gladatone congratulated Stanhope on the presentment he had been able to make of the financial condition of India.

GERMANY.

BISMARCE ON THE TARIFF.

BERLIN, May 22.—In the German Reichstag
yesterday Bismarck made a two-hours' speech in support of the grain duties. He strove to show that the imposition of grain duties, by ering the purses of the agricultural c would give impetus to industrial activity. En gland, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands are cited in proof thereof. Bismarck disclaimed all intention of seeking to increase the imperia exchaquer by the core tax. All he desired was to do justice to his long-suffering countrymen by removing to the frontier, in the form of consumption duty, a part of the direct taxes. The debate was adjourned until Friday. The Government's proposals will probably be adopted. The landed interest is now urging the protection of wool.

In the election yesterday of Seydewitz, Con-servative, as President of the Reichstag, the Liberals abstained from voting. Of 204 votes cast, Seydewitz received 195. This vote, it is believed, must be taken as an indication of the future course of the Reichstag for a period it

HOLLAND.

THE LATE PAILURE. LONDON, May 22.—The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the Rotterdamsche Handelsvereeniging Trading Company loses 7,000,000 florins iging Trading Company loses 7,000,000 florins by the failure of the Afrikaansche Handelsvereeniging, and will be compelled to ask the indulgence of its creditors. It proposes to pay them in 4½ per cent bonds. If this compromise is refused, the Company will be obliged to solicit judicial respite, which is allowed by the Dutch law to the debtor able to prove the existence of assets. It is said the Antwerp banks will suffer by the embarrassments of the Rotterdamache Handelsvereeniging. terdamsche Handelsvereeniging.

DISSOLVED. VIENNA, May 22.—Owing mainly to the influence of the clergy, the Committee formed at Phillippopolis for the union of Roumelis and Buigaria has dissolved:

ATHENS, May 22.—An official dispatch has been received by the Ministry of War announcing an engagement between the Turkish troops and insurgents at Periasia, Thesealy. The Turks lost 450 killed and wounded, and the insurgents 70, including their leader.

SWITZERLAND.

St. Petersburg, May 22.—A Vienna dispatch to the Golos states that Germany, not Russia, has demanded that Switzerland resounce the right of asylum to foreign refugees. Switzerland refused, and Germany referred the question, the other characteristics and the control of the con tion to the other Powers, who refused to co operate with Germany.

FRANCE. DEAD.

PARIS, May 22.—Pierre Jules Mene, the sculptor, is dead.

THE DARIEN CONGRESS.

fore the Congress on the first day of its session that had not yet been considered,—that known as the San Blas route. Mr. Appleton referred to the fact that this was one of the oldest, and the concession granted

THE DARIEN CONGRESS.

THURSDAY.

By Caple to the New York Herald.

Paris, May 22.—The International Congress called for settling upon a route for an interoceanic canal across the American Isthmus is still at work in hits various commissions. There is, however, an evident desire on the part of the members to reach a decision at the earliest possible day. The Sub-Commissions on Technique sat for several hours this morning with closed doors, during which time another hearing was given to the friends of the Wyse project. At 4 o'clock the open session of the Commission on Technique began, when reports were listened to from the Sub-Commissions on Tunneling and Profits Mr. Nathan Appieton, of Boston, addressed the Commission, salling attention to a scheme on the schedule laid before the Congress on the first day of its session

by Central and South American Governments

he said, had, at his own expense, surveyed this route nearly thirty years ago, and had devoted his life and his entire private fortune to the realization of his hopes of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific. Mr. Appleton then went into figures and statistics, showing in brief that the canal would be only thirty-three niles in length, and that the tunnel which would be necessary to pass under the Cordillera would be seven miles in length. This would

COMMANDER SELFRIDGE, of the United States navy, explained at greater of the United States navy, explained at greater length than he had previously done his Atrato-Nappi route, which, although the longest of all the Darien canais, seems to be rising in favor since Lieut. Wyse's project received such a severe handling from Sir John Hawkshaw in the Commission yesterday. It is even asserted that Selfridge and Wyse have coalesced on the Atrato-Napipi scheme.
At this point M. Depuydt, the reputed author
of another project, addressed the Commission,
remonstrating against a decision until his plan could receive proper consideration. In view of all this fresh matter, the Sub-Commissions of all this resu matter, he sho-commissions asked for further time. Some of the members desired that the next general meeting of the Congress should be fixed for Monday next, instead of to-morrow (Friday). Still others desired to prolong the discussions in the Commissions for a week or even a fortnight longer.

made the most important speech of the day. He urged prompt action. He asked that Monday should be fixed as the day on which the Committee should report its decision to the general meeting. France, he said, had taken the initiative in this Congress, and French natural pride demanded that it should not be barren of results. Its proceedings were not secret. The Congress must, therefore, come to a decision as soon as possible, and vote on Monday at the furthest for one line or another. All the routes, he said, had been conscientiously and genefully explored, and reported on by American and French explorers, who had prepared the ground for the Congress by presenting their projects in the most thorough manner. If France, after convoking the Congress, silowed a matter of this magnitude to languish, she would give the world but a poor opinion of her business capacity.

THIS SPEECH had a very stimulating effect upon the delegates, and it was agreed that general meetings should be held to-morrow (Friday) and again on Saturday, the Sub-Commissioners sitting en

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

What He Would Aspire to In Case Public Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, May 22.—Secretary Sherman has written a letter to a War Democrat in this city, in which he says: "What I would aspire t in case public opinion should decide to make me a candidate for President would be to unite in co-operation with the Re-publican party all the natural elements of the country that contributed to or aided in any way in the successful vindication of National authority during the War. I would do this, not for the purpose of irritating the South, or oppressing them in any way, but to assert and maintain the supremacy of National authority to the full extent of all the powers conferred by the Con-stitution. This, as I understand, is the Jack-sonian as well as the Republican view of Na-tional powers. The true issue for 1880 is Na-tional supremacy in National matters, honest money, and an honest dollar."

OFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., May 28-1 a. m.-Indic tions: For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, ris ing followed by falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, and possibly followed in the western portions by local rains.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Missis-

sippi Valley, generally lower pressure and higher temperature, increasing east to south winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weatheer, and numerous For the Lower Missouri Valley, falling followed in the upper portion by rising barometer, warmer southerly winds, generally shifting to cooler northwesterly, partly cloudy weather

and numerous rains.

For the Lower Lake region, rising followed by falling barometer, cool northerly, veering to warmer east or south winds, increasing cloudiness, and followed at night by local rains.

Cantionary signals ordered for Duluth.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	F	nd.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 4. m. 11:18 a. m. 2:00 p. m. 3:53 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 10:18 p. m.	90, 288 30, 280 30, 238 30, 355	57 59 53 52	47 43 56 60	NENE	:::	7		Clear. Clear. Clear.
Maximum		BBA	600	AGO	Ma	y 22	-10:	18 p.m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Kasn	Weather.
Albany	. 30.30	46	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Alpens		48	8. W., light		Clear.
Boise City		53	Calm		
Breckinridge		58	S. E., high N., gentle	.14	Cloudy.
Buffaio	NO. 33	50	N. pentle.	152.50	Clear
Cairo		68	N.E., fresh.		Clear
Chevenne		65	N., gentle	****	Clear.
Chicago	20.05	52	N. K., fresh		
Cincinnosi.	90.05	62	W P fresh	*****	Clear,
Cincinnati	, 30, 20		N. E., fresh	*** **	Clear.
Cleveland		51	N., gentle	*****	Clear.
Davenport	. 30, 17	63	E., fresb		Clear.
Denver		64	S., fresh	*****	Clear.
Des Moines.	. 30.04	64	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Detroit	. 30.35	49	N.E., gent.		Clear.
Dodge City	. 29, 43	78	S. E., brisk.	.03	Cloudy.
Duluth		48	S. E., brisk. N. E., gen.,	2.07	Cloudy.
Erie	30.36	49	Calm		Clear.
Escapaba	30 34	50	N. W., light	500.00	Fair
Fort Garry	90 05	54	S. E., brisk.	04	W rate
Fort Gibson.	20.05	76	E., fresh	7.00	Pala.
		55	B., Hesti	*****	Pair.
Grand Haver			E., gentle	*****	Clear.
Indianapolis.		62	N. E., fresh	*****	Clear.
Keokuk	. 30,09	63	E., fresh		
La Crosse	. 30, 17	65	S. E., fresh		Fair.
Leavenworth		69	E., fresh		Clear.
Louisville		65	N. E., fresh	******	Clear.
Madison	. 30, 24	60	E., brisk		Cloudy.
Marquette	30.28	50	Calm	10000	Clear.
Mempais,		72	N. E., fresh	23.	Clear.
Milwaukee		51	N., fresil	10000	Clondy
Nashville		69	N. E., light	10000	Slear.
New Orleans.		79	N. W. fresh		Pain.
North Platte		874			
			S., brisk	*****	Clear.
Omaha		72	S. E., brisk.		
Oswego		48	Calm	******	loar.
Pembina		51	S. E., fresh	.04	Lt. rain.
Ploche		47	W., fresh		
Pittsburg		53	N. E., fresh		lear.
Port Huron.		48	N. E., fresh		Clear.
Rochester	30.34	51	S. E., fresh		Clear.
sacramento.	30. 14	58	S. W., light.		Clear.
alt Lake	29.78	59	W., genule .		Cloudy.
landusicy	30.34	56	N.E., brisk		Hazy.
andusky	30.19	54	W., fresh		Clear
hreveport	20 03	82	E., genule		Bear
t Conie	WO 10	67	P frosh		Clear.
t. Louis	20 12	01	E. fresh		dear.
st. Paul	30.06		S. E., brisk.		HEAT.
roledo	30,31	56	E., fresh		lear.
Vicksburg	29, 97	81	E., gentie		lear.
Virginia City		50	K., light	.01	lear.
Winnemucca	29,94	50	N. W., brisk S. E., brisk		air.
ankton	90 94	70	S E helair	- T-21 T-1	Pass

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. GLASGOW, May 22 .- Arrived, State of Penn-

ylvania, from New York. London, May 22.—Steamships Nova Scotian, from Baltimore, Qubec and City of London, from Montreal, and Canada, from New York, have arrived out.

COAL SALE.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The Lackawanna Company will sell 100,000 tons of coal at specion next week.

GARRISON DYING.

New York, May 22.—William Lloyd Garrison is not expected to live many hours.

Arresting in Bussia.

Whenever anybody is arrested in a Russian city the fact is kept secret, and everybody who calls at the arrested person's house is also put under arrest. One of the persons recently arrested at St. Petersburg was a physician in good practice; and it so happened that at the time he was captured a child was taken ill in a family which he was in the habit of attending. During the night the child's illness became so alarming that the father went to fetch the doctor; but, on arriving at the house, he was seized by the police and carried off, in spite of his protests. The mother waited an hour or more, and, finding that her husband did not return, went herself to the physician's house, where she too was arrested. Meanwhile the child remained alone in the house, and on the following morning it was dead.

A fisherman fell into the water at Little Falls, Minn., and, on getting out, hung all his clothes over a fire to dry. They were ignited and entirely consumed, leaving their owner naked and three miles from home. Seeing a woman approaching, he submerged himself to the neck in the stream, and bargained with her to lend him some of her akirts.

FINANCIAL.

Suspension of the Broadway Sav. ings Bank, in St. Louis.

The Bank's Depositors Left to the Extent of About 8700,000.

Of Course, They Will Get Every Cent, and There Will Be Money Left.

The Lowell, Mass., Five-Cent Savings Bank Enjoined from Doing Business.

Deposits of \$2,280,000 Already in the Sinking Institution.

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, May 22.—The news of the suspen-sion of the Broadway Savings Bank created uite a sensation here this morning. The Board f Directors held a lengthy meeting last night, and, shortly before midnight, resolved that the doors should not be opened at the usual bour to-day. There had not been an intimation in the general business community that the bank was in a falling condition. It was supposed that there was no safer monetary institu the city, its stock all along having commanded a good price. This morning Mr. J. Phil Krieger, Cashier of the bank, was interviewed, and said that the cause of all the trouble was that some of the Directors had worked against the bank. One of the Directors, in particula had done so. He went to work and drew out all his own money some time ago, and then per-suaded his friends and relatives to follow the loan of \$40,000 in New York, and some of the Directors refused to go on a note of renewal, so I was forced to pay that note. I have also had to pay \$80,000 over to the School Board, and, owing to the action of one or two of the Directors, there have been \$100,000 worth of deposits drawn out in the last week or so. Since the first of the month; counting the abov amount, I have had to pay out \$220,000. This is what caused the suspension." It is probable that there will be some very sensational devel-opments. The State law makes it a crime for the Directors to take deposits when they believe the bank to be in a failing condition. But few

the Directors to take deposits when they believe the bank to be in a failing condition. But few depositors put in an appearance at the bank to-day, and but little excitement seemed to exist over the susception.

To the Western Associated Press.

Sr. Louis, May 22.—The Broadway Savings Bank closed its doors this morning, in accordance with the decision reached by the Directory at a late hour last night, and made an assignment to sohn Dierborger. The principal reason for the suspension is said to be the withdrawal of about \$100,000 of deposits since May 1, but there are reports current that some of the Directors of the bank have worked against the interests of the concern, which aided materially in bringing about the failure. The liabilities are put at about \$700,000. Its assets cannot be stated, but the President of the bank thinks the depositors will be paid in full, and there will be something over for the stockholders. Considerable excitement existed among the depositors to-day, and there has been quite a crowd about the bank all the morning, but it has been orderly. The depositors in some other savings institutions felt some uncasiness, and there have been rumors of rans, etc., but none have yet occurred.

Among the deposits in the bank is about \$80,000 belonging to the Public School Board, but this is secured by a good bond for a much larger amount than that.

St. Louis figuidation. May 22.

As a thunderbole will the announcement

larger amount than that.

St. Louis Republican, May 22.

As a thunderbold will the amouncement strike the people of St. Louis this morping that the Broadway Savings Bank, an institution which was regarded as a marvel of prosperity and dairness, his microcal distinctions of it had for its President J. Philip Krieger, Sr., a masnia whom St. Louis has often placed important trusts, and a man who has never proved unworthy of the confidence reposed in him; and it is but just to say here that in this calamity there yet appears nothing which will detract in the

earned.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a meeting of the Board of Directors of the institution, and it was then that the determination to close was arrived at. At half-past 8 o'clock last night they again met, and remained in session nearly three hours, discussing the situation, and making sure that they were not acting against the interests of the bank in what they had decided to do. They adhered to their purpose, and shortly before midnight a brief advertisement was brought to the Republican office making the cold announcement of closed doors to-day.

ing the cold announcement of closed doors today.

In view of the fact that the public would not
be satisfied with the paucity of information for
which the notice is conspicuous, a *Kepublican* reporter was dispatched immediately to the residence of Mr. Kriezer, No. 815 Garrison avenue,
and shortly after midnight he arrived theres
the ring at the bell was promptly answered by
Mr. Krieger himself, he having arrived at home
but a few moments before, and he said that he
was not surprised at the call. He/would cheerfully give what information he could in regard
to the suspension. In answer to the reporter's
questions Mr. Kriezer gave information which,
arranged in order of events, was as follows:

"The Broadway Savings Bank was established by my son in 1869, and opened un to business
on the 4th of March, the day when Gen. Grant
was inaugurated as President. Its capital stock
was originally \$300,000, but last year, shortly
before the 1st of August, at which
time, as you know, all the banks had
to fall in sine under the State law, we
reduced it to \$150,000. We have had an
examination every three months, by
a committee of directors, as in other banks, and
statements of the condition of the bank have
been submitted as a result of each examination.
I knew, however, that in making these examinations, all the assets, without discrimination,
were considered as good, the assets to New Yorkbanks being figured in as cash. Under that system of calculations, we always came out all
right.

"But in the early part of last April I insisted
apon having a special examination made and the

tem of calculations, we always came out all right.

"But in the early part of last April I insisted upon having a special examination made and the assets all carefully assorted and valued at what they were actually worth. Accordingly a committee consisting of Henry Poorman, the Vice-President, Morris Lyons and Henry Obermueller was appointed and they made their examination on April 8. They worked with the strictest care, for I had only been President a short time, and I wanted to know the exact situation. Mr. L. Barren was my predecessor, as President, and when he took sick last May I was elected to fill his place. I had my own private business to attend to at that time, and consequently I trusted almost entirely to my cashier to keep matters straight.

"I was re-elected President in January how.

his place. I had my own private business to attend to at that time, and consequently I trusted almost entirely to my cashier to keep matters straight.

"I was re-elected President in January, however, and then I determined that, as I could not attend properly to my own business and that of the bank too, and as the latter was of much the greater importance, I would an andon my private business, which I did. Well, as I said before, this examination was made on April 8. We determined not to count anything as a good asset which had the shadow of a doubt upon it. Our chief assets were 'exchange maturing,' and 'owed by other banks.' We put aside all assets which we deemed worthless, or nearly so, in one class. In another we put such assets as had a shadow of a doubt attaching to them. In the third we put such assets as we regarded as good as cash. We counted up the liabilities. Deducting the total of liabilities from the total of good assets, and we had a balance of \$134.000 to be spplied on stock. Our capital stock at that time was \$150,000, with a surplus of \$128,000. Thus, as you see, our capital stock was impaired to the extent of \$15,000, \$128,000. Thus, as you see, our capital stock was impaired to the extent of \$150,000 is \$37,500. Hence the extent of our impairment was not within \$21,000 of the limit fixed by law, without considering that the 'doubtful' assets must realize something for us. We took no action at that time, although I did not like the position of things. I kept a close watch on the affairs of the bank, and saw little encouragement to continue in an attempt to regain our footing. Festerday morning I made an examination of the books, and I found that on. deposits had fallen off just \$100,000 since the lat of May. I determined to take no more chances, and I at once suggested to the Directors as the discount meeting the advisability of calling a special meeting for the afternoon to consider our position. They agreed

that it was best, and I called the meeting. The result, you know."
"What occasioned such a heavy failing off in your deposits?"

"What occasioned such a heavy failing off in your deposits?"
"I can't say positively, but I think it was due mainly, if not altogether, to the fact that people are running wild over the securities which are being sold at the Sub-Treasury. You see, we paid 5 per cent on long deposits and 4 per cent on short, and the deposite were liable to a tax, while, if they invested in those securities, they were free from it."

"Had the people begun to lose confidence in your institution?"
"No, I think not. I will say for myself that I have eighty-four shares in the bank, and I think it is an indication of my honesty of purpose that I bought five of these only six weeks ago from a grocery-keeper at the corner of Tenth and Market streets. Of course I jawed him down in a business way, and I got them for 60 cents on the dollar. Yesterday morning after I had called the special meeting, a gentleman came in and said that he wanted to buy some of our stock, but he didn't want to pay quite as much as, be had paid before. He offered to pay 50 cents. I had shares, but could I be guilty of the crime of selling to him when I knew so much as I did Of bourse not. Yet I couldn't tell him what was the matter, and so I just said nothing."

"What are the total liabilities in the rough?"
"About \$700,000."
"What are the total liabilities in the rough?"
"About \$700,000."
"What are the otal liabilities in the rough?"
"About \$700,000."
"What are the condition has changed since then. I know when a bank suspends it is always and that the depositors will probably get their money, and that it too often proves untrue, but I make this statement as my honest belief, and would take oath to that belief."
"What are your assets mainly composed of?"
"Of discounted billk."
"Of what class are your depositors main."

"Of discounted bills."
"Of what class are your depositors, main-

"The larger part of our deposits belong to the tradesmen along Broadway and to the horse-dealers on Fifth street. But of course we have a large number of small depositor. "How much has the School Board on

"How much has the School Board on depart 1"
"I can't state positively, but I looked it over to-day, and I think it is about \$30,000. You know my son is the Treasurer of the Board. I wrote a letter to-night to Col. Richeson, Predent of the Board, informing him of the suspension, stating that we can probably pay the deposit in full out of the bank funds, and assuring him that, in any event, my son's bond, in the sum of \$500,000, makes it sure, as he has not only a number of our Directors as bondsmen, but has good men outside."
"Can you give me a list of his bondsmen!"
"Yes. They are "J. Ph. Krieger, Harry Obermueller, James C. Edwards, Fred Zelle, C. G. Saffel, Phil Gruner, Jr., Wm. Druhe, Maronards Foster, John Rohan, Henry Poorman, James Lightholder, Wm. McKee, Morris Lyons, A. Rode, Rudolph J. Boekoff, L. & Bargen, by his attorney)."
"Who are the Directors of the bane?"
"They are J. Ph. Krieger, Hy. Obermueller, John Rohan, Henry Poorman, James Lightholder, Morris Lyons, A. Rode, L. & Bargen, John Rohan, Henry Poorman, James Lightholder, Morris Lyons, A. Rode, L. & Bargen, James Johnson, Jr., George Lang, John F. Hackman, H. Houghton, J. Ph. Krieger, Hr.
Fred Zulle was also on the Directory, but he recently dropped out."
"Who is John Dierberger, to whom the se-

centry dropped out."

"Who is John Dierberger, to whom the assignment has been male!"

"He was formerly Cashier of the Capitol Bank, and has been our Cashier of late, sine our old one left on account of a reduction of

LOWELL, MASS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BOSTON, May 22.—The Lowell Five-Cent Say Boston, May 22.—The Lowell Five-Cent Savings Bank was to-day temporarily enjoined from doing further business. The deposits amount to over \$2,250,000. The bank holds a large amount of forcelosed property, and there has been a heavy drain upon it recently. Its quick assets are exhausted, and it has not sufficient funds to be placed under the restrictive law, so the Commissioners asked for the injunction. The present condition of the bank is due to the shrinkage on mortgaged property and bank shrinkage on mortgaged property and bank stock, to the withdrawal of deposits amount-ing to \$350,000 in the past year, and to arrearages on interest due the bank on leans. This last item alone is about \$100,000. The Trustees do not believe that the inju frustees do not believe that the injunction vill last more than a year, and by passing one or two dividends, the bank, will regala a sensition of the other savings banks in Lowell us not in the least concerned in this difficult, but are prepared to stand the run which will almost inevitably result from the panic among the small depositors.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Horace Waters & Sons, dealers in pianos and organs, 40 East Fouriersta street, have made an assignment. Liabilities estimated at \$60,000, and the total pres in promissory notes \$46,617.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Apecial Dispaich to The Tribuns.

CAIRO, Ill., May 22.—Last night, about ill o'clock, while the steamer Paris C. Brown lay at the Paducan wharf, Joseph Lovejoy, her max, fell overboard from the roof, and was drowned. He had, a few minutes before, been called by the Captain, and, it is supposed, went over to the edge of the roof to speak to somebody below, lost his balance, and fell, striking the edge of the guard in his descent, which probably rendered him insensible.

Special Dispaich to 2.48 Tribuna.

BISMARCK, D. T., May 22.—Col. Fred W. Jones, recently of the Financial Chronicis, and Wall street, New York, was drowned yesterday on the prairie west of the Missouri River. Joseph companion, a famous frontiersman and huster by the name of Boughton, was also drowed. A fearful halistorm and water-spout deluged the country, and Jones and Boughton undertook to escape in a small boat. It capsized in the wish flood, and the daring sportsmen went down. The bodies have not yet been recovered, and a third party near them brings in the news.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

CLEVELAND, O., May 22.—A Heraid special from Fostoria, O., says: At 2 o'clock to-day a boiler exploded in the Risdon grist-mile owned by Ebersore & Noble, instantly killing a condition of the owned by Ebersole & Noble, instantly killing a young man named Carl Headley, an employe at the mill, and seriously injuring J. H. Arnold, a carpenter; Frank Revnolds, a citizen; Toung the fireman; and B. Overmever, a farmer. The shock of the explosion was very sever, denotishing the machinery and walls of the mill. The loss is heavy, but not yet estimated. The case of the explosion is not known.

FATAL FALL.

Rectal Disputes to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., May 22.—Moses Doyle, a farmer, ared 22 years, residing at Vinegar Hill, near Galens, was thrown from his wagon and run over this afternoon near Hughlett's farmace, just out of this city, receiving internal significant from the effects of which he died should afterward. The deceased was a single man, and well known in this section.

MACHINERY ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FON DC LAC, Wis., May 22.—Joseph Beech, a fine young man, had his skull crushed while awork in the Labelle Wagon Works, and died in 10 o'clock. A heavy from wrench was buried in his head, being caught from his hand by switching machinery. CRUSHED TO DEATH.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 22.—J. K. Chapma brakeman on the Michigan Central, was crued to death instantly this morning we coupling cars near Chelsea. His remains a sent to his home in Red Creek, Wayns Com. N. Y.

LIEUT. CARROW. Bestander, D. T., May 22.—The report Lieut. Carrow's suicide, at St. Louis, has sted quite a sensation at Fort Lincoln. He is fashionable young officer, of less than a reexperience. He had passed his furlough months and a half. His death is astributed his love for the accomplished and beautifurnities of Gen. Sturges, the commend officer at Fort Lincoln.

NEW ENTERPRISES.

Special Disparch to The Tribuna.

SPERMAPIELD, BL., May 22.—License ganize was to day issued by the Secreta State to the Golden Erg. Mining Compacticity Capital, \$200,000. Corporate Charleson Sampal Powell and A. M. Smill.

LOCAL PO

The Republican Club ets for the I Matters So Mixed

Is Not C The Democrats Inte Active Partisan

Charges Against Ald. Tule to-Letters from

CLUB ME The First Ward Republiar meeting in the Grand Taylor in the chair.

The Committee on No list of names from which

choser. The following w to the Seventh Juducial B. F. Greene, F. W. I Baker, W. W. Roberts. Mr. John Lyle Kin straight" Club, made to a consolidation, the Club should have four

to a consolidation, the collected.

Ad Dixon followed ton favoring this propose the "straight" Club to the election of delegal the Committee from the tired and returned with tallow them four delegal by the regular Club. As appoint committees to union was adopted.

The election of delegal with. The following nad delegates: Abner Taylor, Warren, Arnold Doucins, Bushnell, D. J. Lyon, and Measrs. Bushnell, Dixon pointed as the Committee the Collected of the Collect THE SECOND WARD

rus second ward held a rather breezy marthird avenue and Taylor R. Bliss, President of the the chair. The gatherin of selecting delegates to brimaries. There was a fested to the names who meeting, but they were considerable tumult.

The names of those con Court ticket are: H. Locke, T. D. Rector, and Circuit Court delegation Averell, L. H. Davis, J. P. D. Stacker, A. LeBrun, J. W. Hail. After indon King for Circuit Judge, the The opposition to the fill the control of the country was held he private residence and and determined upon the delegations selected ing are as follows: Sup—Edwin Walker, E. G. and W. C. Phillips; Circ Robert Lincoln, W. S. B. R. H. Cowdrey, Louis Opp. D. Dawson, and J. L. will favor the election of Judge Williams.

Those who were presem plained that Bliss, Preside the regular meeting to o stated time, and that grathering took advantage check men for the two difference of the control of the two differences of the country to the two differences of the two differences of the country to the two differences of the two differ rathering took advantage select men for the two de the worst elements of textremely distasteful to THIED WA meeting of the Th Club, President Ketth in 150 members present.

150 members present, wa Hall, on Twenty-second The following delegates whe action of the primary Supreme Court Judich Armour, Hugh T. Burc Clough, and H. M. Shpleilged, and will vote for County Judicial Conve F. Aldrich, Eugene Cary, Gibbs. D. K. Tenney, Waughop. They will ve Uliman, but are divided The Club adjourned when a rousing meeting.

The Fifth Ward Reput 139 Archer avenue last of gates to the Judicial Co for at the primaries this for at the primaries this ing were chosen:
Supreme Judicial Cot and Charles S. Saorick.
Smith, if elected.
County Judicial Conversements, J. G. Stephens, W. Train. They favor and Reed, but have not a to others. SIXTE

The Republican Club of at No. 772 South Halste It was agreed to do away to-day for the electhe Judicial Convethe Club selecte as follows: County Hutt. Nick Niemann, Tegtmyer, John Vand John Pfeiffer and B. M. to the Supreme Court C delegates are understy Dow, Buell, Reed, and lett. J. F. Bonfield, he complimentary vote. tor Dent.

The Republicans of the meeting last night at avenue, Elias Thorp per the following delegate primaries to be held Twelfth street, corner perfor and Circuit Cour Court J. S. Taylor and Thomas Dent. Circuit man, P. T. Prosser, M. J. J. Mears, and John said to be solid for Rosenthal, while some some for William H. Kt. der. The meeting adjo

The Hoteling adjo

Justice the ward is solid ELEVEN.

A meeting of Reput Ward was held last ev Ada street, near Mad considering the nomina to be voted for at aftermon. Mr. P. R. Ward Club, called the warf. I. K. Bayeson ticket favorable to the Sooth of the candidates and the plainly apparent the condidates and the plainly apparent the plainly apparent the inhority ween Mesars. Averaleling seemed to be utcandidate for Supren was ascertained that a ward. A. Sprague, Esc. A. G. Cook and J. B. well-known and active will be circulated at the Friends and apportant held a comment.

I callad the meeting. The

such a heavy failing off in

ly, but I think it was due her, to the fact that peo-

over the fact that peo-over the securities which Sub-Treasury. You see, long deposits and 4 per deposits were liable to a rested in those securities,

I will say for myself that shares in the bank, and I tion of my honesty of purlive of these only six weeks y-keeper at the corner of streets. Of course I jewed ness way, and I got them for dollar. Yesterday morning he special meeting, a gentle-I said that he wanted to ar stock, but he didn't as much as he had paid d to pay 50 cents. I had be guilty of the crime of en I knew so much as I did'tet I couldn't tell him what I so I just said nothing."

sets?"

r but I will say that I honevery depositor will get ais
that there will be some left
s. You see our last examinaand I can't tell to what exhas enanged since then. I
suspends it is always said
rs will probably get their
too often proves untrue, but
ent as my honest belief, and
that belief."

r assets mainly company

assets mainly composed are your depositors, main-

et of our deposits belong to ong Broadway and to the fifth street. But of course

the School Board on depos-

state school Board on deposstately, but I looked it over
he it is about \$60,000. You
he Treasurer of the Board. I
have to Col. Richeson, Presiinforming him of the suspenwe can probably pay the dethe bank funds, and assurhave event, my son's bond, in
l. makes it sure, as he has
of our Directors as bondsmen outside."
a list of his bondsmen!"
s.J. Pn. Krieger, Henry OberEdwards, Fred Zelle, C. G.
Jr., Wm. Drune, Marquardi
h, Henry Poorman, James
McKee, Morris McKee, MorRudolpn J. Boekoff, L. S.
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mey)."
rectors of the bane?"
. Krieger, Hy. Obermueller,
fy Poerman, James Lightns, A. Rode, L. S. Bargen,
E., George Lang, John F.
sighton, J. Ph. Krieger, Jr.
on the Directory, but he re-

ELL, MASS.
patch to The Tribuna.

—The Lowell Five-Cent Sav.

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upon it recently. Its quick d, and it has not sufficient

under the restrictive law, so asked for the injunction.

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in the past year, and terest due the bank on loans, one is about \$100,000. The lieve that the injunction will ar, and by passing one or two

ank, will regain a acum

ncerned in this difficulty, but nd the run which will almost

m the panic among the small

YORK.
22.—Horace Waters & Sons, and organs, 40 East Fourteenth an assignment. Liabilities 0, and the total preferences a \$46,617.

epatch to The Tribune. y 23.—Last night, about 12

y 22.—Last night, about 13 steamer Paris C. Brown lay at , Joseph Lovejoy, her mate, a the roof, and was drowned nutes before, been called by it is supposed, went over to oof to speak to somebody lance, and fell, striking the in his descent, which probansensfole.

nsensible... Tribuna.
T., May 22.—Col. Fred W.
the Financial Chronicle, and
fork, was drowned yesterday
of the Missouri River. Jones'
us frontiersman and hunter
ughton, was also drowned. A
and water-spout deluged the
s and Boughton undertook to
boat. It capsized in the wind
ing sportsmen went down
ut yet been recovered, and a
seem brings in the news.

L EXPLOSION.

, May 22.—A Heraid special says: At 3 o'clock to-day a in the Risdon grist-mills, e & Noble, instantly killing a Carl Headley, an employe at usly injuring J. H. Arnold, a Revnolds, a citizen; Young. B. Overmeyer, a farmer. The clasion was very severe, demolery and walls of the mill. The not yet estimated. The cause a not known.

May 22.—Moses Doyle, a gars, residing at Vinegar Hill, thrown from his wagon and terrogon near Hughlett's furthis city, receiving internal inflects of which he died shortly leceased was a single man, and a section.

Pispaich to The Tribune.

Tis., May 22.—Joseph Beech, a ad his skull crushed white at the Wagon Works, and died at any fron wrench was buried in aught from his hand by swift-

ich., May 22.—J. K. Chapman,

s Michigan Central, was crush-natantly this morning while ar Chelsea. His remains were in Red Creek, Wayne County.

T., May 22.—The report of

suicide, at St. Louis, has creation at Fort Lin.ain. He was no officer, of less than a year's had passed his furiough two f. His death is attributed to

Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Hi., May 22.—License to ory issued by the Becretary of
dep Era Mining Company, of
l. \$200,000. Corporator:
d. \$200,000. A. M. Smith.

VERY ACCIDENT.

TED TO DEATH.

EUT. CARROW.

ENTERPRISES.

UALTIES.

ROWNED.

property, and there has

The Democrats Intend Making It an Active Partisan Campaign.

Charges Against Ald. Tuley, and His Reply Thereto-Letters from Correspondents.

CLUB MEETINGS. The First Ward Republican Club held a regular meeting in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Abner Taylor in the chair.

The Committee on Nominations presented a list of names from which delegates were to be

list of names from which delegates were to be chosen. The following were chosen as delegates to the Seventh Juducial District Convention: B. F. Greene, F. W. Hunerberg, William A.

Mr. John Lyle King, on behalf of the straight" Club, made some overtures looking be elected.
Ald. Dixon followed with a speech and mo-

be elected.

Ald. Dixon followed with a speech and motion favoring this proposition.

Two motions were put and carried, inviting the "straight" Club to unite both in fact and in the election of delegates.

The Committee from the "other fellows" retired and returned with the old proposition to allow them four delegates, which was rejected by the regular Club Another proposition to appoint committees to confer one a basis of union was adopted.

The election of delegates was then proceeded with. The following names were selected as delegates: Abner Taylor, Arthur Dixon, Frank Warren, Arnold Doucins, D. J. Wrenn, Omar Bashnell, D. J. Lyon, and A. L. Rockwell.

Mesars. Bushnell, Dixon, and Brokoski were appointed as the Committee on Conference, and also to act as a Committee on Printing.

The Club then adjourned to Saturday night. The delegates to the County Convention have preferences for the following candidates: Williams, Booth, Reed, William H. King, Fred Ullims, Elliott Anthony, and Ira Buell.

The delegates for the Supreme Court Convention are solid for Dent.

The First Ward "straight" Republican Club held a meeting at the Grand Pacific last evening, with Simeon W. King in the chair. The principal business was the consideration of the various schemes for union with the regular/Club. A Committee was also appointed to get up a delegate ticket to be presented to the primaries to day.

THE SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB

THE SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB
held a rather breezy meeting at the corner of
Third avenue and Taylor street last evening. E.
R. Bliss, President of the organization, was in
the chair. The gathering was for the purpose
of selecting delegates to be presented to the
primaries. There was a strong opposition manifested to the names which were laid before the
meeting, but they were finally indorsed amidst
coosiderable tumult.

The names of those composing the Supreme
Court ticket are: H. F. Billings, William
Locke, T. D. Rector, and Charles Wathier. The
Circuit Court delegation is as follows: A. J.
Averell, L. H. Davis, J. E. Gross, E. R. Bliss, L.
D. Stacker, A. LeBrun, Charles C. Lander, and
J. W. Hall. After indorsing the name of W. H.
King for Circuit Judge, the meeting adjourned.
The opposition to the foregoing action of the
Club resulted in a bolt on the part of the members who do not favor the Bliss faction, and anpather meeting was held later in the evening at a
private residence and another set of delegates
fetermined upon
The delegations selected at the second meet-

private residence and another set of delegates setermined upon
The delegations selected at the second meeting are as follows: Supreme Court Judgeship—Edwin Walker, E. G. Mason, L. C. Hommes, and W. C. Phillips: Circuit Court Judgeship—Robert Lincoln, W. S. Babcock, J. B. Chaffee, R. H. Cowdrey, Louis Oppenheimer, J. Q. Grant, D. D. Dawson, and J. L. Campbell. The latter will favor the election of William H. King and Judge Williams.

Those who were present at this meeting complained that Bliss, President of the Club, called the regular meeting to order in advance of the stated time, and that those composing that rathering took advantage of the situation to select men for the two delegations representing the worst elements of the ward, and who are extremely distasteful to the respectable voters.

A meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club, President Keith in the chair, and about 150 members present, was held in Red-Ribbon Hall, on Twenty-second street, last evening.

Hall, on Twenty-second street, last evening. The following delegates were chosen subject to the action of the primary.

Supreme Court Judicial—Convention George Armour, Hugh T. Burch, George Bass, J. H. Ciough, and H. M. Sherwood. They are unpledged, and will vote for the best man.

County Judicial Convention—Enos Avres, J. F. Aldrich, Eugene Cary, W. H. Gleason, Aaron Gibbs, D. K. Tenney, R. H. White, and J. W. Waughop. They will vote solid for Buell and Ullman, but are divided on the other caddidates. The Club adjourned until Monday night, when a rousing meeting will be held.

FIFTH WARD.

The Fifth Ward Republican Club met at No.
139 Archer avenue last evening to select delegates to the Judicial Conventions to be voted for at the primaries this afternoon. The following were chosen:

Supreme Judicial Convention—Martin Best and Charles S. Snorick. They will vote for Gen. FIFTH WARD.

Smith, if elected.
County Judicial Convention—John Raber, M.
Schmitz, J. G. Stephens, George Holt, and A.
W. Train. They favor Rosenthal, Williams, and Reed, but have not made up their minds as to others. SIXTH WARD.

The Republican Club of the Sixth Ward met at No. 772 South Halsted street last evening. It was agreed to do away with holding a primary to-day for the election of delegates to the Judicial Convention, after which the Club selected the delegates as follows: County Convention—Louis Hutt. Nick Niemann. William Ludwig. Chris. Tegtmyer. John Vanderpool, and J. S. Hair. John Pfeiffer and H. M. Garlick were selected to the Supreme Court Convention. The county delegates are understood to favor Rosenthal, Dow, Bueli, Reed, and probably Booth or Willett. J. F. Bonfield, however, will be given a complimentary vote. The other delegates are tor Deut.

SEVENTH WARD.

complimentary vote. The other delegates are for Deut.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Seventh Ward held a meeting last night at No. 335½ Bige Island arenue, Elias Thorp presiding, and nominated the following delegates to be voted for at the primaries to be held to-day at No. 376 West Twelfth street, corner of Waller, to the Superior and Circuit Court Conventions: Supreme Court—J. S. Taylor and John Smeltz, both for Thomas Deut. Circuit Court—C. W. Woodman, P. T. Prosser, M. Hewitson, Philip Mosher, J. P. Mears, and John Barlett. These men are said to be solid for Booth, Buell, Reed, and Rosenthal, while some will vote for Williams, some for William H. King, and some for Magrader. The meeting adjourned for one week.

TRYTH WARD.

The Tenth Ward Republican Club met last might at No. 258 West Lake street, Justice Matson presiding. The following delegate tickets were adopted, and will doubtless be chosen at the primaries to-day: Circuit Court Convention—C. R. Matson, George E. White, James H. Burks, John Cruver, and Stephen Revere. Supreme Court Convention—A. Miller and C. B. Sampson. The delegates to the Circuit Court Convention will vote for Judges Williams, Booth, and Farwell, and will probably support C. H. Willett. For Supreme Court Justice the ward is solid for Gen. Smith.

BLEVENTH WARD.

Justice the ward is solid for Gen. Smith.

ELEVENTH WARD.

A meeting of Republicans of the Eleventh Ward was held last evening at Martine's Hall, Ada street, near Madison, for the purpose of considering the nomination of delegate tickets, to be voted for at the primary election this afternnon. Mr. P. H. Willard, President of the Ward Club, called the meeting to order.

Mr. I. K. Boyeson moved that a delegate ticket favorable to the nomination of Judge Booth be selected, but after a brief discussion the motion was witherawa, and it was decided to leave the matter of selecting delegations to the candidates and their friends, though it was plainly apparent that the supporters of Judge Booth were largely in the majority, the minority being divided between Messra. Avery and Gardner. The feeling seemed to be unanimous for Mr. Dent as sanddidate for Supreme Court Judge, and it was ascertained that a delegate ticket, headed A. A. Sprague, Eaq., and including ex-Ald. A. G. Cook and J. B. Briggs, and two other well-known and active Republicans in the ward, will be circulated at the primary election.

Friends and supporters of Judge Booth subsequently held a consultation and made up the following delegate ticket, which is composed of the best men in the ward: A. A. Sprague, Moore Heath, W. E. Mortimer, J. B. Briggs, A. N. Waterman Smith C. Storet, Flord B. Wilson.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last evening at No. 636 Milwaukee avenue, Mr. August Wendel in the chair. A reorganization of the Club was effected, and a number of new members were enrolled. After considerable debate, it was decided to leave the choice of delegates to the Judicial Conventions to the voters at the primaries, the Club not preparing any ticket.

considerable debate, it was decided to leave the choice of delegates to the Judicial Conventions to the voters at the primaries, the Club not preparing any ticket.

RIGHTERNIH WARD.

A regular meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Club was held last evening at North Side Turner Hall, Mr. William Floto presiding. The Executive Committee made a report, recommending the names of the following gentlemen as delegates to the Judicial Conventions: County—E. C. Larned, A. W. Pence, A. M. Day, J. A. Kirk, W. G. Goodrich, G. Hessert, R. Lotbolz, A. H. Burley, Jacob Boser. Supreme Court—J. N. Jewett, Otto C. Butz, P. P. Haywood, A. F. Hatch, Jacob Blattner. The Committee also recommended that the Club add as many names as it liked. Wash Hesing raised a mild row over the fact that the meeting hadn't been properly advertised, and the Secretary explained that a printing-bouse was responsible for having failed to get the postal-cards off, while he was perhaps a little to blame for not having furnished the papers with "copy" in time. Fergus, the orinter, stuck to it that he had sett off all the postal-cards had received, and Mr. A. M. Day moved that Mr. Hesing have a standing invitation to attend all meetings of the Club. (Laughter.)

Mr. Collyer moved to receive the report, and after some opposition and the departure of Seligman and some others it was received and the first part of it adopted.

One Cramer wanted to pledge the Supreme Court list to some particular candidate. Mr. Cragin thought the gentlemen should be left to look after themselves. Mr. Horton thought it would be well to express the sentiment of the Club, and hoped that expression would moid tiself into an indorsement of Gen. George W. Smith. [Applause.] Another member said the trouble was that gentlemen had so many candidates. As it was, the Democrats had put up grood men with one exception,—Judge McAllister, whom he despised. [Applause.] Mr. Pence booed Gen. Smith would be indorsed.

The second list was adopted without being instructed.

Mr. Day said h

ceutive Committee who were responsible for the notable lack of harmony prevailing at the meeting.

Mr. Pence, to avoid trouble of this sort in the future, probosed a little scheme of his own for the nomination of delegates hereafter, and moved to refer the subject to a Committee to draft a constitution.

Mr. Willing, after remarking that for some time the minority had been trying to control the majority, and after encouraging the minority by saying that in time they might grow and exchange places with the majority, moved to lay Mr. Pence's motion on the table. The motion to table was lost.

Mr. Seligman favored Mr. Pence's motion, but he was opposed to having the Chairman appoint the Committee. He moved, as an amendment, that the House do the appointing. After some "persuasion," the amendment was withdrawn, and Mr. Pence's motion adopted. The Chairman appointed, as the Committee, Measrs. Pence, Collver, Nieter, Larrabee, and King.

Mr. Seligman moved to substitute Washington Hesing for Nieter. Lost.

The delegate ticket to the County Convention is believed to be for the nomination of Judges Williams, Farwell, and Booth, and, for Magruder and Anthony as new judicial timber. For Supreme Court Judges the delegates on the other ticket are said to be united on Gen. George W. Smith. There is likely to be bome, perhaps considerable, opposition to the Club delegate tickets at the primary, which occurs to day, the split in the Club promising to extend into the ward.

HYDE PARK.

The primaries for the Village Convention in Hyde Park were held last night. The result, as aboven by the returns from the First, Third, Sixth, Seventh, and Tenth Precincts, is a solid delegation for County-Attorney Willett to the Judicial Convention, His friends claim that the country towns will unite on him, emabling his friends in the effy to effect combinations that must secure his nomination.

THE DEMOCRACY. THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Campaign Committee held a secret session for over two hours vesterday afgraceful presence to the chair, and Hans Herting acted as scribe. Among others present, there were Arno Voss, Adolph Moses, Austin Doyle, W. J. Hynes, F. L. Chase, Harvey Weeks F. A. Hoffman, Jr., ex-Senator Robinson, Willam Mariga, and a few others hardly as well known to fame. Three of the candidates for the ermine put in an appearance, and, from the eager way in which they buttonholed the various members, it was evident they were chock full members, it was evident they were chock full of suggestions. Tom Moran looked as if the split in the Irish ranks had assumed the size of the grand canon of the Arkansas, and he had no means of bridging it. "By dang" had suddenly achieved an importance in the Irish wards, which must be met with sharp and decisive measures, and it was generally recognized that the Hibernian voters must be at any cost dragooned into sup-

twas generally recognized that the Hibernian voters must be at any cost dragooned into supporting the whole ticket. Tuley was making mental calculations as to the probable size of the disaffection of "The Store," and wondering how many Republican votes he would receive to offset it. Barnum was radiant. He felt satisfied that he was no hone of contention in the party, and for that reason busied himself only with giving suggestions towards ameliorating the condition of his less fortunate companions on the ticket.

After the members of the Committee had been sworn to inviolable secrecy, the love-feast began. Each one had a whack at telling what he knew about the situation, and all agreed that the Macedonian erv for help should come forth in the interest of Moran and Tulev. There was a unanimity of opinion that McAllister, Kogers, and Barnum would pull through without any difficulty, but—

Suggestions as to what ought to be done were next in order. It was evident that the work must be divided in such a manner as to secure success, if at all possible. Committees could do it, and accordingly they were appointed,—one on halls, another on speakers, and a third on finance. The futility of running the campaign on sentiment and patriotism was admitted by all, and out of this confession grew an important debate on the question of assessments. Various amounts, ranging from \$200 to \$500, were suggested. No action was taken, the matter being left to the Executive Committee, which was subsequently appointed. Austin Dovle, who had learned wisdom at the feet of the departed chieftain, came up smilling with his suggestion, that on no account should the manufacture of voters be overlooked. There must be plenty of naturalization papers. The proposition was favorably received, and a committee was appointed to look after it.

Hynes urged the importance of carrying the war into Africa. In no other way could the party hope for success, either now or in 1880, and the pending contest was simply a prelude to the Presidential campaign. The

ings thrown in.

ALD. TULEY.

The Journal, yesterday, in referring to the Jadicial election and the candidates, charged Ald. Tuley with having, in 1871, while Corporation Counsel, violated the spirit and letter of the city charter by engaging in legal business outside of that office. The Journal quotes from the charter, which says that the Corporation Counsel shall not be "employed in any other business than that which relates to the duties of his office," outside of the fixed salary, shall be furned over to the City Treasurer, etc. It then says that which relates to the duties of office," outside of the fixed salary, shall be turned over to the City Treasurer, etc. It then says that Mr. Tuley violated the charter in 1871 by assisting in the County Court, while Corporation Counsel, in the application for judgment against those delinquent for county is contracted to his own use.

Mr. Tuley was met last evening and asked for an explanation in the matter. He said that it was nothing new, but had been thoroughly ventilated when he was a candidate for Alderman. The facts were that in 1871 be dud perform a service of the text in 1871 be dud perform a service of the county says and for the county as is charged, and was paid for the county as is charged, and was paid for the county as is charged, and was paid for the county as is charged, and was paid for the county as is charged, and was paid for the county as is charged, and was paid for the county as is charged, and was paid for the county as is charged, and was paid for the county as is charged, and was paid for the county as is charged, and was paid for the county as is charged and the county as is charged. The tropus and the county as well as the county as well as a candidate for Alderman. The facts were that in 1871 be dud perform a service of the county as well as candidate for Alderman. The facts were that in 1871 be dud perform a service of the county as well as candidate for Alderman. The facts were that in 1871 be dud perform a service of the county as a ca

all the criminal classes, will vote for him, and his election will be proof positive that they rule this Judicial District. They know that at some time they may be caught, and they want him on the Bench to shield them from punishment. The law allows them to take their case to his Court, and they know that if possible they will there go scoot-free. Hence it will disgrace Chicago before the civilized world to continue this man on the Bench. It will be an invitation to the vicious classes everywhere to come to Chicago and here ply their trade of robbery and murder. It will unnerve the detective officers, for they will say, Wherefore try to catch scoundrels if McAllister's Court is to let them escape the just punishment of their crimes? No one can tell how many of the murders that have shocked the community have been committed because the murderer of Hanford stalks about the streets unwhipt of justice. A few more such cases would be sure to wake up Judge Lynch, or subject the city to the rule of a Vigilance Committee. If the officers of the law persistently refuse to impose an adequate penalty upon crime, the mob will do it. A few more Hanford cases will be quite sure to do the business, and in such case let the greater criminal upon the Bench beware.

But will not all lovers of law and order—all true patriotic men—work earnestly to defeat an attorney for murderers upon the Bench? If they do, he may possibly be driven from the high position which I think he so thoroughly disgraces. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, May 22.—In looking over the field of good and true men for candidates, would it not be well to consider the merits of our well-known citizen the Hon. C. H. Willett, of Hyde Park. As a boy he educated himself, with money earned by his own hands, studying in the

CORRESPONDENCE.

deserve. If ever a jurist earned the contempt and the scorn of all right-minded, honorable men, McAllister is that man. In the Hanford

cate that he meant to clear the criminal; cer-

money earned by his own hands, studying in the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and graduating from the Albany Law School, afterwards practicing law with success in Syracuse, N. Y. When the Forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers was organized at Albany, by officers from Elisworth's Chicago Zouaves, Mr. Willett mustered in as a private, and was in the hot fighting of Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, and the decisive contest of Gettysburg, where young Larrabee, brother of our late City Treasurer, was killed. When the Second Regiment United States Colored Troops was organized, he was selected for a Captain, and shared its fortunes and successes, with marked credit to himself. At the close of the War he was offered a commission in the regular army by the recommenda-tion of "Fighting Joe Hooker." This he de-clined, in order to resume his chosen profession of the law. In 1867 he became one of our citi-zens; and from that to the present he has been a careful, studious, and successful practitioner of the Chicago Bar. When we look for candi-dates for our Judges it may be well for the of the Chicago Bar. When we look for candidates for our Judges, it may be well for the Convention to look to the merits of this patrictic soldier, and one of the hardest workers in the Republican party. Those who know him best are of the belief that the scales of justice

would be held evenly and steadily in his hand. REPUBLICA. GEORGE WILLARD. To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, May 22.—No better man and lawyer could be brought forward and elected by the people to fill one of the five Judgeships of the Circuit Court than George Willard. He is dedided? a Chicago man, graduating from her law university, growing up smid the changes disasters, and successes of this wonderful metropolis of the West, and for fifteen years at tending to important legal business in all branches of the profession, and also appointed for three successive terms one of the Masters in Chancerv of the Circuit Court of this county. His ability has been tested and confirmed. His honesty and integrity have never been questioned, but have been recently indorsed by the Village of Hyde Park, where he resides, by his appointment as its Treasurer.

A man like George Willard, with his judicial, well-disciplined mind and his unbiased and vigorous intellect, is highly qualified to be raised to the Judicial department of our county to decide with impartiality and clearness the laws bearing upon cases brought before it. He has all the materials for making a good and successful Judge, and it is to be hoped that his name will be brought before and fully indorsed by the people. Being "self-made," the elements of his success commend him alike to the poor and the rich.

2. S. WILLIAMS. Chancery of the Circuit Court of this county.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Referring to the forthcoming Judicial Convention, I wish to remind
its members that, in 1873, when the nominations were made by the Bar, Judge Williams was the only one of the five then members of the Circuit Bench who failed to receive the substantially only one of the five then memoers of the Circuit Bench who failed to receive the substantially unanimous vote of lawyers. He was strongly opposed by a portion of the Bar, who voted for Hiram Barber, Jr., as against him, and Mr. Barber received, I think, nearly one-balf the votes cast. This indicated Judge Williams' then exceptional unpopularity. Since 1878, I can safely say that his unpopularity has very much increased; so that now if he were to be nominated a large number of Republican lawyers and their friends would erase his name and substitute that of Judge Rogers or some other Democrat. Unless, therefore, Judge Williams can assure the Republican managers that a very large number of Democrats will vote for him in preference to some one of the Democratic candidates, it would seem a foregone conclusion that he cannot be elected. There are several sets of five men who can poil the entire strength of the Republican party, but every one knows that Judge Williams is not one of those men. His friends may admire his character and culture, and especially his judicial conduct toward them, but it is hot probable that they can ever again elevate him to any judicial position. Yours, very truly,

A. H. Walkern.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

Details of Affairs Along the Mississippi, special to Cincianati Commercial.

MENTHIS, Tenn., May 21.—The dispatch sent you a few days since told of the exodus-struck darkies as low down the river as Greenville, 260 miles below this point, and 180 miles above Vicksburg. The same careful observer has scanned the situation farther down, and says, as the traveler proceeds below Greenville, he is surprised to find the numbers of would-be Kansas emigrants increase. Almost every landing has its camps of devoted colored people looking longingly down the river for the approach of a steamer that will carry them to the promised land.

The steamer James Howard on her last down trip carried a large number of returning Kansas not to prevent the acceptance of a retainer of the kind in question. The services had been performed in his case in public, for the benefit of the public, with the consent of the Comptroller, at the request of the State's Attorney, and the money received was not a fee, perquisite, or emplument of the office of Corporation Counsel, and did not come within the other section of the charter providing that the "fees, perquisites, and emoluments of office" for the performance of any official duty were required to be paid into the City Treasury. He believed that his services had been requested at the time because he was regarded by Mr. Reed as better posted in tarmatters than most attorneys, and the amount of the fee had been fixed by Mr. Reed, and it was by no means exorbitant. He said in conclusion that he believed he was the only Corporation Counsel who had entrely abandoned his private business on taking the office, and this he had done to the extent of riving uppending cases in which he had been retained, and, furthermore, he said his connection with the tax-cases had in nowise interfered with the duties of his office.

roomised land.

The steamer James Howard on her last down trip carried a large number of returning Kansas colored people back to their old homes, many being in a pitiable condition, and every family had lost one or more of its members by death from colds or pneamonia. These people warned the squais on shore notice migrate but it had no effect. They appear bent on drinking from the cup of experience, and will not be satisfied until they go to see for themselves.

At Skipwith's Landing, Miss., 100 miles above Vicksburg, a colony awaits transportation. They claim to have money to pay their way, are peaceably disposed, and in cheerful temper. This squad have been anxiously expecting a Government vessel for some time. When the propeller survey-boat Hitchcock, with her real mast, imitation port-hole sides, and see gunboas look, landed near the other day, and invited them aboard in a jocular way, the simpleminded colored men concluded they had been fooled, and they could not be induced to go within oistol-shot distances of the strange craft. At Bullitt's Bayou, ten miles from Natchez, nearly 100 men, women, and children are begging passing steamers to take them. Some have money—others have none.

At Natchez "under the hill," the scene reminds one of War times, when the refugeeing negroes filled every town where Federal troops held possession. When one tries to reason with and warn them against Kansas, if they fail to excuse their act of leaving home in a matter-offact speech, they resort to religion and the laws of destiny. If you tell them they will die, they answer as a soldier who goes into battle, that they know some must die, but each individual feels and hopes it will not be himself. To say they will make nothing, and will not succeed in the new land, has no weight with them; they tell you they have nothing to show for a life of labor.

A vigorous old colored man of 70 years, now a reassenger northward hound on the Howard was To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, May 22.—I was exceedingly glad to see your editorial article on Judge McAllister in The Tribune this morning. It is simply like The Tribune to speak of public men as they case he proved himself to be a murderer's at-torney on the Bench. All his rulings, his twist-ings of the law and the facts, seemed to inditainly he did it. It is said that an "unjust Judge may condemn the right, but posterity will condemn the Judge." In this case, however, all unprejudiced, intelligent men who understand the subject condemn Judge McAllister now. Murderers and pimps, in fact all the criminal classes, will vote for him, and his election will be proof positive that they rule

they will make nothing, and will not succeed in the new land, has no weight with them; they tell you they have nothing to show for a life of labor.

A vigorous old colored man of 70 years, now a bassenger northward bound on the Howard, was interviewed, and said he would determine upon reaching St. Louis whether or not he would go on to Kansas. The old man further said: "Forty years ago I was taken South in irons; not that I was a criminal or vicious, but that I was a slave. I have remained here during the War, through pestilence and the horrors of reconstruction, and have never failed to assist in making a crop. I have borne the evils of bad masters, civil and military, but the present system of working and disposing of crops is such that I can't live here. No master ever exacted of me the labor necessary now to keep out of debt. Year after year we have fewer luxuries, until it is impossible to provide warm clothing in winter and medicine in summer. I know it is not necause I don't earn it," continued the old man, "for we make good crops of cotton and live as cheap as possible, but the books always show me in debt. There is no law to protect us. Our old masters rent us land and collect it. The stores supply us and sell our cotton. No account sales or statements are given us to show what we have bought, or what our cotton sold for. If we get angry, we get curses and threats, and sometimes blows. Kansas has no terrors for us."

It is understood that the crops in some sections will be cut entirely short on account of the exodus, but the effect will hardly be felt upon the general result. The colored people generally leave plantations en masse. On other places, none at all leave, which indicates the good or bad treatment of the people.

A certain planter near Vicksburg boarded the steamer Howard and threatened to hold the Captain responsible if he exceeded fifty deck passengers—the number allowed this boat by law. As the Howard had nearly her full complement, this planter hoped by force to prevent the negroes going

who said if they were not allowed to go away peaceably, they would destroy the stores and drive their masters away. Advice is of no avail

Abraham Lincoln and the Exedus. To the Editor of the Clacinnati Gazette.

In view of the present exodus of the colored people, it may not be inappropriate to quote a few prophetic words from Abraham Lincoln in his remarks to a delegation of colored men, who called on him in 1882 to urge upon him the necessity of emancipation. That great procla-mation had not then been issued, and Mr. Linmation had not they been issued, and Mr. Lincoln thought the time had not come for it. Among other things he said: "It may be necessary to free the saids in order to save the Union. If it is, it will be done; but, although the war may free you, you will enjoy neither freedom nor peace among your old masters. Your only hope will be in colonization. The education of the Southern people has been such that the master and slave will never be able to live in peace and harmony, except as such. You must emigrate, you must colonize, it is your only hope for freedom, peace, and happiness."

For theese words Mr. Lincoln was called impracticable and visionary, but history has vindicated his judgment.

HEBRAIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, May 22.—Preparations are being made by prominent Hebrews for a Jewish National Convention in this city. The delegates will represent the various branches of the Union of American Rebrew Congregations which had its origin in the West, and was made National a few years ago by reorganizing the Board of American Delegates. Religious subjects of con-siderable interest are to be discussed, and the colonization scheme to acquire lands for indi-gent Hebrew emigrants in the Western Territories will consume the time of the Convention.

A committee is to report during the Convention, and it is said the report will show an ention, and it is said the report will show an en-terprise which will surpass in charitable conception any similar scheme. The Union con-trols a college in the West, where young men are being educated for the Hebrew ministry, and in this connection the recent movement on the part of the reformed Jews to change the Jewish services from Saturday to Sunday will receive attention. The Convention will be called in a few weeks.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22.—The following INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22.—The following officers were nominated this evening, to be elected at the annual Communication of Odd-Fellows in November pext: Grand Master, R. W. La Follette, of New Albany; Deputy Grand Masters, Will Cumback, of Greensburg; G. W. W. P. Wilson, of Richmond; J. R. Griggs, of Logansport; N. H. Richmond, of Kokomo; Landon C. Rose, of Laporte; Murray Briggs, Greencastle; Grand Secretaries, B. F. Foster, of Indianapolis, and I. N. Davis, of Frankfort; Grand Treasurer, T. P. Haughey, Indianapolis; Representative to the Grand Lodge of the Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, Enoch Cox, of Detphi; Alternate, Job B. Eildridge, of Logansbort; Trustees, Alexander Metzger, William Wallace, and Job B. McChestney, of Indianapolis.

THE PACKER WILL THE PACKER WILL.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 22.—The will of Judge Packer was read to-day. It bequeaths for the permanent endowment of the Lehigh University, of Bethlebem, \$1.500,000; for a library for the University \$500,000; to St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlebem, \$300,000; St. Mark's Episconal Church, Mauch Chunk, \$30,000. Several bequests are kept private for the present.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated solow, where advertisements will be taken for the same wrice as charged at the Main Office, and will be received antil 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. m. Saugufas. n Saturdays: J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationer, 128 Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdesler, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Westera-sy.
BUBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Bue island-sy., corner of Haisted-st.
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PERSONAL PERSONAL—A YOUNG LAWYER WANTS TO COR-respond with a lady of mean, under 30 years of age, with a view to matrimony. Address ARTHUR H. LOWERT, Corning, lows. PERSONAL—MR. JOSEPH W. JOHNSON, FEOM Woburn, Mass., can find his brother-by calling at the Washington Hotel. ROBERT JOHNSON

PERSONAL - NOTTINGHAM, CITY, LETTER awaiting you. LANDON. TO RENT-HOUSES TO RENT-545 WASHINGTON-ST., 395 WAR-ren-av., 110 Oakley-av., and 938 Monroe-st., atono-fronta, dining-room and kitchen on parior floor, fur-nace and gas-fatures; convenient and complete; 335 to \$50 per month. _H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

Room 44.

TO RENT-\$20 PER MONTH—FINE TWO-STORY
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Adams-st.; \$17, fine two-s'ory and basement brick,
No. 188 Campbell-av. Inquire of W. GRAT HROWN,
1006 West Van Buren-st., or Room 63, 97 8. Clark-st.

TO RENT-1048 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY AND basement brick, all modern conveniences, and large barn. D. G. HAMILTON, 128 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-THAT LARGE FINE RESIDENCE NO. 1180 indiana-av. Large lot and all modern improvements. Please call at the house from \$10.5 p.m. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 132 LaSaile-st.

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TO RENT-JUNE 1, GOOD 2-STORY AND BASEment brick house, 10 rooms, on North Side: very
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South Side.

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1 51 Market-st., specially adapted for commission and produce business. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st.

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To RENT-512 PER MONTH-FINE STORE AND
Taulte of rooms in rear, 503 Western-sv.; arranged
for dry goods and notions or drug business. Inquire at
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unfurnished rooms, on parlor floor. Beferences required.

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CLARENCE HOUSE. CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sta., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board
and room per day. 51. 50 to \$2.00; per week, from \$6 to
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In stock and finishing a companion elliptic springs; also phaetons, etc., etc., and the celebrated Concord express wagons and trucks; a few good second-hand buggitter.

To this lower and favorably known in this phaetons, or present a few good second in this press wagoos and trucks; a few good second in this Mr. H. B. Hill, long and favorably known in this market, has in our warercoms a large and well-assorted stock of jump-seats, phaetons, canopy topa, etc., etc., at very low prices.

WANTED-A 2-HORSE TRUCK SUITABLE FOR hauling sour and to seat 22 bris; give to west price and where can be seen. Address O DI, Tribung office.

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191 and 193 State-st. PIRST-CLASS PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP; WILL take one or two good horses in exchange. U43. 1 F YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO GO TO PROSS BR'S. Instruments tuned and repaired. Sold o commission. Established 1830. 215 State-st.

DIANOS RGANS FOR RENT-DIANOS FOR SALE-RGANS W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-si

STEINWAY PIANOS.
FISCHER PIANOS.
LYON & HEALY PIANOS.
BURDETT ORGANS. Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe-sta. \$200 BUYS FIRST-CLASS NEW SQUARE OF \$200 upright plano; small monthly payments taken. Call and examine at 148 Illinois-st. FINANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE, ON DIAMONOS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNOSE, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 isagiolph-st. Eestabilined 1854.
A T 7 PKE CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON IM-A proved real estate in Chicago; 8 per cent on Illinois farms. B. L. PEASE, 142 Dearborn-st.
ANY SUM LOANED ON FULNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, etc., without removal, and other good collaterals. W. H. KING, 89 East Madison, koom 6. A T7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPHOVEI
A real easate in Chicago; 8 per cent on Illinois farms
B. L. PEASE, 142 Doarborn-st. ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES on furniture, planos, etc. without removal. Room 11, of Dearborn-st. 11, 95 Dearborn-s.

COLORADO—A PORTION OF THE FIRST INstallment of working capital stock of the Chicago
Enterprise Gold & Silver Mining Company is offered at
\$1.25 per share, full paid and non-assessable. For particulars or prospectus apply to E. S. HUNT, Secretary,
110 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Money to loan on watches, dismonds, and valuacies of every description at GOLD Silve Loan and Bullion Office (Icensed), so East Madison at Established 1805.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES IN GOOD COMPANIES bought and money loaned on same at reasonable rates. J. B. BEEESE, 120 Lake-st. TARRES. J. B. BERESE, 130 Lake-st.

Lord and the on Furniture, Machinery.

Lord at lowest rates. 60 Resper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT REASONABLE RATES ON merchandles, furniture, pisnos, etc., without removal. G. H. WALKER, 102 Washington-st, Room 19.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WARE-house receipts, machinery, and other good collaterals, JAMES B. STORKY, 84 LaSaile-st., Room 24. MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND MERAndrew To LOAN ON FURNITURE AND MERanum. Storage rates lowest in the city. J. C. & G.
PAREN, 100 West Monroe-st.

To LOAN -94,000, \$5,000, AND \$6,000, ON INSIDE
improved propers, at low rates. Direct to R 40,
Tribune.

MINIOVED PROPERLY, AT 10W FATES. Direct to R 40, Tribune.

WANTED—A LOAN OF \$500, ON HOUSE AND 10t, house cost \$3,000 to build, and well-rented. Also, \$2.50 to brick block, or on a good farm, for a certification of the second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the section of lilinois, and so inlies from Chicago.

WANTED—CASH AND REAL ENTATE FOR A Corner drug-store doing a good business; price, 83, 000. Address R SS, Tribune office.

7 FER CENT MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT. on good city property and improved farms. W. M. WILLNER, 128 Lasalie-st., Room 1.

\$\frac{2}{3}\$2.000 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR ON AMble of the control of the contro

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL GROCERY
on the North Side, doing a good business; to a
cash buyer only. Address it 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON, 129 EAST HARRISON-ST. FOR SALE—SALOON, 129 EAST HARRISON-ST.

FOR SALE—A \$2,500 STOCK OF GENERAL MERchandise, to close partnership; desiracle location,
good business; part cash, part time; no trade. Address
W. & SON, Casey, Ia.]

FOR SALE—FAMILY DRUG-STORE SPLENDIDLY
located; paying; unusually good opening for moderate capital. Apply to G. W. COOPER, 163 Clark-st.,
ROOM 1.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS,
clean; \$500 required. Good location: splendid opportunity. Address, at once, M. C. NOYES, care of
Gage Bros. & Co.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. LOTS
of work; profits larget been in business since 1871;
\$4.00 required. Apply at 59 South Market-st.

WANTED—THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN WITH
\$5.000 to conduct large paying business in \$5.
Louis: another with \$1.500 in Oberland; another in Indianapolis: and one with \$2.000 in Balitmore: splendid
opening for right med. 38 Clark-st., Room 5.

\$2.16(10) WILL BUY THE STOCK, LEASE, AND

\$1.600 WILL BUY THE STOCK, LEASE, AND good will of the popular saloon stand, so Randolph-st., coolest room in the city. HOUSEHOLD GOODS. EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. We have just received some splendid bargains in our Pursiture Department, including handsome, new style parlor suits, at prices below value. Full sets at \$30, \$40, \$50, \$60, and \$60. Very elegant chamber suits, \$30, \$30, \$40, \$60. New and stylish kasy-Chairs, Fancy Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Sideboards, Hat-Racks, etc.

Fancy Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Sineboards, Har-Rasers, etc.

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING.

We make, in the best manner, Hair, Hunk, Wool, Excelsior, and other Mattresses, Bedding, and Pillows. Prices always the lowest.

YOU CAN BUY,

If you desire, such goods as you require, and, instead of paying all cash, pay a bortion cash and the balance on easy weekly or monthly paymenus.

B. T. MARTIN.

PURNITURE AT WHOLKS ALE AND RETAIL, NOS. 205 AND 28T STATE-ST.

FURNITURE AT WHOLES ALE AND RETAIL.

NOS. 205 AND 267 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE—ONE NO S CABINET-RANGE COOK.

Stove, and hair-cloth mahogany sofs and set chairs
to march. cheap. Address R 25, Tribune office.

I'HE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 505 WEST
Madison-st., self furniture, stoves, carpeta, crockery, etc., on mouthly Layments at bottom prices.

A HIGH-CLASS TEACHER GOING ABROAD TO
study will take charge of one or more pupils. Address L. care of President M'Cosh, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—PUPILS IN ART CRAIO, THE NEW
invention in cravon drawing. Sketching from
nature a speciality. Call and see specimens of pupils
work. Room 40 Academy of Design, clevator entrance,
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PARTNER WANTED-A MAN OF SOME MEANS and good business condifications to help to develop my plow-sunky and cultivator (combined). G. P. PEICE, Sands House. DAHTNER WANTED TO TAKE PART INTEREST in a saliroad contract, with \$500 to \$500. E. A. INGELL, 10 south Canal-st. HACHINERY.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per sertion, 'Each additional line, 10 cents.

WANTED-SALESMAN IN FURNITURE STORE
SS and 40 West Madison-st. C. & J. CASET.

WANTED—GOOD BRASS-MOLDER AND CORR
Worst once. Address C. F. D. CO., 160 State-st.
WANTED—GOOD GENERAL WORKER ON DEEpstamped ware; must understand thoroughly rolling (or spinning) and wiring. Good pay to good mas.
712 North Second-st., St. Lesis. Mo. WANTED-PIEUE-WOREMEN ON TINWARE AT WANTED-AT HENRY DISSTON & SONS, RAndolph and Market-sis. a miliveright to put apsharing; only a first-class band need apple.

WANTED-COMPOSITORS, AT ROOMS 58 AND Weshington-sis. WANTED-TINNER-STEADY JOB TO GOOD man. Apply at once at 127 West Randolph-st. WANTED-S GOOD PANTS MAKERS IMMEDIATELY. I. S. JOHNSTON, merchant taller, a

Miscellameous.

Miscellameous.

WANTED-CANVASSERS, STREET-MEN, AUGtioneers, merchants, etc., to examine my stock
and prices of notions, neverties, stationery, jewelry,
cutlery, chromos, soans, celluloid collars and cuffs,
and i, 000 other fast-selling articles, including a complete line of 5 and 10 cent counter goods. Largest stock
and the collaboration of the West. Don't fail to call before
47 Jackson-es, Chicago. WANTED-BOOK CANVASSERS FOR A FIRST-class new work, "Mother, Home, and Heaven." an excellent home book, beautifully illustrated; best authorable; agents are unumails encessful. R. C. TREAT, publisher, 107 Clark-st., Chicago. TREAT, publisher, 107 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED-SALESMEN TO SKILL OUB GOODS BY sample, salary or commission. LA BELLE MAN'F'S CO., 38 Clark-st.

WANTED-TWO-FIRST-CLASS AGENTS; SPLEN-did opportunity; a new work from a leading Eastern house. Call upon or address HOUGHTON. OSGOOD & CO., 59 Madison-st. J. B. CROCKER, Jr., Manney. Manarer,

Wanted-An Active, Willing MAN TO
work in the Turkish bath and make himself senerally useful; must be good-natured and have reference; a good situation for the right man. Call at Dr.

80MkRS' office in Pacific Hotel. WANTED—A SMART BOY ACQUAINTED WITH the grocery business: one who speaks German preferred. 74 North Clarks 6.

WANTED—A BOY FOR OFFICE WORK AND DO errands: must live with his parents. Inquire at HARZ, VOGELER & CO.'8, 2 North Wells-st.

WANTED—25 WELL-DIESSED YOUNG MEN for "Hoscelaje." Apply at back-door Haverly's Theatre Friday morning at 10 o'clock. STEPHEM RICHARDSON. WANTED-IMEDIATELY-SIX YOUNG COL-ent. 8 South Clark-st., Koom 7. ent. 8 South CLEFF-81., ROOM 7.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE. ENERGETIC YOUNG
man, with \$50 cash, to travel with me; \$25 per
week sure; this is no numbug; call and investigate.
116 Washington-81., Room 6.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP. Domestics HELP.

Domestics Wanted Street Control of the Control of Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND THORoughly competent waitress and parlor maids
best of references required. Apply between 9 and 11 a.

MANTED—A GERMAN GIHL, OR BOHEMIAN
that speaks German, to do general housework.
264 Versaon-av., near Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—OIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON;
a good place for a good girl. Come well recommended. 507 West Monroe-st. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE
work; four in family, including 2 small children,
Call with reference at 211 Ashland-av. Call with reference at 211 Ashland-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HÖUSEWORK;
references required. 41 South Curtis-at.

WANTED — FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, A
tidy firl, at 271 Ashland-av.; good wages paid;
no washing; second girl kept.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO HOUSEwork, at 886 Michigan-av. WANTED-A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK,
wash, and iron; wages \$4 a week. Apply at 243 Dearboin-av.

WANTED-FOUR CHAMBERMAIDS AND TWO dining-room girls; wases \$3. Auply after 10 o'clock, ready for work, at 211 West Madison-st.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL, FOR KITCHEN WORK, at 54 Runh-st., corner Indiana.

WANTED-TWO OR THREE GOOD MILLINERS for trimming hats, at 731 South Helsted-st. Sommstrosses.

WANTED-MACHINE GIRLS ON COATS. PANTS, overalls, and shirts; good pay and steady work. Apply up-stairs at factory of CLEMENT & SAYES, 416 to 424 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED-FOUR OPERATORS ON SINGER machines to work on slippers, by J. OHNSTEIN & CO., 62 Fifth-av.

WANTED-AT SI RHODES-AV., A GIRL 16 TO 16 years old, to take care of small children.

WANTED-NURSE-A TOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of two children, 3 and 5 years of age, Call to-day at 1007 Wabash-av.

 Employment Agencies.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR HOTEL, A chambermald, second girls, girls for general housework, nurse girls. Call at 307 State-st. Mics. REISS. Miscellan

WANTED-LADIES TO LEARN CORNWELL'S system of dresscutting for \$5: full instructions free; great inducements to canvasers and agents; apprentices guaranteed to become perfect dressmatters. Please call and see in ventors at 200 State-8t. Ecom 22. WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A MIDDLE-AGED
lady of tact, pleasing manners, and of highest
respectability, to matronize a party of young people.
Apply, between 10 s.m. and 12 m., at Hooley's Theatre.
WANTED—A YOUNG LAPY OF UNQUESTION—
able character and fair education to attend a
light, remunerative business; single preferred. Address R43. Tribune office.
WANTED—4 GOOD RAG-SORTERS, AT 465
North Clark-st. Good wages; steady work. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Beokkeopers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BT A MARRIED MAN AS bookkeeper, corresponding secretary, or eart; good references from prominent outliness men in city, Address M 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER OF 15 years' practical experience; health not rungred; ago 35, Would like to engage for half the day at moderate wages. Address O 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OY 18, in a good drug store; willing to work for the first libre or four months for nothing. Address L W., Box 7, Sturgla, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 19 who is not afraid of work and will make himself useful; drug or dry goods house preferred, or snything, it 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND reliable bookkeeper; moderate salary; refer to less employers by permission. Address R 2, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Franch, from Greenville, Miss. Good business experience. Address R 49, Tribune.

Coeachmen, Teanusters, &c.

Coachmen. Teamsters, 2c.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD COLOREI,
man at coachman in a private family; has experience, and can furnish good references from last employer in Aurora, Ill. Address JOHN THURMAN, SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST CLASS coachman, single; the best of reference. E 41,

Tribune office.

Tiscellaneous

Situations Wanted—By a Medical Student and his wife; she to do general housework in to do collecting, take care of horse, etc.; best references. Address 146, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE INTELBigent, and reliable man, aged 30. City references.
Address it 50, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE MAN OF
Steady habits, married, and by occupation a market
gardener where irrigation is required, at labor or otherwise in this city; satisfaction. It 20, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD, HONEST young man. R IS, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domesticas
CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
O woman to do kitchen or general housework is a private family; good city references. Call 311 Illinois-st.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
general housework; good references. Call at 123
Lilia-av. Ellis-Av.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS
girls, one to cook, wash, and from, and one to do
second work. Call at 234 Maxwell-st.

CITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO BISTERS, Al
Cook and second girl, together or secarats; best or
references. Mrs. WHITTARER, 246 North Clark-st.

Elemsek cepera.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE O widow ladv in a small family as housekeeper; widowars preferred. Out. Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PAMILIES IN NEED OF Seadinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office. 196 Milwaukeer av.

LOST AND POURD. OST-MONDAY MORNING. THE 19TH. A DARK bay mare; left hind ankle white; left front one spring; a sawn or right front ankle; and a small scar on the back; left hind ankle white; about 1, 20;; age 8 years. The finder will be liberally rewarded by owner. No. 227 Thirteeuth-s.

LOST-A ROLL OF NAMES OF CHICAGO BUSIness men, of no value except to the owner. A liberal toward vill be paid if returned to Room 7, No. 120 Dearborn-st.

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TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

or Madison and Dearborn-sis., Chicago, for the delivery of THE TELBUNE At Evan d. and Hyde Park left in the counting

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch officer NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. P. T. Mc-PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batelle H. Mahlers, Agent
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Stra
RENEY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON D. C.—1219 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre street, between Dearborn and State betry of War Days," for the Bene

Haverly's Theatre, proors street, corner of Mongoe, ster Wallack. "My Awful Dad." Bamlip's Theatre

Lake Front. ike Shore, foot of Madison street. Fo

sted street, near Harrison. James

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 160, A. F. & A. M. excular Communication this (Friday) evening at Monic Hall, No. 76 Monroe-st., for business and world isting brethren cordially invited.

J. C. HOWELL, Secretary.

TENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hall Assalte-st. Special Communication this (Friday ing at 7:30 o'clock for insurantion. Visitors or invited to attend. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1879.

Steps have been taken by leading citiz toward the establishment in this city of institution to be known as the Chica Academy of Fine Arts. It is proposed organize under the State law, and from no such word as fail in the lexicon of the

on, Ia., a thriving city on the west bank of the Mississippi, was yesterday de-vastated by an extensive conflagration, which took its way through the business part of \$200,000. Davenport, only a few miles distant, also came in for a heavy scorch, flouring-mill property to the value of \$100,000 being destroyed.

Judge Asa PACKARD died one of the tains heavy bequests that prove him to have been a sincere friend of education and charity. 000 to St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Mauc Chunk, besides other bequests not yet mad

of bringing to an end the spirited scrimn now going on between the railroads lea-from Chicago to the Atlantic coast. from Chicago to the Atlantic coast. Freigh tariffs have been whittled down to 12½ cent on grain to New York, and it is alleged Passenger rates have suffered in hy, and human beings can trave With VANDERBILT and Tom Scorr both in Europe, there is little likelihood that

durable truce can be patched up at present

. The Silver bill made searcely any progress in the House yesterday, its inflation features being stuobornly fought by the Republicans, who regard the issue of bullion certificates i the form and with the qualities proposed, as an attack on the public credit. It is so manufestly a sheer waste of time to discuss this bill at pres-ent, in view of the certainty that it cannot become a law in its crude and imperfect n, that the country will rate the con tast at precisely what it is worth—that is, Dimocratic attempt to make capital out of the Silver bill that shall compensate for their landers in handling the appropriation

It is evident from the tone of the deb in the State Senate on the Militia bill that the bill, with some amendment, will pass by a nearly unanimous vote. This bill, it will be remembered, provides for a fund of \$100,000 for the maintenance of the State militia, and also contains a clause making it unlawful for any company or society of men, not organized under the law as a part of, and subject to all the rules and regulations governing, the regular State militia, to drill or parade with arms. The bill is one of the that are now pending in the Legislature, and its passage will be heartly approved by the people of the State.

In the Circuit Court yesterday Judge Boozna rendered a decision in a life-insur-ance case which will surprise many policy-holders as being a gather unusual stretch of law construction in favor of the compar It was a case wherein a widow sued to lect the insurance on the life of her husband, whose death was caused by an overdose of landunum taken to alleviate pain. The policy of insurance stipulated that it should be void if the insured died by his own hand, voluntarily or involuntarily, sane or insane, and the Court instructed the jury that the accidental taking of too much opium, though taken to alleviate pain and not with suicidal intent, came within the limitation ted in the policy, and a verdict was ac rdingly rendered in favor of the company will be taken on appeal to the Ar pellate Court, and as the point involved is new in insurance law the final result will be noted with interest.

economical grounds by Senator Logax. The bill is supported with much seal by the Southern Democrata, since it proposes to ap-propriate from the National Treasury \$500,000 to be expended for the benefit of States which have failed to make any provision for warding off a return of yellow fever or a visitation of cholera. The bill recognizes the principle of Federal interference in State affairs to protect the public health, and is urged by the same men who how about Federal interference to protect that fountain-head of political health, the ballot-box. Where State political health, the ballot-box. Where State laws are lacking or State authorities negligent or inefficient, it is coolly proposed that the people of Minnesota and Illinois shall be taxed to enforce sanitary regulations which the people of Louisiana or Mississippi have neglected to impose.

By a joint resolution passed by both Houses of the Illinois Legislature an amend-ment to the Constitution relative to the elec-tion of county officers is to be submitted to a popular vote at the next election of members of the General Assembly, which occurs in 1880. It provides that at the general elec-tion to be held in November, 1882, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a County Judge, County Clerk, County Treasurer, and Sheriff; neither the Treasurer nor Sheriff to be eligible to election until four years after expiration of his term; while in 1884 and every four years thereafter there shall be elected a Coroner, a Circuit Court Clerk, and, in counties exceeding 60,000 in popula-tion, a Recorder of Deeds. The adoption of this joint resolution cuts off the proposed constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote on all questions relating to the granting of licenses for the sale of liquors, and postpones for two years at least any progress in that matter, as but one amend ment at a time can be submitted to a popu lar vote. The knowledge of this coupled with a desire to avoid making record on the liquor-license question, doubt-less influenced many legislators to support the county officers' amendment resolution.

NIHILISM IN GERMANY. The Berlin correspondent of the Londo ing nervously apprehensive over the devel ments of Nihilism in Russia, especially since it has been discovered that, after the vigorous measures to stamp out Socialism German department of organized revoluti and assassination was discovered by the arrest of eleven young Russians in Berlin, who were of Hebrew blood, though genuine libilists as to religious belief. The actio hich had not been notified to the police an which was prejudicial to the public pea The documents which were found in their apartments clearly explained the purposes of their organization. Their immediate intention was to organize a society of Jewish youth, to be called the "Section of the Deed," for the purpose not only of aiding their brethren in Russia, but also of should rise against the Government. The Times' correspondent says they invented a cipher, wrote pamphlets in Hebrew, referred to one another by numbers, aimed at found ing propagandist journals, and were promised subsidies by wealthy patrons. They had perfected plans for smuggling revolu-tionary documents into Russia, and had also established relations with the Socialists of

other countries. How these reformers proposed to redeem society may be inferred from one of their incendiary programmes of prinmust only have regard to the relative ticular person, hence those should be s ed who would most strongly resist revolution and whose death would terrorize the Government. In the salvation of society: "The only revoution which can bring salvation to the peo ple is that which aims at utterly rooting ou every idea of the State and subverting old traditions, arrangements, and classes. future organization of society will doubtless spring of itself from the popular life and movement, but that is the business of future generations. Our task is to work the most horror-causing destruction, pitiless and com-plete. To centralize the present world into an insuperable, all-destroying power,-tha is the aim of our organization,—our swort task." If such be the principles and pur poses of Russian Nihilism, it will have no sympathy outside its ranks, and no punish-ment will be deemed too severe that will tend to suppress such infamous wretches and banish them to localities where they can do no harm. There has undoubtedly heretofore been a great deal of sympathy with them, and the arbitrary measurof the Russian Government have been freely criticised; but, in the face of such a bruta and bloody programme as this, which not only aims at the lives of the governing classes, but at the very foundations of society, sympathy ceases and in its place will grow up not only a desire but a demand that these incendiary reformers shall be extirpated in the most expeditious manner possible. It

Herr LIEBENECHT, the most promin Socialistic leader in Berlin, says: "The crisis through which we are passing im-poses on us double duties and efforts. With the notorious Socialist law an attempt was made to an-nihilate our party, but it did not and will not sucnotorious Socialist law an attempt was made to annihilate our party, but it did not and will not succeed. Our business prospers bravely.

Only nold on, and we shall reap what is yet being sown. We can wait. Our numbers are undiminished; the elections of Breslan and Dobein prove it. Thanks to the destroying spirit of Herr von Bismanck, our ranks are filling more and more. Public opinion, formerly hostile to us, is already beginning, to veer round in our favor. This it will soon completely do, and then our hour will have struck. In a word, we are living still, and will continue to do so; we are batting and we shall conquer.

But, above all things, do not compare us with Russian Nishlists. The coarse despotism of the Crar can be annihilisted with a few ounces of lead and steel; in Germany the tactics of the revolver and the dagger only had the effect of inspiring with fresh life a reaction already passing away. Without Hour, and Nostine we should have had a Bismanck no longer. Ever since last May Bismanck has only lived upon the attempted assessinations. But he cannot always live thereon, and we shall take very good care to furnish him with no new material for subsistence. You understand me, I think?

Notwithstanding the more pacific route for the accomplishment of its purposes adopted by German Socialism, the German Government is disposed to make common cause with Russia against the Socialistic past, and an opportunity may offer when Russia damands as she now threatens to de of

involves a degree of infamy which finds no

sympathy among the German Socialists, In a recent letter to the Revolution Française,

that they no longer offer asylum to prefugees and Royal assassins. If G and Russia should join hands in make

The Republican party of Cook County or many years. During this period j upon every such occasion the Republican party recognized the propriety of making them non-partisan, and so acted. In a word, the Democratic party, when in a known minority, was freely accorded a representation on the Bench by the Republican party, acting as a political organization. Having the power to fill every judicial position with member of its own orga publican party surrendered the right of its exercise, and conceded a fair minority of the adicial positions to its political opponent,made on principle,—the principle that, as the judicial office is non-political in its character, it ought to be removed far as possible from the bitternes party strifes. This course was honorworthy of imitation by the Democratic party. It was in strict accord with the tone of public sentiment, which here, as elsewhere, reprobates the association of the indiciary with partisan political contests. But, on the strength of a single municipal election triumph, achieved under peculiar circumstances which do not warrant the belief that Chicago is in fact Democratic, the Democratic party forces the partisan issue in the pending judicial contest. It is evidence of bad faith and of a disposition to grasp greedily for every place in the gift of the people. It presses the judicial office down into the mire of politics, and soils its ermine by enforced contact with the methods and ppliances of ordinary place-hunting. It makes Judgeships the price of partisan serv-ice, and so tends to degrade the Bench to he level of the meaner offices, which are often sought by desperate men using desperate means. The Democratic party of Cook County turns its back on a noble exam-

ple, showing that it is capable of accepting for its partisans public stations g for its partisans public stations great distinction conceded by its olitical opponent on high grounds of public policy, but too avaricious of power, too greedy of pelf, and too forgetful of the obligations of honor to reciprocate, in kind, courtesies repeatedly extended. Indeed, the Democratic party of Cook County seems anxious to show, in the most offensive ner possible, its purpose to render the judi-ciary tributary to the success of its partisan political machine. Of the five gentlemen placed in nomination by its late Convention, are are the bitterest of bitter partisan We are not disposed to assume that either of them, if chosen to the Bench, would hold he scales of justice unevenly. But we do st hesitate to say that, if the purpose of the Convention was to secure representatives on the Bench whose partisan prejudices would be most liable to warp their judgment in the presence of a political question, the seection of McAllister, Tuley, and Moran,

at least, was most apt. The responsibility of the Republican par under these circumstances is very great. It has shown the people heretofore that it de-sired the judicial office to be and remain free from the contamination of politics. To accomplish that purpose it freely surrendered places to its opponent. It should show now that it has the will and the power to select for the Bench from among the numerous candidates in its own ranks the best men,men of ripe attainments in the law, and of the highest character. It is to be hoped that in choosing delegates to-day they will be selected with a view to their fitness to aspirants. They should be pledged only t strive for the nomination of five men who will commend themselves to the approva not only of the judgment and favor of th masses of the Republican party, bu conservative, thoughtful Democrats as well. That there are many Demo crats who regard with shame lisgust the late action of their party,—its bad faith toward the Republican party, and its disposition to again force the judiciary into the arena of partisan politics,—is to be presumed on the ground that all Democrat are not as mean as some Democrats. If the Republican party should now show by its minations that it looks solely to the public good, the effect ought to be, and perhaps would be, a serious defection in the Demo cratic ranks. The Democratic party nomi astions are decidedly bad, on the score of partisanship. They ought to be defeated en masse to show the Democratic party of Cook County that there is a penalty for ingratitude, bad faith, and duplicity, and they will be defeated if the Republican party, mindful of its high responsibility, does its whole duty at the Convention to-morrow.

SENATOR THURMAN AGAIN SIDNEY SMITH once declared that, if h could say everything he wanted to in one sermon, he would preach but one. This was said in rebuke to one of his parishioners who complained that an important branch of SMITH's subject had been omitted. This terse remark affords an excuse for again referring to Senator Thurman's recent speech The speech in full, as revised by the author looks worse, if possible, and is more open to adverse criticism, than the abstract already printed. It is on the principle that the whole of a bad thing is equal to the sum of all its parts. As he is already a "booming" candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Democratic ticket for the campaign of 1880, we feel as if it is not wasting ammu-

nition on small game.

In a former article we pointed out Mr. Thuraman's responsibility in originating the reactionary and revolutionary legislation that has already caused so much disturbance in Washington, and which made the present extr session of Congress necessary. He complains in his speech of the expenditures under the Federal Election laws, which amount to about a quarter of a million dollars all told. while the expenses of the Confederate extra session amount to \$12,000 per day, and it has already cost the Treasury over threequarters of a million. THURMAN is not wholly accountable for the extra session of Congress, but chiefly so. He first suggested the repeal of the Federal laws that they have been tinkering at, and the method of doing it, viz.: by inserting riders in the Appropriation bills, and this was seized upon by the BLACKBURN crowd, who wanted to make Jon Speaker. The two influences together urged them on to attempt what has not yet been accomplished—thanks to the two vetoes of Mr. HAYES. Another thing that made THURMAN aly willing to have an extra session alled was the desire on his part to get conrol of the organization of the Senate, and to

business interests, and enormons expense, and the disgrace of it, belong solely with the Democratic majority, and the country must not forget it. BLAGERGER lost the prize he struggled for, being defeated for the Speak. nggled for, being defeated the hip by Randalla, but Thursday has the nor of presiding in the Senate when the co-President is absent. Perhaps that empty honor is some compensation to a for his share of the solemn responsibility forcing the present condition of affairs up the country, and the political agitation and unrest that have followed it. He and his Confederate colleagues are not in a positi to complain about useless expenditures. well might BEN HILL and ALEXANDER STEPHENS complain because the great Re-bellion made an immense National debt a necessity. THURMAN is known in Washing ton as the "Czar of the Caucus," and it is in the Democratic caucus-room that all the

Neither does it come with a good grace from Senator TRURMAN to stand up in the Senate of the United States and deprecate the revival of sectional feeling. Who so re-sponsible for the revival of sectional snimosity as himself? Who publicly defended Jarr Davis, and who has been the leader of the movement to coerce the President into acquiescing in their impolitic measures by the starve-the-Government policy? THUMMAN talks like a hypocrite when he laments the reopening of old issues that he and his political. ical associates have revived themselves. BEN HILL's harangue in the Senate the other day, four hours in duration, to prove that the North forced the South into rebellion, was not more inconsistent and absurd that it is for the Senator from Ohio to insinuat that the Republicans have kept alive the sectional hatreds engendered by the War. He knows better, and se does every intelligent man in the country.

Another point noticeable in THURMAN'S pration, and the one to which he gave undue attention, was the prominence he accorded Commissioner DAVENPORT, of New York. He seemed to be utterly oblivious of the damning fact that over 50,000 bogus naturalization papers were issued by the Boss Tween Courts few weeks prior to the election in 1868, and that Davenporr has succeeded in keeping 20,000 repeaters and Democratic bummer from the slums of the city from voting o these fraudulent papers. Mr. THURMAN knows very well that the State of New York cannot be carried at the next Presidential election for the Democratic candidate except by fraud; hence all these crocodile tears over the tyranny of JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

A LITTLE TOO MUCH OF TALMAGE. It is an open question whether the countries not getting a little too much of Brothe TALMAGE, the Brooklyn Presbytery, and all concerned. It is another open question whether Brother TALMAGE should not pay the regular rates for his advertising. It is still another open question whether Public Opinion should not materialize itself, like that omnipresent individual in "La Bella Helene," and request the Brooklyn Presbytery to take its dirty linen and wash it in

some back yard remote from the public gaze. We believe the worst that can be said against Brother Talmage is that he is a very ccentric individual, who has his own pecu iar ways of conducting religious services and converting sinners, and does not exactly follow the conventional routine in his deal ings with the world, as was manifested in the extraordinary manner in which he per formed upon the editorial tripod of the Christian at Work. Though he has much of the litheness and agility peculiar to Harle-quin, we do not believe he is one. His Christianity objectively is somewhat muscular and acrobatic, and at times melodramatic; that he works earnestly and honestly for the success of Christianity, and in the matter of brains he is the peer of the whole Presbytery. His recent trial before that body gave him a great deal of gratuitous advertising and furnished the newspapers with much material that was of an edifying character to the children of the world. Without intending any disrespect to the Presbytery, it is within bounds to state that the anties of that body were quite as remarkable as any of the alleged antics of Brother TALMAGE in the pulpit. They were characterized by much of that irreverent jocularity, blatant humbug, and jubilant vociferousness which appertain to the average circus, and sometimes with the uncouth exhibitions and personal collisions that usually abound in a bear-garden. The worldly enjoyed them until they became tediously monotonous. The unworldly grieved, and drew a long breath of relief when the close of this scandal to religion was reached. Whatever may have been the judgment of earnest, working Christians as to Brother TALMAGE's conduct. they could not but feel that the performance of the prominent members of the Presbytery were more disastrons to their cause than any of the irregular performances which had been charged against the prisoner at its bar. With the conclusion of the trial and the acquittal of Brother TALMAGE the case ould have ended, and the public should have been given a rest. A suffering people had had enough of both, and the Presbyte had well nigh come into contempt. Ti

miscuously throughout the denon

is not all. Now come eighteen bell

a cent. worst that Brother TALMAGE might do or had done was not as disastrous as the trial had been, and yet, if all reports are true, this trial was only the prologue to a very swelling theme. Instead of submitting gracefully to the verdict, the enemies of Brother Talmage printed the speeches of Dr VAN DYKE, and Dr. CROSBY, who seems to be known in New Yerk as "young Brothe CROSBY," and have circulated them quite prowhereupon the congregation of Brother Tal. Mage, a few Sundays ago, took up a contribution for the purpose of printing and distributing the Rev. Dr. Sprans' speech in defense of him. If this were all there would be no special ground for complaint, but it Presbyters and serve a paper upon the Moderator, the Rev. OLIVER ST. JOHN, giving notice of their intention to complain to the Synod of Long Island against the action of the Presbytery for seven reasons. They allege, first, that the judgment of the Court was biased by the demonstrations of the au-dience; second, because of the mutual agreement between Brother Talmage and a leaders to whom works of that vitness that neither would defend his char acter at the expense of the other; third, because testimony was irregularly intro-duced; fourth, because the Moderator ruled out evidence for the prosecution which should have been admitted; fifth, because the accused was allowed to make long ure has had in the way of disseminat and irrelevant replies to questions sixth, because the decision of the Pres largely extended because of bytery is in direct conflict with the

cense the acquittal of the accused, us in connection with such principles, is rious not only to religion, but to morals." Thus the whole case must opened. The Synod, which meets in October next, may sustain the Presbytery in its findings. In such case, the beltigerents will take an appeal to the General Assembly. It may, on the other hand, reverse the dec may order the Presbytery to review its own action that it may reach a different conclusion, and then the circus would be in full

It has been rumored recently that Brother Talmage is contemplating a secession from the Presbyterian fold over into the Congreational. We hope this is true. The pubic will hail with satisfaction the announcement that he has packed his trunks and gone, and that he will never, not even hardly ever, return. Congregationalism is so flexible and clastic that it can accommodate Brother Talmage and take no umbrage at any of his antics. This will knock out the props from inder the Presbytery, the Synod, and the General Assembly, and the case forever, and satisfy the public, which has had already too much of Brother Talmage and the Presbytery.

blast again.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL COPY-BIGHT LAW.

We printed a few days ago a report of some remarks made at a meeting in London by the historian FROUDE, in which, speaking of the American people and their growing ove for art and literature, he referred to cerain recent efforts made on this side of the cean to do justice to foreign authors providing them a certain compensation heir works. Upon the assumption that merican publishers would hereafter labor for and succeed in establishing an Interna-tional Copyright law, by which authors could be protected in their property, he drew warm ictures of the encouragement which would hus be given to literature.

The subject of an International Copy-right law is by no means a new one. It has been discussed very warmly by English au-thors for many years. The practice of American publishers has been to obtain early copies of European books and publish hem in this country. Having to pay the oreign author nothing for his property, these books have been produced in the forms needed to meet the tastes and means of all lasses of readers, and, the sales being large the profits have been great. The pro have been numerous but unavailing, and the European writers who have seen their works appropriated and sold in enormous number vithout a penny of compensation hesitated to denounce this system as piracy of a mean order. Denunciation has often one so far as to name American publisher loing this business, and to accuse them the "robbery" of European authors.

There has been recently quite a change in ntiment among American publishers, and hey have been moved to urge that some law devised whereby foreign authors may obtain some compensation for their property when used in this country. We understand he change proposed is, that an American publisher, by an arrangement with a foreign author, can obtain a copyright for any book published in this country, which copyright shall protect such publisher against any in-terference by any other publisher in this coun-We do not, however, understand that this change is altogether the result of growth of moral sentiment or of a desire leal honestly with foreign writers; the reviv al of honesty on this subject does not, for stance, extend to making compensation for the so-called "piracy" which has carried on so extensively for the past forty years. It is only to apply to the future. posed change as one of doubtful policy, the nore especially because it is prompted by selfishness which is hardly the best inspira tion for a change of either morals or law.

An English publisher might export copies of his book to this country, and they might be sold in this country, even in competiti with the pirated edition, and thus the foreign author might get some compensation for h book sold in this country. Our America publishers, however, have taken percaution against anything so just as this. Though their present proposition they ac knowledge a successful trade for years in stolen goods, they always enjoyed a legal "protection to industry," whereby the London publication sent to this country have been subjected to s duty of 25 per cent. The London publish and author could not compete with the "pirates" and pay 25 per cent in addition. The trade in stolen goods, therefore, has enjoyed protection under the broad ægis of the merican tariff and the Custom-House! American readers have been thus deprived o purchasing books from the author's publishers, and thereby have been made access to whatever injustice these authors have suffered. Under the guise of protecting "home industry" the law has punished the whole reading public of this country, as well as ed the plunder of foreign authors, Mr. FROUDE stated that 100,000 copies of TENNYSON have been sold in the United States, from which TENNYSON never obtained

One American publisher has a list, num bering perhaps 400 works by the best English writers, which he has been publishin during the last thirty years, and selling most extensively for 50 cents per copy in paper covers, and proportionately higher in cloth. These books embrace some of the choicest works in the English language, and the de-mand for them has not only been great, but, until within a few years, continuous Having nothing to pay to the writers, the sale of these publications has been of great profit. Within the last few years, however, there has grown up an opposition trade. All these same works, and also all the best current works of foreign writers, have been ublished and are now retailed at the low price of 15 cents a copy. No less than three, and perhaps more, publishin establishments in this country have been is suing these books in good style, on good paper, and well printed, and flooding the try with them, and at the low price 15 cents per copy. Hundreds of thousands of copies of these standard works have, in this form, been circulated among the people. have heretofore been closed books, even at the cost of 50 cents a copy, have been thus enabled to obtain them, and whatever benefit nation and in cultivating refinement of such benefit and advantage have heap publications. It is strue that the ablishers of these cheap editions we not paid anything to the foreign authors ust as much as the publishers of th

Assuming that the publication of all these works in this country has been of benefit to the reading public, as it must be admitted the publication of the works of the best writers must always be, then the wider and more extended the circulation of such books can be made, proportionately the benefit to the public taste, and the cultivation of public tastellings, and the cultivation of public tastellings, and lic intelligence, and the spread of kn edge, and the increase of pure amusement and literary entertainment, is enlarged by the vast addition to the numbers of these volumes placed in the hands of the peo-It is not extravagant to ple. It is not extravagant that ten copies are sold at 15 cents and each where one is sold at 50 cents, and therefore the benefit to the public is increased in proportion to the numbers pur chased and read, and therefore all public

considerations suggest that the cheaper editions are productive of more good. The protective tariff crushes out the for-eign publisher and author, but it does not crush out the domestic rival who sells the same goods at 15 cents which have heretofore been sold at 50 cents and \$1. Again is it true that "Protection does not protect." The reader can understand how it is now

to the advantage of the American publisher to treat with the foreign author. It is better to acknowledge, and secure by interna tional law, that the British, French, German, or other foreign poet, novelist, historian traveler, philosopher, or scientist, has some right of property in the produc-tions of his mind; and it is better to pay him 5, 10, or 15 per cent on all sales of his book in the United States, thereby securing a monopoly of the sale of such book in this country at \$1, or even 75 cents per copy, than to be compelled to compete with unlimited editions of the same book at 15 cents per copy! Of course, it is obvious that under these circumstances honesty has become the best policy to the pub-lishers of high-priced editions, but this honesty will be none the less fatal to the "American industry" now engaged in publishing the same books at 15 cents a copy. It will be somewhat fatal also to the cultivation of literary taste, and abridge the use of the best and purest works of the best and most learned of writers. The people of the United States are supposed to be starving and crying out for literary food of the best and purest quality. They are now supplied with it at the low price of 15 cents a volume, and the copies are circuated at the rate of half a million or more volumes per month. Honesty, we concede, is the best policy; but it is unfortunate that our publishers, who have just discovered how grossly they have been beating foreign uthors, are driven to the painful n order to be honest, to cut off the supply of literary food, and to strike the literary oaf from the hands of the starving million of the American people.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE. In the British House of Commons on the 6th inst. the following resolution was

dopted by a vote of 106 to 65: "That in the opinion of this House the action of breach of promise of marriage ought to be abol-ished, except in cases where actual pecuniary loss has been incurred by reason of the promise, damages being limited to such pecuniary loss. Mr. Herschell, the mover of the resolu-tion, made a very learned and witty speech in its behalf. "The country," he said,

flourished for many centuries in a perfeetly satisfactory condition without any person thinking of bringing an action of this description." It was not established until two centuries ago that such an action lay, although as far back as the reign of Queen ELIZABETH an action somewhat like that for breach of promise was brought by a man, who alleged that the woman had given him flattering words equal to a promise of on the allegation of a promise of man riage was brought in the reign of CHARLES I. The speaker reviewed the laws of other countries touching this subject. The Italian and Austrian laws do not regard a mutua promise of future marriage as producing any legal obligation to contract it. The Dutch law is substantially the same. In Germany, where the engagement is of a more formal character than in most other countries, being an official act before public authorities fifth of the dower may be claimed, if one of the parties refuses without just cause. The French law is in harmony with that proposed for England, with the exception tha an action lies when seduction has been accomplished under promise of marriage. Mr HERSCHELL was unwilling to admit such an exception in the English law, for the reason that it would afford relief to a woman who virtue had failed, while it would deny any remedy to one whose virtue had remained unshaken. Mr. HERSCHELL'S argument at this point was, it must be admitted. weak. For the relief claimed by the woman whose virtue has failed is for the great marriage; and this wrong the other has not suffered. It might be, however, that actions for seduction could be properly separated altogether from actions for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Herschell's arguments in favor of

abolishing the old action were that the remedy of the law was seldom sought by deserving women who had been disappointed of a promised marriage; that it was often sought by undeserving women, and used for purposes of blackmail; that it was not the purpose of the law to enforce marriage when either of the parties was unwilling. Marriage differs from other contracts, in that the up willing fulfillment of it must practically be no fulfillment at all. On the other hand Mr. HERSCHELL this year had amended the resolution, as submitted by him in two pre vious years, by excepting cases in which actual pecuniary loss has been incurred by reason of the promise.

Mr. HERSCHELL cited a number of instances

of hardships produced by actions of this de-scription, and of blackmail accomplished by threats of it. The only ground on which the action could be supported, he said, was that "Marriage was a profession in which women gained their livelihood by the performance of their social and domestic virtues." Mr. Herschell was ably supported by a number of members and opposed by others, including among the latter the Solicitor General. The division was, as above stated, 104 for the resolution and 65 against it; majority for the resolution, 41.

The comments of the leading Londo newspapers are, if anything, more entertain-ing than the report of the debate itself. The Times opposes the resolution only because it is not broad enough. The exception, it says, destroys the intended effect of the whole. If pecuniary loss produced by breaches of this description is to be estimated, actions will be brought, and threatened to be brought, as before; blackmail will be as screen's learned and impassi it says, is founded upon

Papers." The impressionable members of the House of Cor their feet." "They were transported with out any warning into the ideal atmosphere Gazette says the resolution does not touch the plain and notorious fact that "marriage is the profession to which large numbers of women look forward, and the only one to which many of them have to look forward to for protection or subsistence, or both, after the death of their natural guardians." The Gasette particularly objects to the want of discrimination of the resolution with reference to women who have been seduced on a

promise of marriage.

But the editorial of the Spectator is the most astounding of all. It is the sheerest rubbish, we venture to say, that that usually respectable journal has ever admitted to its dumns. "There is," says the Spectator, "no need whatever to import the que of seduction into this argument. Our contention is that the decent, reputable girl, who can take care of herself, and is no more likely to be seduced than her mother is, who is rather brassy than retiring, and who would go into court as frankly as a bar-maid, has a right, in spite of her objectionable want of high civilization and gentlewoman's feeling. to the protection of law." The writer ends with this statement, which, if the remainder of the argument were not profoundly re-spectable and dull, we should think was in-tended for a joke: "Mr. HERSOHELL'S practical proposals come to this: that the deceased clergyman's daughter, who goes out as a governess, shall have no external ne

It is significant of the headway which the movement for the abolition of of promise is gaining in England that the motion so recently adopted was only presented for the first time two years ago. The large majority in its favor indicates that it will be embedded in the law at no distant day. In the United States breach of promise actions are not so common nor so popular as in Great Britain They are seldom resorted to by respe women, and they exercise no restraint whatever on the most dangerous class of men. those who trifle with the affections of inne cent girls. The abolition of the this country, as it would affect fewer persons and encourage licentiousness much less than in Great Britain, ought to be comparather. Public opinion cent girls. The abolition of the action in tively an easier matter. Public opinion against it is already so strong that no new laws enforcing it are likely to be adopted in intelligent communities; and the only ques-tion will be when and how the old statutes on the subject shall drop into the oblivion where they properly belong.

The many friends of Miss HAUK in Chicago will smile as they read the following ane which is related by the London Figure: excellent instance of presence of mind was afforded by Miss MINNIE HAUK on Saturday. Carmen, as we know, in the first act, with her hands tied behind her, swings to and fro or a three-legged stool, while she fascinate handsome young CAMPANINI. On Sat Miss HAUK swung to and fro far too realisti until at last she toppled over. As Carmen rose to her feet, her hands still tied behind h and, kicking the steel straight again, she, with a past participle and a noun in Italian, occu-more seated herself. The laughter of the sumore seated herself. The laughter of the su-dience was at once changed to well-merited an

The sanitary condition of New Orleans is not visit from yellow fever this summer. Her soil is so shallow that water is found at a couple of feet beneath the surface, and last year the vic-tims of the yellow lever were buried in this intims of the yellow fever were buried in this insufficient manner. Efforts are being made to
counteract the effects of last year's epidemic,
and the whole surface of the chief cemetery has
been covered two feet deep with fresh earth and
a new cemetery several miles out of the city has
been opened to which all bodies will beneaforth
be consigned. It is sincerely to be hoped that
these and other efforts will avail to avert another invasion of the fever, but it is almost. other invasion of the fever, but it is almost hoping against hope.

For a city that boasts of its thrift, and that h out as many inducements for capitalists to invest their last dollar in it as Chicago does, it reports a remarkably long list of property to be sold for the non-payment of taxes.—Buffalo Commercial. Everything must be considered relatively. Chicago has a large delinquent-tax list,—that's Chicago has a large delinquent that a fact; but you must consider the enormous portion of the population that do not appear as delinquents. We are a big town, and everything looks large to people who live in one-h places and measure Chicago by themselves That won't do.

THE TRIBUNE'S staff correspondent writes from New Orieans that TILDEN is not the choice of the Democrats of the South for the next Presidency, but that he is third in the race,— THURMAN and HANCOCK leading. The Demo-Confederates say that Mr. HATE

loaded both barrels. Most likely. He about wice and killed both times.

PERSONALS

Mr. Beecher found the South quite solid To Mr. Slosson-What can't be cue and must be endured. •
Mr. Hayes' backbone is booming, and

don't you forget it.

One hundred and thirteen laps around David Davis make one mile. Clara Morris' lame hip is the subject of

good deal of hippodroming.

Four men were killed at a Texas ball recontig. Wee suppose the ball-room was The persons who say that David David David David David David make a good run have doubtless seen by

Mary Anderson is at Long Branch, and even the sharks wobble up the sands to see be

If you scratch a Russian, we infer, from the New York Herald, you will find yourself his In decorating soldiers' graves on Decora-tion-Day the graves of Union soldiers should not be forgotten.

Mr. Slosson is extremely anxious to challenge Schaefer again, —almost as anxious as Elliots is to challenge Dwyer.

A colored orator in Providence, R La

claimed for the negroes the possession of mor telligence than can be found in any other peop qual ignorance.

The New York Herald says a

fessor will drink three quarts of beer and a glas gin for a night-cap. We suppose the night-ca thus large in order to fit his head in the morning Mr. C. A. Hammond has recove

It is intimated in a New York par

SPORTING Boston Treated to Chicago Base

A Brilliant and Game Won by

Tremendous Wallon Cincinnati's Air the Ninth

Providence Strikes

Buffalo and Troy Colors to Syr Clevel

Winning a Game

Good Heats Trot on a Half-Mil Philade

Parole Weighted He Other Horse Plat CHICAGO VS.

other long step in advance championship honors yest of the Bostons, who have most dangerous adversaria exceedingly interesting an from beginning, and victor home nine after a hard str-in the field and at the bat Having won the toss, red-hosed visitors to bat, Jones faced Larkin. beautifully, amid cheers, same place and was retired a short fly to right, which i

a short fly to right, which in a devotional attitude. Gore tailied, making a meld. He stole second, we wild throw of Anson's she Peter single-baser to coming the boys batted learned runs being the rewith a safe one between ston and Williamson sent stop, and Williamson sent baser over Jones' head, Then Dairymple drove the field fence for two bases, some more as Williamson on were Flint and Anson on were Flint and Anson on took in everything that ca on a fly to Hawes. After no more scoring until the fielding being faultless ing unusually effective things looked dangeror Jones and O'Rourke only one man out, but Bur Houck sent up a high fly, we can the secured their first tail of Peters, who made bad whounder over second. The and was brought home by the right-field fence for two tip was beautifully taken I snyder squared himself for seeded admirably, the ball force's district, but the you made another of his wonder and retired the side at a tin would have let in at least people stood up and cheered people stood up and cheered in the eighth innu-struck another streak of tied the game, the as follows: Jones led off between centre and left as follows: Jones led off between centre and left reached second, and, as O'f a single-baser to left. an eas Burdock flew out to Auson's soft grounder to Williamso tempted to head off O'Rour he having stolen second, an passed ball. The throw wa got past Fint, and Hou O'Rourke tallying. There the score a tie, and things if the score a tie, and things is boldened by his previous bases, Honck kelp dancing tween second and third, whrew the ball to Quest, third, but was neatly throw Williamson, and retired, lo fallen, Morrill then wen Anson, and the inning was One run was needed in or might again, ashume the less it. His easy grounder was Honck, and from first base Peters' base-bit to right and the same. Then Peters sia and while Snyder, Burdock,

Peters' base-bit to right and the same. Then Peters sta and while Snyder, Burdock, disposing of him Shaffer won the game, as there were either side in the ninth inail the only man to reach first, nice grounder over second to Aside from the plays mee fer's catch of Bond's flyin the noticed, the ball being to was on the run. Hawes all catch of a long hit to right same inning, and was gene. As in Tuesday's game, If in consuming all the time plat, and were several time. in consuming all the time, bat, and were several tim audience. It is suggested dictate the advisability of the kind mentioned, as 2,5 the kind mentioned,

be expected to wait unitions of one man.

The umpiring of Mr. I and gave satisfaction to

Jones, 1, 1
O'Rouric, c.
Burdock, 2 b
Honck, s. s.
Morrill, 1 b
Hawes, r. f.
Sutton, 3 b
Dond, p
Snydar

M'KINNON IN Kinnon, the well-lerly of the Syracuse fair way to be expelled a this action is taken will a barred from playing in a that organization. The Capital City nine has all these columns. these columns, as well as it portion of the players to it portion of the players to it were used to form a nine ran firm. At the time of the dent Earl, of the Troy (Le ing for material wherewite team, and closed a. firm it McKinnon to play fill Claps. The young man it is the play fill the players to be played to play fill the players the pl

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Uncle Tom Company in Paris.

Miss Ada Cavendish thinks that the public are ready for a change from "Her Majesty's Ship,"

and consequently contemplates appearing "Romeo and Juliet," "The Hunchback," "Muc Ado About Nothing," and "The Lady of Lyons.

The following members of the California Theatre Company will sail by the steamer Zealandis for Honolulu, July 8, to play a two mouths' engagement: Charles B. Wells, Frederick' Bock, Willie Simma, Liza Long, and Nellie Holbrook.

The usher in a variety show at Paradise, Neventon where he obstructed the view of agreety stood where he obstructed the view of agrees.

stood where he obstructed the view of several persons in the audience. A remonstrance drew a shot from his revolver, wounding a quiet and popular young man. The usher was at once seized, taken out of the hall, and hanged to a tree.

A society was lately started in London with the object of giving little parties to the ballet-girls of the city, where the only beverage was tea. But, according to a sarcastic exchange, the soirces were, however, soon discontinued, "be-

cause the ballet-girls over there drink nothing half as weak as tea."

Mr. Edwin Booth is quoted as saving of his recent assailant that he is "a dangerous lunatic, nothing more"; but the nervous shock of the occurrence, he says, "has been so severe to both Mrs. Booth and myself that we have been unable to do much more than play nurse to each other since the event."

The house 134 Aldersgate street, formerly the residence of William Shakspeare, is marked for destruction. The news-agent's shop that occupied the ground floor is shut up; the other floors are likewise tenantless; and in a few days or weeks the workmen will be busy pulling down this interesting memorial of the great English dramatist, to make room for a pile of city buildings. The house forms a very complete example of the ordinary domestic street architecture of the Elizabethan period.—London Citizen.

Mrs. Barney Williams, according to the New

the Elizabethan period.—London Citizen.

Mrs. Barnev Williams, according to the New York Sun, was almost compelled to return to the stage by the rigorous demands of her husband's family, who were legatees under his most kind and considerate will. His real estate had, like that of nearly everybody else, undergone very serious depreciation between the date of his will and the date of his death, but the legatees would not wait for the satisfaction of their claims, and hence a serious loss to the estate. Mrs. Williams is one of those exemplary artists whose lives redeem her profession from the imputations often too carelessly passed upon it, and her recent success at Philadelphia will give widespread satisfaction.

ed upon it, and her recent success at Philadelphia will give widespread satisfaction.

Sir Charles Young has made an adaptation of Erneat Legouve's powerful and rather repulsive play, "Louise de Lignerolles." It was tately played at the London Haymarket Theatre, and is highly praised by the London Globe. "Louise de Lignerolles" is a sombre and terrible story of the weakness of a Creole whom a disastrous passion for a married woman drives into almost unparalleled meanness and cruelty. For her sake he outrages every law, human and divine, treating with persistent inhumanity a wife who more than once avenges the wroogs inflicted on her by a forgiveness which is absolutely and incomparably heroic. In the end a terrible and fitting close is provided, and the hero is slain in a duel with the husband he has wronged.

Some trouble has already arisen in relation to

the Spectator is the all. It is the sheerest say, that that usually ever admitted to its "says the Spectator, import the question argument. Our con sent, reputable girl, elf, and is no m her mother is, who iring, and who would kly as a bar-maid, has a objectionable want of lewoman's feeling. The writer er ich, if the remainder not profoundly reshould think was in-Mr. HERSCHELL's pracdaughter, who goes out

ng in England that cently adopted was the first time two rge majority in its it will be embodied ons are not so usness much less ought to be compara-. Public opinion strong that no new cely to be adopted in s; and the only queshow the old statutes drop into the oblivion

Miss HAUK in Chicago the following anecdote, London Figure: "An HAUK on Saturday. n the first act, with her over. As Carmen she ds still tied behind her, straight again, she, with The laughter of the auged to well-merited ap-

late in view of another this summer. Her soil r is found at a couple of deep with fresh earth and neerely to be hoped that will avail to avert an-

of its thrift, and that holds to for capitalists to invest Chicago does, it reports a property to be sold for the Eufalo Commercial. consider the enormous a big town, and everyople who live in one-horse Chicago by themselves.

off correspondent writes TILDEN is not the choice the South for the next is third in the race,ates say that Mr. HATES

Most likely. He shot ONALS.

d the South quite solid What can't be cue-ered

one is booming, and d thirteen laps around

hip is the subject of a lled at a Texas ball re-

say that David Davis

at Long Branch, and

Russian, we infer, from you will find yourself hit

raid says a Berlin Pro-quarts of beer and a glass of Ve suppose the night-cap is it his head in the morning.

hond has recovered six a Journal for libel. We do leasns will teach newstons how they assail public a New York paper that marry in September. Per-is Mr. John Dwyer, of make an excellent husband

Boston Treated to Another Dose of Chicago Base-Ball Med icine.

A Brilliant and Hotly-Contested Game Won by the White, Stockings.

Tremendous Walloping Suffered by Cincinnati's Airy Pitcher in the Ninth Inning.

Winning a Game that Seemed Hopelessly Lost. Buffalo and Troy Lower Their

Providence Strikes a Batting Streak.

Colors to Syracuse and Cleveland.

Good Heats Trotted by Hopeful on a Half-Mile Track at Philadelphia.

Parole Weighted Heavier than Any Other Horse in the Ascot Plate.

CHICAGO VS. BOSTON.

The White Stockings placed themselves another long step in advance of all competitors for championship honors yesterday by their defeat of the Bostons, who have thus far been their most dangerous adversaries. The game was an exceedingly interesting and prettily played one from beginning, and victory only rested with the home nine after a hard struggle and such work

red-hosed visitors to bat, and the redoubtable jones faced Larkin. He pasted a victous grounder at Quest, who gathered and threw it beautifully, smid cheers. O'Rourke his in the same place and was revired. Burdock popped up short fly to right, which Shaffer took in while a short by to right, white states took in white in a devotional attitude. For the home team fore tallied, making a nice base hit to left field. He stole second, went to third on Bond's wild throw of Anson's short hit, and tallied on Peter single-baser to centre. In the second inning the bors batted long and strong, two ining the boys catted thing and strong, two earned runs being the result. Larkin led off with s ask one between third base and short stop, and Williamson sent him home by a three-baser over Jones' head, amid great cheering.

stop, and Williamson sent him home by a three-baser over Jones' head, amid great cheering. Then Dalrymple drove the ball over the right-field fence for two bases, and the crowd yelled some more as Williamson came home. The outs were Flint and Anson on flys to O'Rourke, who took in everything that came his way, and Gore on a fly to Hawes. After this break there was no more scoring until the seventh inning, the fielding being faultless and the pitching unusually effective. In the sixth, things looked dangerous for awhile, as Jones and O'Rourke hit safely, with only one man out, but Bardock struck out, and Houck sent up a high fly, which Dalrymple secured. When the Bostons came to bat again they secured their first tally through an error of Peters, who made bad work of Hawes' short bounder over second. The striker stole second, and was brought home by Sutton, who hit over the right-field fence for two bases. Bond's foul hip was beautifully taken by Flint, and then Suyder squared himself for a long hit. He succeeded admirably, the ball going far out into Sore's district, but the young man from Maine made another of his wonderful running catches, and retired the side at a time when an error would have let in at least two runs. Then the people stood up and cheered themselves hoarse. In the eighth imming the Bostons struck another streak of hard hitting and tied the game, the work being done as follows: Jones led off with a cracking hit between centre and left fields, on which he reached second, and, as O'Rourke followed with a single-baser to left, an earned run was secred. Burdock flew out to Anson. Houck then hit a soft grounder to Williamson, and the latter attempted to head off O'Rourke at the home plate, he having stolen second, and gone to third on a passed ball. The throw was a bad one, the ball got past Flint, and thougk went to second, O'Rourke tallying. There was but one man out, the score at the and things looked gloomy. Emboldened by his previous success in steeling

got past Flint, and Houck went to second, O'Rourke tallying. There was but one man out, the score a tie, and things looked gloomy. Emboldened by his previous success in steeling bases, Houck kern dancing along the line between second and third, when suddenly Flint threw the ball to Quest. Houck started for third, but was neatly thrown out by Quest to Williamson, and retired, looking rather crestiallen. Morrill then went out by Peters to Anson, and the inning was at an end.

One run was needed in order that the Whites might agale assume the lead, and Shaffer made it. His easy grounder was badly muffed by Houck, and from first base he went to third on Peters' base-hit to right and Hawes' fumble of the same. Then Peters started to steal second, and while Surder, Burdock, and Morrill were disposing of him Shaffer tallied, and thereby won the game as there were no runs made by either side in the ninth inning, Dalrymple being the only man to reach first, which he did by a nice grounder over second base.

Aside from the plays mentioned above, Shaffer's catch of Bond's fly in the fifth inning should be noticed, the ball being taken while the player was on the run. Hawes also made a brilliant catch of a long hit to right by Anson in the same inning, and was generously cheered.

As in Tuesday's game, the Bostons persisted in consuming all the time possible in getting to bat, and were several times reproved by the addience. It is suggested that good taste would dicate the advisability of having no delays of the kind mentioned, as 2,500 people can hardly be expected to wait unnecessarily on the motions of one man.

The umpiring of Mr. Furlong was very fair, and gave satisfaction to both clubs.

Chicago.	A	R	B	I	P	A	E
Dalrympie, J. f. 90re, c. f. Apron, 1 b Shuffer, r. f. Priers, a. c. Quest, 2 b Larkin, p.	9000044	01010011	311030120	3	2	0	00001001
Total	41	0 4	0 11	15	4 27	1	4
O'Rourise, c. f. Burdock, 2 b. Houck, s. 8. Morrill 1	4	11000	20000	84900	54106	00880	000001
Sutton, 3 b	4 4 4 3	1000	1000	1200	106	0 1 2	11012
Total	35	3	7	10	27	9	5

Chicago 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Boston 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

To-base lits-Dalrymple, Anson, Jones, Three-base hit-Williamson.

First asse on errors-Chicago, 2; Boston, 2.

Errors affecting the score—Chicago, 2; Boston, 3.

Umpire—Furiong.

M'KINNON IN TROUBLE.
ckinnon, the well-known first-baseman,
acriy of the Syracuse Stars, but who signed fair may to be expelled by the League, and if this action is taken will also be practically debarred from playing in clubs not members of that organization. The disbandment of the Capital City nine has already been noticed in these columns. Capital City nine has already been noticed in these columns, as well as the transfer of a large portion of the players to Rochester, where they were used to form a nine ran by a patent-medicine arm. At the time of the disbandment, President Earl, of the Troy (League) Club, was looking for material wherewith to strenghthen his team, and closed a five months' contract with McKimson to play first base in place of Claps. The young man signed the document, pocketed \$75 advance money, and was supposed to be safely secured. According to his own statement of the case he had previously signed togo to Rochester, and when the men who are manging the team in the latter city heard of his action in relation to Troy they began a system of buildozing and persuasion which set the young man completely at sea. Last week, while the Troy Club was at Buffalo, an officer of the Rochester Club visited that city and endeavored to persuade the Troys to relinquish their hold on McKinnen, but without success. In the meantime the player had returned the \$75 received from Troy and began-berging for a release. There was no disposition on the nart of Mr. Earl to grant this, and his Club went on in the usual way, sending notice of the contract with McKinnon to Secretary Young, and he in turn notified the different League Clubs of this action. This is the present status of the case, and if McKinnon does not join the Troys within a very short time expulsion will undoubtedly follow. He claims that the Rochester men induced the Capital City players to sign with them in consideration of receiving a portion of the unpaid salaries due them in Albany. If this is the case, the contracts with Rochester will not stand shder any circumstances. McKinnon appears to have acted in bad faith all around, and, should he he expelled, would receive be little sympathy.

SYRACUSE VS. BUFFALO.

SYRACUSE VS. BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 22.—The Buffales disgusted 1,200 people by allowing the Stars to defeat them to-day, playing terribly. Flys were muffed, grounders were fumbled, and men threw as if they were siming at the clouds. Force and Galvin especially distinguished themselves by throwing the ball without any judgment. The Stars scored run after run without a single hit, and but one of their fifteen was carned. The local nine hit hard, and earned the majority of their runs. Crowley's playing was earned. The local nine hit hard, and earned the majority of their runs. Crowley's playing was the only redeeming feature of the Buffalos' work, he making two splendid double plays. There was some very clever base-running on both sides. The Stars did their usual amount of kicking, Dorgan and Farrell being most prominent in this respect. Holbert broke a finger on the right hand, and was retired in tayor of Kelly.

The state of the s		192	355	210	2.9	烈児	TOP
	A	R	B	T	P	1	E
Syrucuse.	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dorgan, 1 b	6		3	3	9		
Farrell, 2 b	6		100		1	4	
Purcell, c. f	6	3	0	2	100	0	2
Carpenter, 3 b	6	1	0	000	4 4	000	1
Richmond, l. f			2	2			0
McCormick, D	5	0	1 3	1	0		12
Allen, f. I. correct areas and	9	3	1	ī	0	0	.0
Macuilar, s. s	5	3	1	1	1	4	1
lolbert, C	4	2	2	3	5		3
Allen, r. f	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
			-	-	-	-	-
Total	49	15	17	17	27	10	9
Buffalo.		165	16				100
Eggler, c. f	6	1	2	2	2	0	0
Orce, B. B	5	2	3	33	1	5	4
lapp, c	5	2	2	3	2	0	2
cichardson, 3 b	. 5	1	2	2	2		1
rowley, 1 b	5	1	2	2	16		0
ulmer, 2 b	-6	2		5	2	5	1
lornung, L. f	5	1	2	- 3	- 2	0	0
Jalvin, p	5	0	3	6	0	5	5
McGonigle, r. f	5	1		3	U	0	ı

rin.
Three-base bits—Fulmer, Galvin, McGonigle.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 2; Star, 5.
Strack out—Galvin, Maculiar, Holbert.
Balls called—On McCormick, 12; on Galvin, 78.
Strikes called—Off McCormick, 12; off Galvin, 16.
Double plays—Crowley, 2.
Passed balls—Clapp, 1; Holbert, 1.
Wild pitches—McCormick, 1; Galvin, 1.
Time—Two hours and twenty-five minates.
Umpire—C. D. Wilbur.

CLEVELAND VS. TROY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., May 22.—To-day, for the first time in many days, Cleveland stood some show in the contest. Kennedy and Warner, who had been in hospital so long, were out, and, although they did not play in their regular places, made their presence felt. The game was the most exciting and closely contested of the season, and, although abounding in errors, was still a very good one. The last three innings were watched with special interest. There was a large attendance of spectators, and they showed much pleasure at the long-postponed

victory of the home Club.						
	R	B	T	P	A	E
Troy. Hall, c. f. Caskins, c. Mancell, l. f. Bradley, s. s. Clapp, 1b. Doescher, 3 b. Evans, r. f. Hawkes 2b. McMandin, p. 2010 Sa Mandin, p. 2010	012011	1 3	1111	2812132161	0	030011022
Total	8	12	13	36	17	9
Cleveland, Phillips, c	121101	211211221	432	11 2 11 3 3 1 2 2	5	5011111142
	large.		-			1

Total. 10 13 20 36 18 16 Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Truy......0 4 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 — Cleveland....2 5 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2— Time—Three bours and fitteen Umpire—Pratt, of Pittsburg.

CINCINNATI VS. PROVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—The game to-day between Cincinnati and Providence was evenly played and without special incident until the ninth inning. At the end of that inning the Providence men did some tremendous batting, which gave them four runs and tied the game.
The tenth inning was played and won by Providence, through errors on the part of the White brothers and Gerhardt. The spurt in the ninth inning was femarkable. The visitors made no less than eleven bases on hits. One home run was made by Ward. The game was played in the presence of about 1,100 persons. The fol-

THE STREET STAR IS	TOTAL CONTRACTOR	R	B	T	P	A	E
		2	î	1	5	0	0
McVey, 1b		1	24	34	3 7	0	000
White, J., c		0	. 3	3		3 6	0
Gerhardt, 3 b		0	1	1	2	1	i
Total		9	14	15	30	12	4
Start, 1 b		0	3010	3	16	1	002
Wright, s. s		2	2	241	22	3 7 0	000
Ward, p Brown, c		0	0	8	14	5	3
Hague, 3 b		1 2	1	1	ĩ	0	0
Total		10	13	21	30	17	7
Cincinnati	1 2 3 4 5 2 1 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	0	3	8 0 2	9 1	0 0— 1—	910
Umpire—C. F. Time—Two ho	Fountain, Cleve	ute	6. 8.				
WORGHETER	OUTSIDERS. May 22.—Holyo	ke);	Wo	rce	8-

Uticas, 8; Springfields, 4. Championship. Washington, D. C., May 22.—Nationals, 9; libanys, 7.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22.—The pools on to-morrow's races sold as follows to-night: First race—Egypt, 80; Matagorda, 45; Dunkirk, 25; Virgillian, 20; Wander, 16; Classmate, 16; Mobur, 18; Stilton, 10; Honduras, 7; John Davie, 8.

Davis, 5.
Second race—Louisville cup, one dash of 2½ miles—Dave Moore, 350; Janet, 275; Glenmord, 110; Fortuna, 100; King Faro, 135; Incommode, 135; Cammie F. 75; Belle of Nelson, 35; Water Witch, 25.
Third race—Galt House handicap, dash of 1½ miles—Largentine, 210; McHepry, 150; Solicitor, 70; Artful. 50; Keene Richards, Jr., 40; Jim Bell, 20; Silver Maid, 15; Tolema, 8; Claudis, 16; Wheeler, 16.
Fourth race—Galt House purse, ¾-mile dash—Amazon, 25; Geid Bug, 10; Creese, Ventilator filly, 5; Beeswing, 6; Nick Cheek, 5.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. May 22.—The mile dash, all ares, was won by Kebbuck, Lady Middleton second, Baton Rouge third, Bowstring fourth. Time, 1:45:4.

The Vernal stakes, one mile, was won by Grand Master, Pawnee second, Jerrico third, Utilita fourth. Time, 1:45.

The third rare cone mile all controls the second of the seco

The third race, one mile, all ages, was won by Bonule Wood, Hattie F. second, Oriole third, Albert fourth. Time, 1:45%.
The Person handicap, mile heats, was won by

DENVER. Col., May 29.—The spring meeting of the Denver Jockey Club commenced at the Association track to-day. The attendance was very large. There were upwards of sixty

The Club-stake race, mile dash, was won by G. M. Hopkins' Lucille in 1:59
The race for colts, half-mile heats, two in three, was taken by William Molkey's Chiquita three, was taken by William Molkey's Uniquita in 51, 52.

The free-for-all ruuning race, mile heats, three in fiva, was warmly contested and won by Luci-fer, brother of Parole, in 1:48, 1:52, and 1:54.

The favorite, Maria Gray, did not score.

The heats in the last race were the most ex-citing ever witnessed on the Colorado turf.

Owing to the lameness of Rarus he was not en-

THE COLDWATER RACES. COLDWATER, Mich., May 22.—The attendance at the races yeaterday was good. The 2:28 race, unfinished vesterday, was won by Big Soap, he taking three heats to-day, Oceans Chief second, Jesse Hayes third. Best time, 2:32. In the 3:30 race George V. took first, Tom Walton second, Dolly third, and Sam Tildeu fourth. Private timers made the best time, 2:32. timers made the best time 2:88%. In the 2:85 race Myrtle took first, Will Cody second, Parina third, and Kate Hall fourth. Best time, by speciators, 2:34. Track heavy.

THE ENGLISH TURF. LONDON, May 22.—The weights have been published for the Ascot stakes. Parole has been handleapped at eight stone thirteen pounds, which is four pounds heavier than the weight to be carried by any other borse.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—At the Ambler Park race a special purse for Hopeful with running mate to show the three fastest heats ever made on a half-mile track in Pennsylvania the time was 2:1934, 2,19, 2:2214.

PEDESTRIANISM.

TORONTO, May 22.—The different competitors Toronvo, May 22.—The different competitors in the six days' tournament still drag their feet wearlly along, and plainly show in their faces the effects of their long journey. Nelson appears greatly jaded, but sticks pluckily to his task, while Walker has a perceptible roll in his walk. Alberti skips about the liveliest of them all, and occasionally runs a couple of laps. Henderson, of Toronto, from whom so much was expected, has retired from the track for good. At 10 o'clock to night the score stood; Walker. At 10 o'clock to-night the score stood: Walker, of Buffalo, 311 miles; Nelson, of St. Catharines, 805; Warner, of New Hamburg, 249; Alberti, of Ottawa, 244; Upcraft, of Oswego, 174; O'Grady, of Toronto, 167. The interest in the match does not flag, and the skating ridk is nightly crowded with visitors.

Champion Jacob Schaefer and his brother Charlie Schaefer, a rising young player, will leave Monday, May 26, for Leavenworth, Kan., their former home, where they will spend a few weeks giving exhibition games. From there they go to New York and Canada.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S. At the military entertainment in aid of the Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum, certainly the worthiest of objects, a large audience gathered last night. Since Monday night this enterprise has been running, and the public support has scarcely been as large as the nature of the entertainment warrants. The performers are for the most part amateurs, yet they accomplish what they have to do in an exceedingly creditable manner. Mr. Almy Aldrich is the manager, and he has succeeded in shaping his "Music and Poetry of War Days" into a consecutive and interesting story of the Rebellion. The members of the Sixth Regiment have exhibited during the week some remarkable proficiency in the way of drill. Last night among the ladies officiating in the performances chiefly noticeable were Miss Nellie Thorne, Mrs. Emma Evans, and Miss Linda R. Hair, who sang patriotic songs and entertainment warrants. The performers are Thorne, Mrs. Emma Evans, and Miss Linda R. Hair, who sang patriotic songs and recited standard pieces bearing upon the subject being represented. The chorus of the Amphion Choral Society of Chicago rendered in stirring style "Marching Through Georgia," and Mr. H. M. Dickson, H. R. Kaizer, Mr. Lew Benedict, and a number of others, may be swarded much praise. Until Saturday night this entertainment will keep the stage at McVicker's.

PHILADELPHIA. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The summer solrhilabelipita, may 20.—Ine summer sol-stice is now upon us, and with the usual disre-gard for the season exhibited by many managers we are compelled to run from "The Sacred Trust" to "The Wicked World" and "The Trust" to "The Wicked World" and "The School for Scandal." Paradoxical though it may be, "The Wicked World" is by far the best of the three. It is played at the Park by Mr. and Mrs. Walcot, assisted by Miss Helen. Houghton, Miss Lizzie Creese, and Mr. Sam Hample, who have the further advantage of Mr. Macder's peacil and brush in getting up the scenery. Mrs. Walcot carries off the bonors, though Mr. Walcot is not had. This excellent hough Mr. Walcot is not bad. This excellent couple are all at sea just now. For ten years more or less they have been at the Walnut Street, Mr. Walcot as acting and stage manager

more or less they have been at the Walnut Street, Mr. Walcot as acting and stage manager and leading man, and Mrs. Walcot as leading lady. They have probably played two or three hundred different roles since they have been connected with the Walnut Street, and have done none of them badly. Mrs. Walcot is a leading lady of more than usual excellence, lacking in nothing but strength. She is a natural sctress, and there is not a leading lady in the country that can play the round of characters that she essays. In the "Hunchback," no matter who the star might be, she has always divided the honors as Heien. Even when playing with Fanny Davenport or Many Anderson, as she has this season, she has invariably scted all round them. Her impersonation of Poor Joe in "Chesney Wold" is famous, and she has won could fame by playing Audrey, Sam Willoughby, and Chrimhilde. During Mr. Ciarke's last engagement in this city this couple gave an illustration of versatility that I never saw equaled. Mr. Walcot played Capt. Absolute in "The Rivals" and Monseur Tourbillon in the farce of "To Parents and Guardians," with which the performance terminated, and his broken French was absolutely faultless in accent and intonation. Mrs. Walcot played Lydia Languish most admirably, and Bob Nettee in the farce, as if she had never acted anything but boys' parts. You have seen Mr. Walcot in Chicago, for he played Scheim in "The Exiles" last summer, and played it very well too. Both are now out of an engagement, and it is hard to see what they can do. They are out of the line, admirable actors as they are, for there is no employment for such people under the present dramatic system in this country.

Mrs. Drew wasted them both for "The School

services we consider the most of the proper compared by heroic. In the end a terrible and flunctions, with which the performance of terminated, and his broken French was absolutely faultless in scena and intonation, Arra. Walcot played Lydia Languish most admirably, and Bob Nettee in the farce, as it she had never acted anything but boys' parts. You have seen Mr. Walcot in Chicago, for he played Scher in "The Exiles" last summer, and played tvery well too. Both are now out of an enzagement, and it is hard to see what they can do. They are out of he line, admirable actors as they are, for there is no employment for such people under the present dramatic system in this country.

Mrs. Drew wasted them both for "The School for Scandai," which was all broken up at the Arch Street isst evening. It was the worst performance of that remarkship old common walking gentleman, and Mr. George Howard worked worse he was.

At the Chestnut Street Miss Belgrarde imposed upon the public as Julia in the "Hunchback." She was supported by a crowd from the Union Square, New York, picked up by Horace Wall between the Union Place and the Union Square, New York, picked up by Horace Wall between the Union Place and the Union Square, New York, picked up by Horace Wall between the Union Place and the Union Square, New York, picked up by Horace Wall between the Union Place and the Union Square, New York, picked up by Horace Wall between the Union Place and the Union Square, New York, picked up by Horace Wall between the Union Place and the Union Square, New York, picked up by Horace Wall between the Union Place and the Union Square, New York, picked up by Horace Wall between the Union Place and the Union Square, local services which has shown that the world out her off the stage.

The homely and as conductive the world world on power and the power with wall and the world on the world of the world on the world on the world of the world on the world of the world on

THE BUFORDS.

Thomas Congratulates Himself upon Having Avenged His Sister, and Expects to Mees Her in Heaven—Heary Denounces the Peo-ple of Frankfort as Conspiring Against as

Insane Man.

Dispatch to Chattinati Enquirer.

After the morning session of the Court Tom

Buford was taken to the jail to swalt the after-

Buford was taken to the jail to await the afternoon proceedings, and your correspondent made use of the opportunity thus offered to call upon him. He came forward to the closely-grated door, and, being introduced, held his hand up to the bars to shake hands. There was barely room to slip the fingers through, but be fook mine with a gentle pressure as I reached them through, and said in a courteous way: "I am happy to know you, sir."

"How are you getting along in your captivity, Tom?" asked my companion, who had known him well for years.

"Oh, very well," he replied in a subdued, quiet sort of way;" I am kindly treated, yery kindly treated indeed. The Sheriff and Jailer are very kind to me, and I want for nothing. Then a great many of my lady and gentlemen friends send me things—more than I can use, so I distribtue them to my fellow-prisoners. I sometimes think I am better treated now than I was while outside."

"Still," I suggested, "you probably prefer the outside!"

"Oh, it doesn't make much difference," he

plece of work, and it is supprising that it should have been seen only in this city. It plays about an hour and a quarter, and it ought to take anywhere, for it is much more amusing than "The Sorcerer." Carneross is making money hand over fast with bis burleaque. He was actually behindhand when he took it up, and that is a very unusual thing for him, who never knew what it was to have a losing season; but from the time that he first put it on the house was not big enough to hold them. It is packed, jammed full with \$680, and the result was that night after night every seat was sold before the doors opened, and they could have been sold at \$1 instead of 75 cents. It ran for eight weeks, and ever since the start upon the summer tour, which had been arranged for long before, otherwise they would be still singing "Pinafore" in this city, it has drawn packed houses. They staid two weeks in Pittaburg, the grave of all amusement enterprises, and took in more money in Wilmington in one night than any other party this season. Carneross salary list is as big as that of Haverly's Mastodons for half the number of people, but he has made over \$20,000 on the season, and is now taking it in at the rate of \$1,000 or \$2,000 a week. Fred Zimmerman made \$16,000 out of the Broad Street, and I doubt if what they had besides "Pinafore" paid them a cent. Ford must have made \$25,000 to \$30,000, which is more than he ever made in a year before, and he has to thank Fred for it. He never would have had the chance but for Fred's offering him a partnership in the Broad Street.

The managers are going to try and fight the dog-star a while longer. Mr. Gemmill has got out of his house, except for the ran of Freyer's "Fatinitax" party, which comes to the Chestmut Street from the Fifth Avenue, New York, on the 2d of June. Meanwhile he will lot the Mordaunt and Evans Combination try to make money enough to get out of town, though to tell the truth they have given so fine a performance of "Engaged" that those who have seen it pronounce it as good

Two of the New York theatres are giving daily afternoon performances as an experiment. It is announced that Clara Morris is engaged to open at the Haymarket Theatre in London in August.

"Ours," it is said, will be the attraction at Haverly's on Monday. "Rosedale" will follow on Wednesday. Marie Bates, who has played Topey in English and German, is now studying the part in French. She will shortly open with the Jarrett & Palmer Uncle Tom Company in Paris.

During the present summer a new theatre will be erected in Glasgow, Scotland, close to the present Gaiety Theatre. The building is intended to accommodate 2,000 persons, and will cost about £80,000.

A New York paper states that it is a settled fact that Charles Coghian, leading man at Wallack's, will not act in New York next season. He is said to have offers from London theatres, and will probably accept one of them.

services. I distribute them to my fellowers in the last number of the London Thot, while the outside."

"Still," I sail I was with coursion."

"Still," I sail I was with coursion."

"Still," I sail I was with coursion."

"Still," I sail I was with course of the course of the coursion. The course of the course

was only a man and actized, and no dearer to his family than any other man. Yet, because certain people were under obligations to him and his in various ways, or expected to make something in the way of favor or otherwise, they have turned against us, and persecute him in every way. Why, see; they were not content to let the usual forms of law take their course, but have already called two special terms of court, and now will call a third to try him. Why, there are men here in Frankfort who have been guests at my house, who have sat at my table and eaten the best that my house and the skill of my wife could afford, who will now scarcely speak to me on the street, and who are making every effort to force my brother to the gallows," and the old man's voice trembled and he turned away to hide his emotion. He was silent for a moment, and, wiping away the tears—they were real tears—with the back of his rough hand, he continued: "My brother has been wronged and I have been wronged by people in high places, and when the time comes I will have something more to say about it, and will be prepared to stand to what I say."

The County Where Tom Buford Expects to Get Justice—A Few Scraps from the His-tory of Owen County's Bloody Record. Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer. FRANKFORT, Ky., May 21.—The principal top rankfort, Ny., May 21.—Ine principal top it of conversation to-day is about the Buford case, and how his cunning lawyers managed to get the change of venue to the County of Owen. It is a well-know fact that one of the

most prominent of Buford's counsel has been in this section for several weeks past. He and one or two other less prominent lawyers who are either engaged or are volunteering their services in Buford's behalf, it is said, had been in Owen either ergaged or are volunteering their services in Buford's behalf, it is said, had been in Owen County for over a week canvassing, as it were, the popular sentiment in regard to the case.

Henry County, where so many deeds of violence have been committed, and where so many guilty wretches have been left to go unpunished, had been worked up; but it was ascertained that the good and law-abiding citizens of that county had the most intense feeling against the prisoner, and hence that county was not agreed on. When the question of a change of venue came up yesterday, Woodfors, Henry, and several other counties were mentioned, and Buford's counsel professed to prefer either of them as less objectionable than the County of Owen, when the real truth of the matter is, it is thought that Owen County was the very place they wanted the case taken to. Owen County has a fearfully bloody record, and a reign of terror existed there for many years. It was in Owen County where Dick Shuck and his notorious gang of outlaws operated for many years and committed many dark and damning crimes, and were only stopped by the execution of shuck a few years ago.

The Ku-Klux were supreme in Owen County for a long time, and numerous poor and inoffensive negroes were either killed or whipped by them, and few if any of the perpetrators were ever made to suffer for their deeds of violence.

It was in Owen County that Willis Russell, a

were ever made to suffer for their deeds of violence.

It was in Owen County that Willis Russell, a
good and brave citizen, who sought to arrest
some of the Ku-Klux, was assassinated in his own
house when about to retire. Several years ago a
bloody war raged in Owen County between Bill
Smoot and his backers and the Walker gang. The
war raged several days, three or four persons were
killed, several wounded, and the State and
United States troops were sent there in order to
quell the disturbance and arrest the ringleaders,
and it looked at one time as if the State and
United States troops would come in conflict
with each other. But half is not told, and the
convictions for these dreadful crimes are remarkably scarce.

There are many good citizens in Owen, but
the "knowing ones" of this city avow that
Buford will not get justice there, and that his
sharp and cunning lawyers will succeed in deteating the sends of justice, and consequently
the acquittal of their client.

An Adventurous Boy.

New York, May 21.—A rarged and travelstained boy walked into the Forty-seventh
Street Police-Station to-day and asked Sergt.
Little if he could let him have a sheet of paper
and a pencil, as he desired to write a letter to
his mother in Bioomington, lil. He said his
name was Anson Sumner; that he was 15
years old, and that he ran away from
Bloomington over a year ago. He said he
was destitute, and Sergt. Little sent him to the

and the first ear of a train. He managed, unobserved, to complete the greater part of his
ourney. Ou arriving in the Indian Territory he
found that it was not tenanted by wild tribes.
He was obliged to exchange his revolver for
a square meal, and after a five days' stay in
the Territory he left, and continued wandering
about the West. A boy, whom the Children's
Aid Society had sent from New York, told him
all about this city, and he came here to see it.
By stealing rides on the railroads he came directly from Chicago to Jersey City, which he
resched on Tuesday night. A farry employe
brought him across the river, and all that he
had eaten was a crust that he had begged.

AMERICAN BEEF ABROAD.

What an Exporter Has to Say About the Practices of English Butchers,

Rese Tork World.

The attention of Mr. Eastman, a leading exporter of American beef to England and Scotland, was yesterday called to an article printed in the last number of the London Truth, which

gland selected, or do you take it just as it comes in the herds from the West?"

"It is selected, of course, and not only is it selected from the herds, but the herds as a whole are selected. We send nothing to Enrope but native cattle. By native cattle I mean those which come from the Lake States. We send no Terms or Kansas cattle to England. Those cattle run too much to horns and bones, and no steer is it for beef until he has fed for a year on corn. Our beef for the export trade is dressed with the greatest care, and the result is that we put down nothing but a prime article at the docks of Liverpool, London, and Glasgow."

"It has been said that there has been an effort on the part of English dealers to prejudice their customers against American beef!"

"Undoubtedly there has been. The last thing in that line was the pleuro-pneumonia, and I don't think that anybody ever saw a case arrivaing here from the West. Such a thing is unknown there. There is no doubt that certain cattle raised is the East and fed on the hot mash of distilleries are subject to certain diseases, but such cattle are never to be seen at our yards."

"Then you think that the beef export trade is likely to flourish notwithstanding the alleged dishonorable practices on the part of the English butchers?"

"You may rest assured that beef will be exported from America to England as long as you live. The traffic has gone on steadily increasing ever since it was begun by me in 1875, and it will continue to increase so long as the cereal productions of the West can be so easily turned into first-class beef. We might export pork or mutton in the same way, but those products are not so well adapted to the purpose. We have alwost arrived at perfection in exporting beef. We began by shipping rive cattle. At present the satisfatered and dressed quarters can be closely packed, there is no dead weight, and they are as easily handled as any kind of freight."

Mr. Eastman said that the sverage weekly shipments to England were much larger than they were r

in the last number of the London Truth, which article begins with the rather startling assertion that "there are not half a dozen butchers in London who do not sell American beef and who do not defraud their customers by terminght English beef."

"As to this first statement," said Mr. Eastman, "I can have no doabt that it is correct. American beef is not only sold almost universally by the butchers of London, but it is sold in all the provincial cities as well. Neither do I doubt that some of them pass it off as Englishfed or 'town-killed' beef. In England, you know, people have here little prejudices, just as many people have here

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CUTICUEA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

- THE GREAT SKIN CURE.

Helpless for Right Years.—Unable to Walk.
Got About on Hands and Knees. Messrs. Weeks & Potten-Gentlersw: I have had a most wonderful cure of Sait Rheum. For seventeen years I suffered with Sait Rheum; I have it on my head, face, neck, arms, and legs. I wanot able to walk, only on my hands and knees for eight years. I tried handreds of remedies; as one had the least effect. The doctors asid my cass was incurable. So my parents tried everythin that came along. I saw your advertisement as concluded to try Curicuma Raumannas. The first box of Curicuma brought the humor to the surface of my skin. It would drop off as it came out, until you most heartily for my cure. Any person was thinks this letter a fraid, let them write or com and see me and find out for themselves. Your truly,

1315 Butterfield-st. Chicago, Ill.,

March 4, 1879.

Medicinal and Tolles,
is prepared from Currowas in a medified form, and
is positively indispensable in the treatment of Skin
and Scalp Diseases. We recommend it for the
preservation of the Skins of infants, for gentlemen
who have and are troubled with tender faces, for
those who desire a clean and wholesome Skin and
Scalp, and for all purposes of the tollet, bath, and
markety.

The CUTICURA RENEDIES are prepared by We & Potter, Chemiste and Draggista, 360 Washi ton-st. Boston, and for sale by all Druggist Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; is boxes, 51. RESOLVENT, 51 Der bottle. CUTTO SOLP, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents, the cakes, 75 cents.

Liver and Kidneys, stimulate the Stomeon Bowels, and when placed over the pit of the lach, cure Dyspensia, Indirection, and Silicos Corevent Agne, Malaria, and other Diseases, he Genuine.

Mr. Augustine Hall to an interest in our Bra.

Our Crockery, Glass and Lamp Instance will be suddened hereafterjat our old stand, 73 Waleshey, under the firm name and style of I. & E. JAEGER & CO. BROWN'S MEDICINES.

BROWN'S Purely Vegetable & All-Healing. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE DENTIFRICE WORLDSTAND Household Panacea For Destroying Worms HAS NO EQUAL. The Great Reliever of Pain. BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL

We appeal to every family to give EROWN'S KOUSEHOLD FAIR ACTUAL
a trail. When noise introduced, it will prove to be Limited at the state of the stat

Another Debate on the Bill to Regulate the Militia.

The Officers Fail to Get the Larger Share of the Appropristion.

Time Spent on the County Officers' Scheme Known as Bill 348.

Hinds' Proposed Liquor-Selling Enactment Neatly Leit in the Lurch by Its Enemies. .

Snigg Finally Secures the Passage of Bill to Hire Competent Printers.

Another List Giving an Idea of How Session Is Fought Out on This Line.

REMARKS.

THE MILITIA BILL.

openial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

RINGPIELD, Ill., May 22.—The disc the Militia bill in the Senate, this afternoon, was the feature of the day in the Legislature. It being well understood that the bill was to create some talk, a large number of people congregated in the galleries and lobbies to hear and see what was going on. The struggle seemed to be as to whether or not the bill should be amended so as to give a large sum for army purposes and for the rank and flie. The bill wil reate a fund of about \$100,000, two-thirds of which will, as amended, go to the regiments and buttallons direct. This will give from \$25,000 to \$33,000 more for that pur-pose than the appropriation of two years are

WILL UNDOURTEDLY PASS TO-MORROW, as amended, a large number of Democratic Sen-ators being for it now. Joslyn, who made the bitterest speech of the season on the amend-ment, now says he will vote for it. In his remarks this afternoon he denounced "the Spring-field ring of treasury-robbers," with Cullom at their head, in the most scathing language. He read from the Auditor's report, and made the hair fly in a most appalling manner. The atmosphere got so tor-rid during this blaze of invective that Cullom, who had come into the Chamber to enjoy him-self a little, quietly took his hat and walked out ber, and was seen around there no nore. The bill will be sent back to the House for concurrence in the amendment at once, and will undoubtedly be signed by the Governor this week. All the Cook County Senators voted for a recommittal. In this matter THE DEMOCRACY,

with more than usual shrewdness, managed to speal all the political thunder out of the bill there was in it. They pretended to be hostile to the bill unless it could be amended so as to give to the rank and file the larger benefits of he measure. Some enthusiastic friends of the this late hour in the session, unwisely, perhaps, refused to concede the amendment. The Democrats got possession of the measure in this manner, and are now claiming all the credit of having good up for the rights of the rank and alle as against the encroachments of the rank and alle as against the encroachments of the plumes and epaulets. Much interest appears to be felt in the fate of this measure by outside parties here from different parts of the State. THE THREE PENITENTIARY BILLS

are made the special order for to-morrow morning in the House, and they will all of them undoubtedly pass. In regard to the Joliet Deficiency bill, Butterworth, Democrat, who has been fighting the item making an appropriation of \$10,900 for a ventilating machine with great vigor and persistency, notified Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, this evening, that, if he would take that item out of the bill and put it in a separate bill, he would cease his opposition. This offer of peace will undoubtedly be accepted.

THE PROSPECTS OF AN ADJOURNMENT

undoubtedly be accepted.

THE PROSPECTS OF AN ADJOURNMENT
before June 10 are not very flattering. This
evening the Republican majority have become
really alarmed at public opinion, and are endeavoring to strain every nerve to reach an adjournment. Most of the Appropriation bills for
the State institutions have been got out of the
way, and there is now a pretty clear field for the
General Appropriation bill when it comes from
the hands of the printer. There is much other
business of importance to be disposed of, and business of importance to be disposed of, and members are not likely to let go as long as there is any chance of getting them through. This General Assembly, in any event, is bound to be the longest one in duration held for many

GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tythuna.

Springfield, May 22.—Merritt offered a resolution, which was, under suspension of the rales, considered and adopted, requiring the Biste Printer to produce House Bill 230 (Trusdell's Fire-Insurance bill) instanter, alleging that it has been withheld through undue influence of a busy tobby. He said that the bill had been repeatedly called for, and was not forthcoming; that a strong tobby bad been working to defeat its passage, and now, it was currently believed, had entered into collusion with the State Printer to secure its choking off by defeating its being printed. If the allegation of the Senator be true, tally one for the defeat of an unscrupulous lobby. It is understood that amendments will be offered to remove the objectionable features of the bill, the principal of which is its apparent aim to change the practice of certain companies in the interest of others.

THE COAL-MINERS' BILL,

Monse Bill 760, providing for the bealth and safety of persons employed in coal-mines, was passed.

Jacksonville.

passed.

JACKSONVILLE.

Upon request of Callon, Senate Bill 296, appropriating \$187.49 in favor of Henry McDonnell and \$602 in favor of Henry Ridgity in payment for materials and labor furnished in behalf of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Jacksonville, was taken up and passed.

Lincoln Park.

Campbell moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Chicaro Park Commissionera bill was ordered to a third reading, in order to amend the same, which motion prevailed, and the bill was so amended as to make its provisions applicable alone to Lincoln Park. As amended it was ordered engrossed.

CHESTER.

The appropriation of \$150,000 to complete the

corporation of cities and villages, was pas
It provides manner of levy and collection
taxes for corporate purposes, and tixes
maximum assessment, in accordance with
amendment offered by Campbell, at 3 per
upon the aggregate valuation of all proy
within such city or village, subject to taxa
therein, as the same was equalized for 8
and county taxes of the preceding year.

MT. CARMEL.

A number of House amendments to See

A number of House amendments to Senate bills were concurred in, among them one reducing the appropriation in behalf of the Mt. Carrol (Wabash County) Court-House, destroyed by storm, from \$25,000 to 15,000.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then wont into executive session and confirmed the nomination of the Governor of Archibald H. Robinson, of Chicago, as Justice of the Poace, and Robert T. Wilson as Public Administrator for Wabash County.

De Lanv took occasion to pay a high compliment to the worth of Robinson, saying that no one could say aught against him, saye that he was a Republican.

PASSED. Upon raising the executive session the follow-inf bills were passed: Hoener's bill, providing for licensing of merchants etc. House Bill 51, amending the law in relation to

House Bill 51, amending the law in relation to liens.

House Bill 150, amending the act providing for the incorporation of cities, so as to provide for the election of Trustees in the same manner as now in vogue in the election of Aldermen.

House Bill 845, concerning continuance of towns for park purposes:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, That wherea town existing under township organization, and being also one of two or more towns for park purposes, and whose Commissioners are corporate authorities thereof, duly authorized to levy taxes and assessments for park purposes, shall, by the order and determination of the County Board, be annexed to or consolidated with another town or towns as authorized by the law concerning township organization, such town shall, for such park purposes, remain and continue, and the corporate authorities aforesaid shall be continued with all their powers, duties, and obligation, and all taxes and assessments for park purposes shall be levied, extended, and collected with the like force and effect as if such annexation and consolidation had not taken place.

and collected with the like force and exect as in such aniexation and consolidation had not taken place.

Sec. 2. Where a town existing under township organization, and being also a town established by law for park purposes, and whose taxes for park purposes are levied and certified to the County Clerk for collection by corporate authorities other than the Park Commissioners, shall, by order of the County Board, be annexed to or consolidated with another town or towns under and pursuant to law, such town may, by a vote of the legal voters thereof, as hereinafter provided, be continued as a town for park purposes, to the same effect and with like force as if such annexation or consolidation and not taken place, and the Park Commissioners or Board of Park Commissioners thereof shall thereupon constitute the corporate authorities of such town for park purposes, and shall be subrogated to all the powers and perform all the duties of the corporate authorities of such town for park purposes, as defined and established prior to such annexation or consolidation. In case of annexation or consolidation. In case of annexation or consolidation as in this section provided, there shall be submitted to the legal voters of such town so annexed or consolidated, at the next election thereafter occurring for county officers, the question whether such town shall be continued as a town for park purposes." on, "Against continuation of town for park purposes"; and if a majority of the votes cast at such election on that subject shall be for continuation, then and in that case such Park Commissioners appointed pursuant to law shall constitute the corporate authorities of such town for continuation, then and in that case such Park Commissioners appointed pursuant to law shall constitute the corporate authorities of such town for
park purposes, and shall have and exercise
all the powers by this section granted,
and such town shall be deemed continued as aforesaid. Notice of such election shall
be given by such Park Commissioners by publication for the period of ten days in daily newspapers
published in the county where such election occurs.
The mode of conducting such election, the returns
thereof, the canvaseing and contesting the same,
shall be as nearly as may be as in case of county
officers.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall be held to ab-SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall be held to ab-rogate any of the powers, duties, or franchises of the Park Commissioners of any town or towns as established by law, nor to impair the validity of any tax. or assessment, or the collection thereof, levied, or in process of collection prior to such an-nexation or consolidation, nor to disturb the rela-tion which may exist between any town so annexed or consolidated with other towns composing the same park district for park purposes. MEXICO.

Thomas asked leave to have the concurrent resolution from the House requesting our Representatives and directing our Senators in Congress to favor the adoption of such measures as will advance our nation's interest in the International Fair of Mexico, by sending Commissioners thereto, and providing for full exhibits of our products, etc. Granted, and the resolution was adopted.

Thomas took occasion to say that many prominent manufacturers of his section had gone to Mexico last winter, and reported it a grand field for the introduction of the improved the machinery; hence he supported the

On third reading, the following bills were passed: House Bill 180, amending the act concerning Circuit Courts relative to impaneling juries, making it discretionary with the presiding Judge as to whether such juries be impaneled for certain parts of the term of court. House Bill 85, repealing part of Sec. 1 of the act concerning the appointment of city officers. AFTERNOON.

officers.

House Bill 332, revising the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence, so as to reach and treat as such disturbers of the peace during the day as well as night time.

House Bill 257, amending the Practice act so as to enable records in cases of appeal to Appellate Courts to be taken up at a subsequent term of such Court when not more than ten days shall have intervened between the adjournment of the Court from which such appeal is taken and the sitting of the Appellate Court appealed to.

THE HOUSE MILITIA BILL,

being the special order for 2:30 o'clock, was taken up, read a third time, and put upon its passage.

Artley secured the floor, and opposed the passage of the measure. He said that he did not appear as the champion of a revolutionary movement. The members of the party (Socialists) to which he belonged had a military organization, as was their right, but it was not revolutionary in its character; that he had been misrepresented upon this floor in that it had been charged that he had said there were 10,000 men armed in the City of Chicago ready to take up arms in behalf of what they deemed to be justice. What he did say was in the heat of debate upon the Chinese question, and was to the effect that that number were ready to take up arms in defense of right,—that Chinese labor was driving the working-classes off. His speech attracted considerable attention, but was not especially pointed, nor strong in argument.

CALLON

[avored the passage of the bill under protest.]

He preferred it greatly to none at all. He was sorry that a necessity existed for such an organization, but he realized that force had now and then to come to the rescue of the written law, and this bill made provisions, lame though they were, to the end that some military force would be at hand in case of need. He proceeded to point out what he considered to be inconsistencies in the bill, and a wrong apportionment of funds proposed to be raised. Too much goes to pay officers and atmory rents, and too little to pay the rank and file. It was an unjust discrimination; yet he would, under protest,—not that they felt bull-dozed in taking such a position, but because they looked to the wildre of the Common-wealth with sufficient caste, he said that Republicans controlled the Senate, yet Democrats could, if they would, check the progress of such legislation. They had no intention of so doing. Some of their number at least would wote for the will, is he would, under protest,—on that they felt bull-dozed in taking such a position, but because they look

the pay of the State, as had been charged by

to the Committee on Military for amendment by a vote of 29 year to 19 nave.

Lee moved that the Military Committee be instructed to strike out "one-half" and insert "two-thirds" when a division of the fund is made between the pay of officers and armory-rent and that of privates, and report the same back to the Senate to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The lostructions were given, and the Committee met at once and reported the amendments, which were adopted.

BENT'S BANK BILL, requiring banks, bankers, etc., to make quarterly statements, was passed, as was also the General Appropriation bill.

The House began its business this morning by taking up Senate Bill 388, at the request of Peters, and putting it on its passage. This is the bill for an set to aid industrial schools for girls. This bill was introduced on behalf of the school already established at South Evanston, in Cook County. The bill will have to a trifling amendment before it becomes a law. English called up Senate Bill 50, concerning

HEDGES, which was defeated the other day, for another trial. The bill was again defeated.

The rules were suspended and Senate Bill 348 was taken up. This bill relates to municipal indebtedness, and provides for the payment of coupons upon county or city bonds by County Collectors instead of by the State Treasurer, at any time prior to the settlement between the County Collector and the State Treasurer, and allows manicipalities to sell their bunds at not less than par without the intervention of the State Auditor. This is practically House Bill 16, which was killed in the Senate, and which has been fully discussed in the newspapers of the State, the impression being that it will compel the holders of bonds to dispose of them at reduced rates. Sherman denounced the bill. A LITTLE JOKER.

pel the holders of bonds to dispose of them at reduced rates. Sherman denounced the bill. Halliday denounced Sherman. Harts spoke in favor of it.

On the passage of this bill. Mr. Sherman said he could not permit this measure to pass without entering his earnest protest. While the bill, as it originally passed, was a good bill, by an amendment in the House, House Bill 16 had been injected into it. House Bill 16 was unmistakably, irredeemably bad. It was IN CONTRAVENTION OF SVERY SOUND PRINCIPLE

IN CONTRAVENTION OF EVERY SOUND PRINCIPLE

and statesmanship. It was repudiation pro
tanto. It would depress the bonds of our State
in the markets of the world. It was a pitiable
violation of the good faith of the State,
and would tend to bring disgrace upon
the people. The press of the State had, since
the passage of House Bill 16 by the House, with
a most remarkable unanimity, joined in condemning the principle involved in the bill.

The Senate will doubtless kill the bill if it
comes to a vote in that branch of the Legislature again, which is extremely doubtful.

THE SPECIAL ORDER THE SPECIAL ORDER

THE SPECIAL ORDER

of the morning was taken up, which was the consideration of all resolutions proposing constitutional amendments to be submitted to a vote of the people. The first resolution brought up under this order of business was Sherman's resolution providing for a session of the Legislature once in six years for general business, and once in two years for the purpose of passing the appropriations and for the purpose of Senatorial elections. The Committee on Judiciary reported a substitute with but little changes, merely taking from the Governor the power to designate the subjects of legislation. This amendment fixes the compensation of members at \$500 each, with \$50 mileage and postage. A struggle ensued on the question of whether the resolution should be taken up or not. The whole matter was finally made the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow, after more than haif as hour had been spent in discussion and various motions.

SENATE MESSAGE 20 was then taken up. The resolution is as follows: That there shall be submitted to the voters of this State, at the next election for members of the General Assembly, a proposition to so amend the eighth section of the tenth article of the Constitu-tion of this State, so that the same may read as

'In each county there shall be elected the folfollows:

'In each county there shall be elected the following county officers, at the general election to be held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1882: A County Judge, County Clerk, Saeriff, and Treasurer; and at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1884; a Coroner and Clerk of the Circuit Court (who may be ex-office) Recorder of Deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a Recorder of Deeds shall be elected at the general election in 1884); each of said officers shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after his election, and they shall noid their respective offices for the term of four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Provided, that no person having been once elected to the office of Sheriff or Treasurer shall be eligible to re-election to said office for four years after the expiration of his term.

expiration of his term.

A FEW STABS IN THE DARK.

The resolution was adopted. The adoption of this resolution cuts off Hinds' proposed amendment to the Constitution, submitting the question of allowing women to vote on the liquor-license question, it only being competent to submit one constitutional amendment to the people at a time. A number of members voted for this resolution for the purpose of evading being out on record on the Hinds amendment. This, also, kills the Sherman modification to the Constitution.

news for the Printers. Stitution.

News for the printers.

Snigg attempted to get up his resolution correcting the evils in State printing, which have come to be very conspicuous. The House refused to take up the resolution, and thereupon it was made the special order for 11:30 o'clock to-day. The bill was immediately taken up under the peculiar ruling of the Chair, who holds that it requires a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules and only a majority vote to make a special order. The bill was passed. This bill divides the contracts for printing into six classes, and authorizes the Governor to appoint a Superintendent expert at a salary of \$6 per day who shall have had a prior experience of ten years at the business. Doubtless this measure will cause the orinting for the State to be performed in a more workmanlike, efficient, and satisfactory manner. Great trouble and delay has been experienced during this session of the Legislature on account of the manner of doing the printing, and many annoying errors have arisen by the employment of boys instead of journeymen printers. Granger opposed the bill.

Deffeated.

Byers' House Bill 784, concerning fees and alaries, was called up and was defeated.

Senate Bill 374, appropriating \$24,000 of an unexpended balance, and \$82,000 for the first year and \$86,800 for the second year, and \$9,000 for improvements for the Illimois Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna, was passed.

for the Insape, at Anna, was passed.

LINCOLN.

Senate Bill 129, appropriating \$114,000 for the Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, at Lipcoln, was passed.

NORMAL AND SPRINGFIELD.

Senate Bill 88, for the expenses of the State Laboratory of Natural History at Normal, and for the improvement of the library thereol, and for the State Historical Library, was passed. This bill appropriates \$1,000 per annum for the purpose of increasing the natural-history collection; for the pay of assistants. \$300; for high-school and other purposes, \$2,750.

THE JOLIET DEFICIT.

An attempt was made to get up the Joliet

An attempt was made to get up the Joliet Penitentiary Appropriation bill, known as the \$50,000 Deficiency bill, this afternoon, but the effort brought on a severe attack of Legislative im-jams, which came near being fatal to the dignity of the House.

Mr. McKiniay made the point of order that the amendments had not been printed and placed in the boxes of members, as required by the rules. the rules.

The Speaker decided the point of order well

Mr. Granger moved to make the bill the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Butterworth moved to amend the motion by making the bill the special order for Tuesday of making the bit the special order for Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

On this motion the yeas and nays were de-manded, and the amendment was lost.

The bill was then made the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

KANKAKER.

Senate Bill 873, making the appropriations for the Eastern Hilliods Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee, was passed.

JOLIET.

The bill to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Joliet Prison was made the special order for 9:30 o'clock to-morrow.

CHESTER.

House Bill 883, making an appropriation for the Southern Prison, was made the special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THE HOUSE SPENT SOME TIME in the consideration of Senate appropriation bills on second reading during the afternoon. The Senate amendments to House Bill 333, revising the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence, were concurred in.

FAILED.

date the offices of County Treas

mending Secs. 91, 97, 98, and 148 of an act for a sacessment of property and the legy and lection of taxes, was passed. The bill ends the Revenue law by requiring more uplete returns. EDUCATIONAL

Senate Bill 871, requiring earlier reports be school officers to Superintendents, was passed. INSURANCE.

House Bill 678, to amend Sec. 30 of an act to

incorporate and govern fire, marine, and other insurance companies doing business in this State, introduced by Carter, of Adams, was THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL was read a first time and referred to the Appropriation Committee.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

of the condition of the Appropriation bill for
the State Charitable Institute is furnished by
Mr. Wines, the Secretary of the State Board of
Charities, and its accuracy can be depended
upon. The institutions and percentage of the State Board of
the State Board are ten in number,
namely: three Insane Hospitals in operation and a fourth in process of construction, the Institutions for the Deaf
and Dumb, for the Bilind, and for the FeebleMinded, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the Eye
and Ear Infirmary, and the State Retorm School.
The billis making appropriations for these institutions have all either passed the House or have
been ordered to third reading. The total
amount appropriated by them is \$1,408,798.
The amount appropriated for the same institutions two years ago was \$1,533,275.60,
being a reduction in the gross amount
of \$126,477.60, while the capacity of the institutions has been increased by nearly one-fourth,
and the increase in the number of inmates to be
cared for is even greater in proportion. As
compared with the sums asked for by the institutions in a "reduction" is more striking. The
amount requested of this General Assembly by
the nine institutions in actual operation was
\$1,446,041.06. The smount recommended
by the State Board was \$1,172,888. The
amount appropriated is \$1,149,298, which is
\$296,743.06 less than the amount indorsed by the
Board.

CORRECTION.

Transpallie Heres with Contraction to the lattle of Lord

CORRECTION. THE POLLOWING STATEMENT

CORRECTION. Trammell's House bill for the relief of Joel Johnson, passed resterday, contained an error in the amount. The sum appropriated for the payment of expenses of a trip to Mexico for the capture of a criminal was \$529.80.

ABSENTEEISM.

ANOTHER LIST.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22.—Some weeks since THE TRIBUNE published the list of members with the number of roll-calls missed by each up to the date of publication. This list has again heen brought up to date, and is given below. It is but fair to explain, in this matter, that the calls do not accurately represent the time the member is absent, but it is the only method of arriving approximately at that result. It has been the practice of many members to sit in their seats and refuse to vote, though this is clearly a neglect of their constitutional obligations. Some days the roll is called a number of times. This will explain why a number o members have missed more roll-calls than there have been days of the session. Some members have been absent on the Visiting Committees which swells the list against them, though they ere in the discharge of their duty. Some have been absent from sickness, and some for other

anavoidable causes. Among those who are present and who do not habitually vote is Frew, of Ford. Mitchell is Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, and as such was absent about two weeks of the ession with members of the Committee. Clark of Cook, has been absent on account of family ickness. Wall, of Macoupin, was detained at nome on account of the death of two members of his family. Scroggs has gone to Hamburg. Gregg has been sick. Green has been sick. Powell has been to the Hot Springs. Reaburn was absent on account of sickness, and also on a tour of State institutions. Hammond has been Doubtiess other members might give proper reasons for missing roll-calls, but, in spite of all these explanations, the bald fact remains that there has been an unjustifiable amount of ab-senteeism. Mason, of Cook, wears the cham-pion's belt for having attended closest to duty and having missed the fewest roll-calls;

THE ROLL. .282 Murray Butterworth ... 212 Orendorff ... Butterworth ... 27 Otman ... 27 Otman ... 22 Carter, of Adams ... 92 Pearson ... 52 Ryan.

42 Scarlett
48 Scott
112 Scroggs
126 Secrest
163 Selter
177 Sexton
128 Shaw
208 Sherman
80 Simonson
43 Sloan
294 Smith
300 Snigg
146 Snyder
71 Speacer
222 Stevens
145 Struckman

TEMPERANCE.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 22.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the First Congressional District of Iowa met in Convention here this afternoon. There was a good attendance of delegates and a large audience of citizens of delegates and a large audience of citizens.

Airs. H. Scott Howell, of this city, delivered the
address of welcome, which was responded to
by Mrs. Darwin, of Burlangton. The remainder
of the afternoon session was occupied with addresses by Mrs. L. H. Washington, of Keokuk;
Mrs. Wittenmeyer, of Philadelphia; and others.
This evening Mrs. Burdette, of Burlington, conducted devotional exercises, Mrs. Pollard, of
Fort Madison, read a poem, and Mrs. Wittenmeyer delivered an address.

PENNSYLVANIA FINANCES.

HARRISBURG, May 22.—In the Senate to-day a communication from the State Treasurer requested by the Senate was read. It sets forth that, making allowance for the increased revenue that will flow into the general revenue fund by reason of the laws, there will be a deficit in the Treasury November 30, 1880, of over one million seven hundred thousand dollars. The object of the report is to show the necessity of increased taxation.

LOGGING.

Special Disputch to The TVIDUM,

CROP PROSPECTS.

ILLINOIS.

DWIGHT, Ill., May 22.—We are very much su prised to see the statement in some of our Chi-cago dailies that the "latest advices indicate a good crop of corn. possibly the largest ever raised in the United States." For the informa-tion of the thousands who read the "Crop Pros-pects" of The Chicago Tribune, we would state that we live in the largest corn area of the world! We have, for the last week, been "on the go" incessantly, and have yet to find any large body of land where the "stand is good." The largest land-owner here "just informed me that fully two-thirds of the farmers were now replanting." We shall not be able before the 1st of June to determine any accuracy anything about the corn crop of 1879. All assertions as regards to future of 1879. All assertions as regards to future prospects are simply guess work. The stubborn facts are to-day all against us. For two days cold northwest winds and almost freezing nights still keep the ground cold, and with no warm rains corn does not sprout. If these conditions were confined to simple localities we should not consider them worthy of notice, but when we find them general we think they are of sufficient importance to be well considered by those who buy or sell grain. So far as the grass crop is concerned, there is no longer any doubt upon that point. Even with a favorable season from the present grass will be a very light crop. Oats are at a standstill. Flax has come up thin. Another cold day.

VIRDEN, Macoupin Co., May 22.—Fully 50 per cent of the corn will have to be replanted. If there is not rain soon there will be no spring

other cold day.

Virden, Macoudin Co., May 22.—Fully 50 per cent of the corn will have to be replanted. If there is not rain soon there will be no spring grain worth harvesting. Pastures very short. Need rain sadly. Winter wheat heading out short and suffering from dought.

Waynesville, DeWitt Co., May 22.—Farmers are planting their corn the second time. First planting very poor. Pastures are injured some by the drought. We are needing rain, and crops will suffer soon.

Allendale, Wabash Co., May 22.—Poor stand of corn. Large acreage planted. Small grain damaged by the drought. Pastures cut short. Suffering for the want of rain.

Hugo, Douglas Co., May 22.—Corn is coming very poorly. The seed looked good, but it will not sprout. Fully one-third failed to come.

Whittier, Lake Co., May 22.—Cats are badly injured by the drought. Some are plowing them up. Pastures are backward and poor. Corn not all planted yet. Large acreage of flax sown.

Marissa. St. Clair Co., May 22.—The long continued dry weather has shortened the growth of winter wheat; just beginning to head out. Unless we have rain soon the crop will be very seriously shortened. Great deat of replanting of corn. Prospects not very flattering at present for full crops.

Canton, Fulton Co., May 22.—Have had no rain for five weeks and dews very light. Spring wheat and oats at a standstill. Pastures cracking open. Will not have half a stand of corn moless we have rain soon. Winter wheat heading ont short. Prospects for crops not one-half as good as last season.

Lane, DeWitt Co., May 22.—Considerable re-

Ing out short. Prospects for crops not one-half as good as last season.

LANE, DeWitt Co., May 22.—Considerable replanting of corn on account of bad stand. Drought burting pastures.

WOODLAWN, Jefferson Co., May 22.—Some complaint of fly in the winter wheat. Heading fairly. Damaged some in Marca and April.

Caenoliton. Greene Co., May 22.—Winter wheat has been injured by the drought, and will not make more than half a crop. Corn has not come good. Lay in the ground dry. Sod land mostly to plant over.

Dubois, Washington Co., May 22.—Osts injured very badly by the drought. Pastures poor from the same cause. Winter wheat just heading. Corn comink up slowly.

from the same cause. Winter wheat just neading. Corn coming up slowly.

MEDORA, Jersey Co., May 22.—We need rain. Drought has hurt the oats. Pastures very short. Corn coming very slowly on account of dry weather. Wheat beginning to head.

PAYSON, Adams Co., May 22.—The drought has damaged the oats. Late rains have helped them. Pastures and meadows hurt. Good stand of corn, with large acreage. Winter wheat is heading out nicely. Never looked

wheat is neading out and the properties of May.

COBDEN, Union Co., May 22.—The drought has very materially shortened the growth of winter wheat. Two light rains the pass week may bring it up to its former fair promise. Corn has not recovered from the effects of the dry LEASANT MOUND, Bond Co., May 22 .- Wea ther very dry. Winter wheat pojured by the freeze in March. Heading out from one to two

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
PERU, Nemaha Co., May 22.—Have had very heavy rain. Ground thoroughly soaked. peared to be general over all the river counties. Came just last chough to go into the ground and not wash our fields.

part of the country has just been blessed with a good rain. Will bring all the corn up. Wheat, oats, and barley now looking reasonably well.
Old wheat going forward at 65 cents, corn at 18 cents, hops at \$2.50. Heavy immigration.

Old wheat going forward at 65 cents, corn at 18 cents, hops at \$2.50. Heavy immigration.

MAPLEVILLE, Dodge Co., May 22.—Recent light showers have helped wheat, but we need more. Corn nearly all planted. No bugs, no hoppers, but plenty of agents!

WATERVILLE, Boone Co., May 22.—Wheat is thin, because of the long continued drought. Corn acreage doubled. Not all planted yet. Have had fine rains.

WACO, York Co., May 22.—Wheat backward, but good stand. Winterwheat all plowed up and planted to corn. "Crop prospects" not as good as last year, on account of drought. Some chinch-bugs. Plenty of rain now.

SEWARD, Seward Co., May 22.—Spring wheat on sod needs rain. Winter wheat thin. Half the corn planted. We need a good rain.

TERAMAR, Burt Co., May 22.—Spring wheat is injured 10 per cent by dry weather and frost. Heavy rains lately fallen has saved the crop. Corn is about all planted.

GOLDRINSEY, Saline Co., May 22.—Good stand of spring wheat. Oats and barley doing finely. Corn mostly planted and some up. "Crop prospects" good.

ORLEANS, Harlan Co., May 22.—No drought up to this date in the Republican Valley. Spring wheat, oats, and barley now cover the ground in fine condition.

PAPILLION, Sarpy Co., May 22.—Have had heavy rains. Spring wheat prospects are good. All kinds of small grains look No. I. Corn mostly planted. Stand better than-last year.

WAVERLY, Lancaster Co., May 22.—Prought has seriously injured the small grains. Pasture is backward. Outlook for crops very poor.

RED CLOUD, Webster Co., May 23.—Have had plenty of rain. Small grain is doing well. Look now for a full crop. Corn all planted. Stand good. Early being cultivated. The acreage under cultivation this season is 20,000 more than last. Larger amount of prairie will be broken this year than for any previous year. this year than for any previous year.

KANSAS. LANE, Franklin Co., May 22.—Winter wheat not as good as was expected two weeks ago. Heading out too low, and will be short. Corn up, and good stand. Mostly plowed once. ROCKY HILL, Lincoln Co., May 22.—Winter wheat will make about one-third of a crop. Corn is just being planted. Acreage increased 25 per cent.

25 per cent.

Highland, Donephon Co., May 22.—Spring wheat not half a crop. Oats below an average. Corn a good stand, and largest acreage ever planted in this county. Prospects not as good planted in this county. Prospects not as good as last year.

SHAWNEE, Wyandotte Co., May 22.—Winter wheat heading out low. Heads short on account of dry weather. Good stand of coro, and large acreage planted. Prospects for crops not as good as last year.

La Cyone, Linn Co., May 22.—Oats are needing rain. Very good stand of corn. Winter wheat short, but quite fair.

CENTRALIA, Memaha Co., May 22.—Oats and barley injured 20 per cent by drought. Corn good. Winter wheat heading out well.

GIRARD, Crawford Co., May 2.—Grain is shorter and thinner for the dry weather. Winter wheat heading out. Outlook now is for less crop than 1878. Corn up and cultivated once.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatcles to The Tribune.

ROSEMONT, Dakota Co., May 22.—Spring wheat thin. Late rains will help the crop. Oats and barley injured some. Prospects now for a fair crop.

well.
St. James, Watonwan County, May 22.—
Spring wheat has not stooled well on account of
the drought. We have had plenty of rain lately.
LA VERNE, Rock County, May 22.—Wheat
since the rain looks well and promises a good
crop. Plenty of rain the past week.
Northfield, Rice County, May 22.—Drought
quite severe for a month. Good rains have
soaked the ground, and wheat is doing well.
Prospect for all crops first rate.

IOWA. Busser, Marion County, May 22.—Corn mostly up; cultivating the first time. Fall wheat andrye injured for want of rain. Pastures

short. Spring wheat and oats doing well.
GLIDDEN, Carroll Co., May 22.—Spring wheat
needs rain, and is thin on the ground. We have not had much rain. Corn is all planted. WATERLOO, Blackbawk Co., May 22.—Drong has injured winter wheat very much. The stand is light. Oats and barley are suffering from the same cause. Cultivating corn. Some replant-

same cause. Cultivating corn. Some replanting.

WEST SIDE, Crawford Co., May 22.—Spring wheat thin and short, on account of drought. Oats and barley in the same condition. Corn is coming up very uneven for lack of moisture. None cultivated yet.

Ohan, Fayette Co., May 22.—Small grain thin and acreage decreased. Corn just planted. Prospects for small grain not near as good as last year. Crops are suffering, and must have rain soon or the damage will be bad.

Webster Citt, Hamilton Co., May 22.—Owing to poor seed there is a good deal of thin wheat. Oats thin on account of dry weather. Corn about all planted. First planting ready for cultivation. Stand good.

CEDAR FALLS, Blackhawk Co., May 22.—Small grain and grass needing rain badiy. Rye heading out from eight to sixteen inches high. Corn is doing finely. Not all planted yet.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

MONTICELLO, Lafayette Co., May 22.—Late sown oats injured by the drought. Pastures and timothy suffered from the same cause. Flax has come up very poorly. Oats are uneven.

Corn is just coming up.

JANESVILLE, Rock Co., May 22.—Drought has done considerable injury to spring crops. Early sown not so much as late. Pastures short. Hay at best will be a light crop. Not much corn up. Winter wheat the best of any crop. Late showers were timely. More are

MINERAL POINT, Iowa Co., May 21.—Drough has injured grain to some extent. Stand thin. Large acreage of corn. Coming up wel thin. Large acreage of corn. Coming up well. Winter wheat good.

Mitwauker, May 22.—A special from La-Crosse to the Evening Wisconsin says: "Telegraphic reports of Wednesday evening from every station along the Southern Minnesota Kailroad as far west as Jackson, 216 miles from the Mississippi River, and as far north as Mankato, fifty miles from the Jowa State line, unanimously confirm previous reports of the favorable progress of the wheat crop. Throughout Southern Minnesota all crops look well, and the wheat crop is remarkably promising. In Western Wisconsin the crops are also coming forward splendidly.

Roccial Disputch to The Tribune.

Maddison, Wis., May 22.—The crops in this section of the State are suffering badly from want of rain. Should the drought continue another week astual damage to the growing crops will result therefrom.

MARINE NEWS.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., May 22.—The following an councement will be made in the Leader to orrow: "The Cleveland Board of Directors of the Vessel-Owners' Association yesterday thoroughly canvassed the situation in relation to ore and grain freights. Advices from Chicago indicated a further reduction in rates for grain, and shippers seemed to demand a corre-sponding reduction on ore rates; and, while it is conceded that no money can be made at the present rates, owing to the low stage of water the Sault, it was thought best to take some action; and, in view of the unsettled condition of grain freights, the Board decided to suspend for the present all rates on ore." As to the for the present all rates on ore." As to the recent cut in ore freights by the steam barge Nahant, much indignation was felt towards the agent who made the charter, and a Committee was appointed to call upon H. J. Webb, who was reported as having made it. Mr. Webb denied having made the charter, or that his firm were in any way connected with it in the way of commissions. If it is true that the charter was made directly with a shipper by Capt. White, the Board has no way to prevent it, as Capt. White not being a member of the Association in De-troit, where his vessel belongs, is free to carry ore from Escanaba at 10c per ton if he chooses.

PORT HURON. Commodore, St. Paul, St. Joseph, City of New Pork, Barnum, Samson and tow; schrs C. Nili-son, Sloan, Nellie Redington, Our Son, Scove, Ada Medora, Itasca, McVey, Clayton Belle,

Up-Props Fountain City, Marine City, Afria, Benton, Arabia, Ella Smith and tow, E. B. Hale and tow, D. W. Powers and Southwest, I. Chaffee and tow; schrs Quayle, Bradley, and

Chaftee and tow; schrs Quayle, Bradley, and America.

Wind north; light; weather fine.

Porr Huron, Micn., May 22—10 p. m.—Up—Props Oswegatchie, Juniata, Arizona, Annie Smith and tow, A. A. Turner and barges, R. J. Hacket and consort, Raleigh and consort. Egyptian, with Pelican and R. Winslow, Portage, with F. A. George; schrs J. H. Mead, Champion, A. Muir, John R. Noyes, Elgin, Harvest Queen, Gladstone, Polly M. Rogers, Jamaica, O. Mitchell, James D. Sawyer, C. A. King, Todman, Flying Cloud, Fleetwing, Nevada.

Down—Prop Arctic, Quebec, Araxes and barges, H. B. Tuttle and consort, Abercorn and barges, Bay City and tow, Salina and barges, D. F. Rose and barges, ser Arctic.

WIND—Northeast, gentle, weather fine.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

The combination to maintain grain-freights at paying figures has so far accomplished but very little, and cutting seems to be the rule. Yesterday Association men reported the schr Locke as chartered for 20,000 bu corn to Kings-Locke as chartered for 20,000 bu corn to Kingston at 4%c per bu, and the outside agents stated and she did not get but 4%c, and the schr Laura, a Canadian vessel, was put in for 4%c on 20,000 bu corn to the same port, and the steambarge Lincoln and consorts were offered at 4%c on corn to Kingston, but could not get it. The Association men reported the Laura at 4%c, but the other side ought to know when they said 4%c.

The charters of the preceding evening were the schrs James Couch, 55,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 2%c, and the schr Queen City, 48,000 bu corn, and the prop Roanoke, 35,000 bu corn on through rate to New York,—7%c, via lake and canal.

A the Lumber Vessel-Owners' office the fol-

canal.

A the Lumber Vessel-Owners' office the following charters were reported pesterday: Schr Peoria, shingles, from Sturgeon Bay to Chicago, 184c per 1,000; schr Iver Lawson, dry lumber from Muskegon, \$1.12% per 1,000 ft; schr Charlie Hibbard, green and dry lumber from Muskegon, \$1.12% and \$1.25, respectively. A COLLISION OUTSIDE.

A collision that resulted in considerable damage to two vessels occurred off the Marine Hospital late Wednesday night. The barge Windsor was lying at anchor, and the weather being very thick the schr Montauk, bound in, ran into her. The Windsor lost her mainmast, and the Montauk's jibboon and bowsprit were carried away. The former was towed to Mowatt's ship-yard to receive a new soar, and the latter will also have some new spars put in in place of those lost. The Windsor is said to have had ber lights in place at the time, but the atmosphere was so thick that the Montauk skipper did not see her in time to prevent a collision. A report was current that the Captain of the schooner was responsible for the damage because he did not take proper precautions to avoid such an accident, and it was also said that the Windsor had her lights on the cabin instead of in the rigging. A COLLISION OUTSIDE.

that, making allowance for the increased revenue that will flow into the general revenue fund by reason of the laws, there will be a deficit in the Treasury November 30, 1880, of over one million seven hundred thousand dollars. The object of the report is to show the necessity of increased taxation.

LOGGING.

Special Disputed to The Tribuna.

LAKETOWN, Carver Co., May 22.—The late heavy rains have made quite a change for the better. Early sown oats are damaged by frost and thin.

MORRIS, Stevens Co., May 22.—Sufficient mistaking his course. The rock on which she lies is flat on top, but, as the water is lumpy, it is feared serious inquiry may result. She is out eighteen inches forward. The Canada wrecking to the drought.

WINDOM, Cottonwood County, May 22.—Have had plenty of rain now for ten days. Crops do not look as well as last year. Spring wheat in-DETROIT.

damages at \$250, which he proposes to compete the schr Ellen Spry to pay.

Rates on wheat to Buffalo continue at 1%c.
The prop T. S. Faxton, from Cla. ton to the cago, to run in the excursion business, arrive to-day, and stopped for rapairs to her engine.

PORT COLBORNE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 23.—Lake Michlgan report—Passed Up—Schrs Belle Mitchell, oswero to Chicago, coal: Myosotis, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; Gleniffer, Kingston to Milwaukee, light; barge Grimsby, Kingston to Milwaukee, light; steam-barge Clinton, Kingston to Milwaukee, light; steam-barge Clinton, Kingston to Milwaukee, light; prop Prussia, Montreal to Chicago treal to Chicago, general cargo.

Down—Schr Shandon, Ludington to Kingston, timber.

Wind—Northwest, light.

BUFFALO. Burralo, May 22.—Cleared—Props B. W. Blanchard, mdse, Chicago; Toledo, mdse, Green Bay; Winslow, mdse, Hancock; Oscoda Detroit; schrs Donaldson, 800 tons coal: P. & Marsh, Marsh, Venus, Chicago; J. S. Richards, 600 tons coal, Cleveland; Meringo. Escanaba; Levi Rawson, C. Jones, Detroit. Charters—J. S. Richards, 600 tons coal hence to Cleveland at 15c, coal thence to Racine, 50c; Cheney Ames, coal hence to Racine.

MILWAUKEE. decial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Wis., May 21.—Nothing was done in grain-freights to-day. Cleared, schra F. Leighton, Clyde, and prop Scotia.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, May 22.—Arrived.— Harriet, Seneca, 4,000 bu corn; Imperial, Seneca, 8,000 bu corn, 8,000 lbs seeds; Lily, Seneca, 4,000 bu corn; D. G. Wright, Morris, 6,000 bu corn. Cleared—E. Walker, Steel's Quarry, 5,000 h

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Houghton, May 23.—Arrived, the prope PeerPassed up, prop Manistee. HOUGHTON. less and Atlantic. Passed up, prop Man Down, schr S. P. Ely.

NAVIGATION NOTES. The scow Sea Bird was not hurt any in her this with a railroad-bridge abutment on the South

Branch.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening 68 sail and 20 steam ves-sels left this port, and 37 sail and 15 steam crafts arrived. The wind was light from the

crafts arrived. The wind was light from the E. N. E. and the sea was calm.

The Unior Steamboat Company's passenger propeller St. Louis was in port yesterday. She will run regularly this season between this city and Buffalo, and makes a fine line with the handsome Nyack.

The new schr Ford River will probably to sunnehed \$\frac{2}{3}\$ Milwaukee to morrow, and will come to Uhicago as soon as she is ditted out and gets a cargo of lumber at the port after which she is named. She will be a sister ship to the Resumption.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual selfings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Schr Lewis Day, Green Bay, lumber, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
Schr G. M. Case, Charlotte, coal, Sixteenth street.
Schr M. B. Hale, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Messenger, Benton Haroor, sundries, State street.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop D. Richmond, Erie, sundries, Randolph street.

Prop D. Richmond, Erie, sundries, Randolph street.

Prop Payette, Manistee, sundries, Stetson Silp.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Starucca, Baffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, aundries, Clark street.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing, Rush street.
Sch. A. O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Sch. Propinx, Ludington, Immber, Market.
Sch. Phenix, Ludington, Immber, Market.
Sch. W. Starges, Ludington, Market.
Sch. Annie Tomine, Saugatuck, lumber, Polkstreet.

schr F. Crawford, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr F. Crawford, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr S. Neelon, Goderich, sait, no order.
Schr G. M. Filer, Luaington, lumber, Market.
Schr Mary Nau, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Ass Childs, Muskegon, lumber, C., H. & Q.
Schr City G. Haven, Muskegon, lumber, Masse.
Silb.

Slip.
Schr S. A. Irish, Muskegon, lumber, Bridger
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber, Mason Slip
Schr C. F. Allen, Maskegon, lumber, Mason Slip
Schr C. F. Allen, Maskegon, lumber, Masset,
Schr Japan, Grand Haven, lumber, Market,
Schr Japan, Grand Haven, lumber, Market,
Schr Ban Jacinto, Green Bay, lumber, Market,
Schr San Jacinto, Green Bay, lumber, Market,
Schr G. L. Seaver, Muskegon, lumber, Market
Schr Cossack, Charlotte, coal, Madison street,
Schr T. Paine, Muskegon, lumber, Chicago we
Schr Leo, Muskegon, lumber, Harrison street Schr Leo, Muskegon. Iumber, Harrison street. Schr Mary Amanua. Maskegon, lumber, Miscon Illa. Schr Andrew Jackson, Muskegon. lumber, Miscon Illa. Schr Andrew Jackson, Muskegon. Imber, Market. Prop Oconto, Green Bay, lumber. Ausa street. Schr A. W. Lunkey, Escansab. Jamber, Rust Lake, Schr Mary Helen. White Lake, eties C., 78. & Q. Schr Mystic Star, Oswego, coal, Adams street. Schr Mystic Star, Oswego, coal, Adams street. Schr R. Howlett. Grand Haven, lumber, so own. Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, lumber, Kinziestret. Schr Magnolia, Bailey Harbor, lumber, Martet. Schr J. M. Hill, Stargeon Bay, lumber, no own. Schr Merchant, Fayette, sundries, Clark street. Schr Merchant, Fayette, sundries, Clark street. Schr M. B. Hall, Muskegon, lumber, afartet. Schr G. M. Case, Charlotte, coal, Skxteenth street.

Schr Montank, Cleveland, coal, Adams Schr G. M. Case, Charlotte, coal, Sixteent Activat Sallines.

Schr G. M. Case, Charlotte, coal, Sixteent Activat Sallines.

Schr Persian, Manistee, light.

Schr R. B. Hayes, Buffalo, grain.

Schr Allengerian, White Lake, light.

Schr J. B. Merrill, Muskegon, light.

Schr Hungarian, White Lake, light.

Schr J. W. Snook, White Lake, light.

Schr Albaiross, Muskegon, light.

Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, light.

Schr John Mark, Manistee, light.

Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Muskegon, light.

Schr Frops, Muskegon, light.

Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, light.

Schr Menekaunee, Menekaunee, light.

Schr B. E. Tyson, Menekaunee, light.

Schr B. E. Tyson, Menekaunee, light.

Schr B. Lyons, Muskegon, light.

Schr B. Stockbridge, Muskegon, light.

Schr B. B. Stockbridge, Muskegon, light.

Schr B. B. Stockbridge, Muskegon, light.

Schr B. Lyons, Muskegon, light.

Schr B. Lyons, Muskegon, light.

Schr B. Lyons, Muskegon, light.

Schr B. B. Stockbridge, Manistee, light.

Schr E. B. Stockbridge, Manistee, light.

Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, light.

Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, light.

Schr L. Blake, Kingston, grain.

Schr Lake Forest, Traverse City, light.

Schr E. Blake, Kingston, grain.

Schr Lillie Hamilton, Kingston, grain.

Schr Lillie Hamilton, Kingston, grain.

Schr L. Albans, Cleveland, anndries.

Prop St. Albans, Cleveland, anndries.

Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, grain.

Schr J. W. Doane, Buffalo, grain.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

A Couple of Persons in Wisconsin Married by Telegraph Last Evening.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwauker, Wis., May 22.—A marriage by telegraph took place at 8 o'clock this evening under the following circumstances: The contracting parties were Miss M. E. Buddington and Mr. Lou W. Walker, of Beaver Dam, Wis. It had been arranged that the marriage should and Mr. Lou W. Walker, of Beaver Dam, It had been arranged that the marriage so performed by the Rev. G. W. Walk brother of the groom, residing at Monm Ill. The latter came hither for this purbut found his brother absent at Owas Minn. Being unable to await his coming telegraph was brought into requisition, a was arranged to perform the ceremony the the medium of electricity. Accordingly the in company with a few lady and gentle friends and the Divine, repaired to the off Superintendent Hoskin, of the Northwell Telegraph Company, while the groom stall himself in the telegraph office at Owsto. The ceremony began at 8 o'clock, and in short time the couple, having responded in conundrums usually propounded on such casions, were pronounced man and wife and missed with a benediction. The bride wor evening dress of black, with black creps is and tore in her hands a bouquet of dowers liberal quantity of Boral offerings were borne by friends. Miss Buddington was examed by intimate lady acquaintances is Sheboygan Falls, Wia, and several from city.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 22.—This ore Mr. Gus Apelt and Miss Annie Brohm, two known and much respected German society ple, were married, after which the evening spent in dancing at Turner Hall. Mr. Apknown as one of the leading young must of Bloomington, and the bride is a very a some and accomplished lady.

THE OAK WOOD, GREEN LAKE, WIS., HAS equal as a Summer Hesort. Send for direct states DAVID GREEN WAY, Duriford P. G.

Fiftieth Annivers lyn Sund Unio

CHURCH

Over Fifty Tho March in G

Address of Gov. Co Dalivered o

Proceedings in the blies North

The Northern Asser

ton to Remain NORTHERN NORTHERN
SARATOGA. N. Y., May
the Presbyterian General
requesting the Rev. Dr. Invitation to a Professor
remain here, was unanim
The Mileage Committe
of \$29,235. The estima
\$9,500 over the last year.
Judge Drake's resolution Judge Drake's resoluti

over. The report of the C presented the receipts in \$52,821; from State sch penditures on account printing, \$607; officers at mgnts, \$6,130. They have no hand. There are 48 of the penditure of the pendi whom 36 are colored; 91—all colored; 58 teache ored. Eight churches we communicants added, 1 tered the University at Willingford Academy, at the Scotia Seminary, at Chester, Billing of Chester, Billingford at Chester, Bill chools at Chester, 1 N. C.

The Rev. Dr. Jones, of Rev. Dr. Allison, of Pit Assembly on the report. the attempt to consolidater with home missions action of the Assembly I.

the maintenance of the separate, and contribute quently increased to the anything to prejudice the in the South, but are leading Presbyterians So Yadkin Presbytery, said work judged on its mer expessions of pity. Gits share of the road as they get along. They want be put on their manhood colored people did not a jaters was a mistake; it written sermon once eve isters was a mistake; the written sermon once eve in his community too strongly. They love to are trying to learn to reall took hold, at his reachurch, which was paid of the Rev. Mack G. Jo Presbyter, of Fairfield, anxious to undersand Probrace it. All that is no by sympathy and aid. Wried on the shoulders of to be taken by the hund, walk. The work had be ress in the last ten years great, but laborers few. of Presbyterians is approwhich is felt by the old-twho contend against it. tery of Catawoa (color church connected with

THE CUMBERLA
MEMPHIS, Tend., May
session of the Cumberlas
Assembly opened this in
with prayer by the Rev.
by the usual half-house
conducted by the Rev.
minutes of yesterday we
The Rev. J. G. White.
claimed the floor on a que
read the following pape
misapprehension exists a
certain tracts on Roman
of this General Assembly
and of my own motion, of this General Assembly and of my own motion, a sponsible for their circ General Assembly nor it are in any sense respons sembly took no action o Consideration was the of the Committee on Puing was adopted:

Resolved, That a compointed by this Assembly the families of the Churd tion, claims, and importaclearest possible light, no to be prompt in bringing to the attention of the fam and that the pastors be didress to their congregation. The report, as a whole

and that the pasture be didress to their congregation. The report, as a whole The Moderator apport of the Moderator o

At the night session freshyteries be require charge of a consregative compliance with the the Assembly. Adopt A resolution was laddy ided that each delegat foreign Missions an an expended by members past year.

A resolution censuring Synods for not having this General Assembly. The report of the Jack the Missions and the Missions are the Missions and the federal from the Missions requires withhold the minutes only byteries may be deling the Moderator was appointed to present appointed to

he proposes to compel uffalo continue at 1%c. arsion business, arrived repairs to her engine.

OLBORNE. ato The Tribune. at., May 22.—Lake Michi-Schrs Beile Mitchell, al: Myosotis, Oswego to differ, Kingston to Mil-Grimsby, Kingston to am-barge Clinton, King-ight; prop Prussia, Moneral cargo.

PALO. -Cleared-Props B. W. ago; Toledo, mdse, Green Hancock; Oscoda. De-8. 800 tons coal: P. 8. Chicago; J. S. Richards, nd; Meringo, Escanaba; Detroit Detroit. Charters—J. hence to Cieveland at e, 50c; Chency Ames,

AUKEE. av 21.-Nothing was done lay. Cleared, schrs F.

CANAL. 2 - Arrived - Harriet. ; Imperial, Seneca, 3,000 de; Lily, Seneca, 4,000 bu orris, 6,000 bu corn. Steel's Quarry, 5,000 ft

Arrived, the prope Peer-GHTON.

TON NOTES. as not hurt any in her tilt abutment on the South four hours ending at 6 8 sail and 20 steam ves-and 37 sail and 15 steam

rind was light from the was calm.
out Company's passenger
as in port yesterday. She
as season between this city
akes a fine line with the d River will probably be

ikee to morrow, and will on as she is fitted out and or at the port after which will be a sister ship to the P CHICAGO. arrivals and actual sailtwenty-four hours end-

RIVALS, Bay, lumber, Chicago, Bur lotte, coal. Sixteenth street. kegon, lumber, Marget, on Haroor, sundries, State

dries, Clark street. sundries. Stetson Slip. , sundries. Rush street. sundries, Clark street. syndries, Clark street, syndries, State street, Haven, towing, Rusb street, lansstee, lumber, Market, Fotd River, lumber, Market, one lumoev, Market, ington, Market, Saugatuck, lumber, Polk

skegon, lumber, Market, n. lumber, Market, rich, salt, no order, lington, lumber, Market, egon, lumber, Market, kegon, lumber, C. B. & Q. Muskegon, lumber, Mason

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hte Lake, ties C., B. & Q.
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IMPROVEMENTS.

sons in Wisconsin Marrie raph Last Evening. match to The Tribune. Valker, of Beaver Dam, Wis-ged that the marriage should the Rev. G. W. Walker, a ran at 8 o'clock, and in a very nole, having responded to the sily propounded on such oc-sounced man and wife and dis-sediction. The bride wore an black, with black crepe shawl, ands a bouquet of flowers. A of floral offerings were also Miss Buddington was accom-ate lady acquaintances from Wis., and several from this

Miss Annie Brohm, two well-respected German society peo-, aiter which the evening was at Turner Itall. Mr. Apelt is-the leading young musiciaus and the bride is a very hand-olished lady.

Powder Gun is by far the best.

LER RESORTS. GREEN LAKE, WIS. HAS NO mer Heaort. Send for circulars.

CHURCH COUNCILS. Fiftieth Anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday-School Union.

over Fifty Thousand Children March in Grand Procession.

Address of Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia. Delivered on the Occasion.

Proceedings in the Presbyterian Assemblies North and South.

The Northern Assembly Asks Prof. Patton to Remain in This Country.

NORTHERN ASSEMBLY. SARATOGA, N. Y., May 22.—At the opening of the Presbyterian General Assembly a resolution requesting the Rev. Dr. Patton not to accept the remain here, was unanimously adopted.

The Mileage Committee reported the receipt of \$29,235. The estimated expenses will be

of \$3,000 over the last year.

Judge Drake's resolution to postpone the consideration of the report on representation went

The report of the Committee on Mission presented the receipts from church sources as \$52,\$21; from State school funds, \$4,240. Ex-\$80.\$21; from State school funds, \$4,240. Expenditures on account of missions, \$40,360; printing, \$607; officers and office, \$3,269; investments, \$6,120. They have no debts, and \$2,573 os hand. There are 48 ordained missionaries, of whom 36 are colored; 9 licentiates, 25 catechists—all colored; 58 teachers, of whom 36 are colored. Eight churches were organized last year; communicants added, 1,215. They have chartered the University at Charlotte, N. C., the Willingford Academy, at Charleston, S. C., and the Scotla Seminary, at Concord, N. C.; Normal Schools at Chester, Bluffton, and Winsboro, N. C.

The Rev. Dr. Jones, of Louisville, and the The Rev. Dr. Jones, of Louisville, and the Rev. Dr. Allison, of Pittsburg, addressed the Assembly on the report. Dr. Allison deprecated the attempt to consolidate the freedman's matter with home missions. He said the previous action of the Assembly had given assurances of the maintenance of the Freedman's concerns separate, and contributions had been consequently increased to them. They have not done to preside the President of Church anything to prejudice the Presbyterian Church in the South, but are cordfally welcomed by

eading Presbyterians South.

The Rev. Moses A. Hopkins (colored), of the Yadkin Presbytery, said they asked to have their work judged on its merits, and deprecated all expressions of pity. Give the colored men their share of the road as they traveled and they would share of the road as they traveled and they would get along. They want permanent existence to be put on their manhood. He said the idea that colored people did not appreciate educated ministers was a mistake; that he had preached a written sermon once every Sunday. The people in his community took to Presbyterianism strongly. They love to turn out to church, and are trying to learn to read. He told how they all took hold, at his request, and built a new church, which was paid for when dedicated.

The Rev. Mack G. Johnson (colored), of the Presbytery of Fairfield, said the people seemed anxious to undersand Presbyterlanism and embrace it. All that is needed is encouragement by sympathy and aid. We don't want to be carried on the shoulders of people North, but just to be taken by the hand, as a child is taught to walk. The work had been making great progress in the last ten years. The harvest there is great, but haborers few. An educated ministry of Presbyterians is appreciated, and has a power which is felt by the old-time ignorant preachers who contend against it.

Foreign Missions an amount equal to what is expended by members for tobacco during the past year.

A resolution censuring the Moderators of the Synods for not having their records present at this General Assembly was adopted.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the Memorial from the Obion Presbytery was referred to the next General Assembly.

A resolution requiring the Stated Clerk to withhold the minutes of the General Assembly from those Presbyteries that are in arrears for contingent funds was so modified as to withhold the minutes only for the year said Presbyteries may be delinquent.

The Moderator was added to the Committee appointed to prepare a circular address on publications.

Resolutions instructing the delegate to the Presbyterian Church of the United States to bresent his fraternal greetings by letter were adopted.

The thanks of the Assembly were tendered in a general manuer to all who had contributed to their entertainment, including the press of the dividency, Stated Clerk, and assistants.

The minutes of the day's session were read and approved, when, on motion, the Assembly was desolved.

Another General Assembly was called to meet at Evansville, Ind., on the third Thursday in May, 1880.

The closing prayer was by the Rev. Daniel Patton.

Special Dispute to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 22.—The second day's session of the Congregationalist Convention of Michigaa proved very interesting. The Business Committee presented a report showing the precise condition of all but about half a dozen of the Congregational Churches in the State. It shows a steady and encouraging growth in the number in nearly every Church, a very pleasing harmony between churches and pastors and sister churches, and a marked improvement in the financial condition of the denomination. The Rev. P. R. Hurd, of Detroit, discussed the state of religion in an essay, which took a most hopeful view of situation, and suggested prighter possibilities for the near future. This of Detroit, discussed the state of religion in an essay, which took a most hopeful view of situation, and suggested brighter possibilities for the pear future. This was followed by a brief discussion of the topic by various clergymen. The Rev. J. L. Patten, of Greenville, presented a paper opposing the use of protessional evangeists, except in very rare cases, and in this was supported by quite a large number of the clergymen, who followed in brief remarks. The Committee on Oberlin College reported an increase in students and theological professors, and a very gratifying prosperity for that institution. This evening the Rev. James Powell, of Chicaco, the Secretary, delivered an address on the American Missionary Convention, setting forth the great good that had been accomplished in the pass, and the still greater good it was possible for it to accomplish in the Juture. He urged strongly persistent efforts to Christianize the Chinese in California, and strongly condemned the hostility manifested against their continued residence on the Pacific Coast. The missionaries had approached only 5,000 of the Chinese in California, and of these over 500 had been converted. Mr. Powell spoke, also, of the negro exodus, attributing the hegira of the blacks to the south of Kansas and Colorado wholly to their persecution by the Southern whites. The evening session closed with an able address by the Rev. W. B. Wilkins, Secretary of the Universal Benevolent Society, setting forth its workings and its great power for good, the one-half of which, however, had not yet been actively developed.

Y. M. C. A.

Baltimors, May 22.—At the morning session of the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association to-day, the Devotional Committee, the Committee on Associatee, and on Resolutions were appointed.

A discussion took place on the best method of reaching the young men, physically, morally, intellectually, and spiritually.

BROOKLYN SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 22.—The semi-centennial celebration of the Brooklyn Sunday-School Union was held at the Rink in this city last evening. Addresses were made by the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and Dr. Foss; but the feature of the evening was the speech of Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, who stated that he had made a pilgrimage of over 1,000 miles to be with his Northern brethren. (Gov. Colquitt was elected President of the International Sunday-School Association that met in Atlanta, Gs., last year.) In closing his speech Gov. Colquitt said:

MICHIGAN CONGREGATIONALISTS.

play of flowers formed part of the decoration. The most prominent floral piece was a Maltese cross in the centre upon a pederial of carnations. With the bright banners, the fresh flowers, the drapery, and the sombre light, the chancel presented a fine appearance. A noticeable feature of the services was the music, All the choristers of the Cathedral, the band of Maj. Newsus, and the full choir of Grace Church were there, and rendered the selections most harmoniously. The force of Knights Templars present was very large, and in their ostrich-plumed hats and their pretty uniform made a fine showing. The seats not filled by them were fully occupied by the concourse of ladies and miscellaneous worshipers. Little difference was noticeable in the order of exercises from that of former years. The services were opened by the choir singing or chanting the processional hymn beginning,

Onward, Christian soldiers,

Marching as to war,

With the cross of Jesus

Going on before.

The left aisle was lined with Knights, who, drawing their swords, formed an arch of steel, and the procession entered from the vestry in following order: Cross-Bearer, choir, officating clergy, Grand Master of Tempiars, officers of St. Bernard Commandery, Standard-Bearer, with Beauseant, Sir Knights (by twos) of St. Bernard Commandery, officers of Chicago Commandery, Standard-Bearer, with Beauseant, Sir Knights (by twos) of Apollo Commandery, Standard-Bearer, with Beauseant, Sir Knights (by twos) of Apollo Commandery, Standard-Bearer, with Beauseant, Sir Knights (by twos) of Apollo Commandery, The members of the procussion in their places, the order to "Uncover" was given, and then "To your devotions, Sir Knights," when, kneeling, they repeated the Lord's Prayer, after which the Twenty-fourth Prasim was chanted, beginning. "The earth is the Lord's." Paalms 47 and 108 followed, when the first lesson was read from II. Kings, zi., 1-12. Preceding the second lesson, which was found in Luke, xxiv., from the forty-fourth verse, "O sing unto the Lord a ne

And shout Him welcome to the skies.

Then came the address by the Rev. Clinton Locke, in which he briefly spoke of the deeds of the past and the beauties of the present in the history of the Knights l'emplars. The presentation of the processional cross to the choir by the Apollo Commandery then occurred, and a hymn, "The King of love my shepherd is," closed the services of Acsension-Day.

ALLEN.

His Experience with the Mob. Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

BATAVIA, O., May 21.—An Enquirer reporter BATAVIA, O., May 21.—An Eaguirer reporter this evening called on Allen at the Munson House to get his account of his thrilling experience with the mob. He was lying on a lounge, still suffering from the bruises he received, but was feeling tolerably comfortable. His neck and shoulder show marks of the rope, and his feet are cut severely by the stones in the bed of the creek, in which he walked a considerable distance before deeming it safe to venture ashore.

ashore.

He says that he heard the mob approaching the house where he was guarded, but before he could call any one they had forced their way in, passed the Constables and Marshal, and entered passed the Constables and Marshal, and entered the room occupied by Henry Skillinger and an-other boarder. He heard them ask for him and heard Skillinger say, "For God's sake to let him go"; that he was not the man that they wanted. There appeared to be eight or ten of them in the room. Skillinger continued to

common of the proposition to the proposition of the common The substantial of the manufacture of the control o

POLITICAL.

Taft Fast Forging Ahead in the Ohio Gubernatorial Canvass.

Thurman and Ewing Now Named for the Democratic Candidates.

Some of the Earlier Political Developments in Wisconsin.

The Outlook in the Twelfth Illinois Judicial District.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
CINCINNATI, O., May 22.—A close canvass of the Republican county delegations to the State Convention shows that Taft has thus far nearly convention shows that Last has thus far nearly two votes to Foster's one. Foster's friends are very much in earnest. They believe he has fairly earned the nomination by his services to the party, and they promise to stand by him to the end. Of the instructed delegates there are nearly as many for Foster as for Taft, and it is noted that the resolutions instructing for the former are couched generally in very strong terms. But the majority of delegates are unique. terms. But the majority of delegates are unin-structed, and with them Taft is in the lead. It is expected that Hamilton County will cast her 51 votes solid for him, and other strong Taft counties coming near the head of the alphabetical list, will give the ex-Attorney General an important advantage in the Convention. It is not definitely known whether Foster would consent to take the second place on the ticket if his aspirations for the first should be defeated. Reports on that subject are conflicting. A ticket composed of Taft and Foster would unite the different elements of the party and remove all doubt as to the success of the campaign, but the Republicans are not unmindful that to ask Foster to take the second place is demanding a greater sacrifice than most men would make. Whether such sacrifice would be would make. Whether such sacrifice would be rewarded with future honors is a consideration that may possibly control his decision. He made a hopeless race for Congress last fall, solely for the good of the party, and there are those of his friends who think he has done his full share his friends who think he has done his full share in that direction. The peremptory refusal of Secretary Sherman to allow his name to be used in the Convention has relieved the situation of the Sherman-Thurman bugbear. The attempt to use Sherman's name to force Thurman to accept a Democratic nomination was very persistent. The assertion that the former wanted the Republican nomination was so oft reiterated by the Democratic papers that many Republicans began to celleve it and to help the movement along. The Democrats are conscious that, with any small timber, like Bishop or Rice, the battle is lost to them in advance. There is a promise of a very large attendance at the Convention. At some of the leading hotels every available room has already been engaged.

Deen engaged.

Special Dispatch to The Fribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—S. Washington, D. C., May 22.—Secretary Sherman baving peremptorily declined to be a candinate for the Gubernatorial nomination before the Republican Convention in Ohio, to assemble in a few days, it will be interesting to know who the President prefers for a candidate. John W. Frazier, a prominent and trastworthy citizen of Philadelphia, visited the President yesterday, and had a long talk with him. Mr. Hayes did not hesitate to talk on the political situation, and said he bad no doubt the Republicans would win if they made a good nomination. He spoke of Charles Foster in the highest terms, and said he did not think a stronger man could be found. In referring to the Congressional election in 1874, the year the Democrats succeeded in securing 77 majority in the House, the President said that Foster was re-elected to Congress by a majority of nearly 300, sithough his Congressional District gave about 1,250 majority for the Democratic State ticket. He thought that was a good indication for Foster's popularity, and he gave Mr. Frazier the impression that he preferred Foster as a candidate to all others. Of course the preference of the President is the preference of Sherman and the whole Administration.

The latest wrinkle in Obio politics, suggested by some of the Ingenious men here, is that Thurman is to be nominated for Governor, and

The latest wrinkle in Onlo politics, suggested by some of the ingenious men here, is that Thurman is to be nominated for Governor, and Ewing for Lieutenant-Governor with the understanding that Ewing shall be permitted to attempt to make the race to succeed Thurman as Senator in 1881 without opposition from the latter, and that Ewing shall ain Thurman in his Precisional services.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., May 22.—The Judicial campaign in this district is becoming quite animated, pending the Republican District Convention, which will occur at Elgin on Monday next. The primary meetings were generally held throughout the towns of Kane County to-day, and have, without exception, as far as known, resulted in

If such a deal can be brought about, the Democrats feel sanguine that the combination would aweep the State against the Republican party. Thus far the man most talked about for the Democratic nomination for Governor is Col. W. F. Vilas, of Madison. But this is a blow between the two eyes to the fusion effort, the Colonel being among the most uncompromising hard-money Democrats of the Badger State, and no Greeenbacker would touch him with anything less than a forty-foot pole. No person, then, can be effected with Col. Vilas as the Democratic candidate; and, supposing the Convention instead should nominate a soft-money-irredeemable Democrat, this kills the ticket with the honest-hard-money German voters, without whose support the Democracy of Wisconsin would be placed in a hopeless minority. So, taking either horn of the dilemma, defeat stares the Democrats of this State in the face in November, and the success of the Republican State ticket is almost assured by one of the regular old-fashloned majorities.

Special Dispate to The Tribuse.

Springstield, May 22.—The following Democratic State tiexet has been promulgated as the result of the winter and summer canvassing and trimming of the Legislature: Governor, B. H. Trusdell, of Lee; Lieutenant-Governor, Starkey R. Powell, of Scott; Secretary of State, P. T. Barry, of Cook; Auditor of Public Accounts, Bernard H. Cremer, of Peoria; Treasurer, William F. Prickett, of Madison; Attorney-General, John C. Snigg, of Sangamon; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Thomas P. Rogers, of McLain; Adjutant-General, T. Duane Hinckiey, of Washington. The foregoing ticket is fully indorsed by the Democracy of the present General Assembly. ILLINOIS.

HENDRICKS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 23.—Mr. Hendricks declined to say anything to-day concerning the alliance with John Kelly against Tilden, as charged in the Courier-Journal.

THE RAILBOADS.

THE FIGHT GOES BRAVELY ON. The war between the roads leading east from this city is being carried on with unsbated vigor, this city is being carried on with unabated rigor, and both freight and passenger rates are being unmercifully slaughtered. The open rate on freight is still 12½ cents on grain to New York, but the town is full of rumors that some of the roads are taking business as low as 10 cents. The railroads deny this, but the shippers claim that such rates have been made to a few favorite parties. As regards the live-stock business, there are no regular rates at all, and railroads take anything they can get. It is reported that take anything they can get. It is reported that the live stock is not purchased on account of the shippers, but on account of the railroads. The heavy shippers are said to be simply acting as the agents of the roads over which

heavy shippers are said to be simply acting as the agents of the roads over which they ship, and they simply receive a commission on the business they do. Still none of the roads are anxious for a very large business, and all of them claim to be short of cars. The passenger business remains in about the same state as it has been heretofore, except that the Vanderbilt roads have issued a new tariff, making the "cut" rates regular on limited tickets. The cut rates thus far were irregular, and all the business from connecting lines was based on the regular rates, which were on the basis of \$20 to New York. All the business of connecting roads is now based on the following tariff: To Buffaio, first class, \$12; Albany or Irov, \$14; New York, \$15; Springfield, \$15; Greenfield, \$15; Greenfield, \$15; Worcester, \$16; Fitchburg, Providence, and Boston, \$16; Philadelphia, \$13.50; Baltimore, \$13. Heretofore tickets have been sold at the reduced rates at the city ticket offices only, but hereafter these rates will be charged at all the offices of the roads and at the depots. There will probably be no further reductions made until the meeting of the Trunk-Line Presidents and the Western Executive Committee at New York. There is, however, but little probability that the New York meeting will be able to settle the difficuities now existing between the various roads, and it looks as if the present war will be of long duration. It is hardly probable that anything can be done looking towards a restoration of peace and harmony until the return of Vanderbilt and Scott from Europe.

THE ENGLISH CAPITALISTS. Becial Disputch to The Tribuna
DETROIT, May 22.—A delegation of fifty-one
Toledoites came over to-day to confer with Sir
Henry Tyler and other Grand Trunk magnates.

Only three of them, constituting the Committee from the Produce Exchange and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, were admitted to the Royal presence. The Committee read a long interests, and urging an extension of the Grand Trunk to that city. An informal discussion followed, but no pledges were made or exacted. Sir Henry and Toledo interests would be taken into heartfelt consideration. Subsequently Sir Henry submitted to an introduction to the dis-Henry submitted to an introduction to the dis-consolate forty-eight who had been loafing around the hotel corridors, and, after shaking hands, politely excused himself and went off for a ride on James McMillan's steam yacht. The Toledo party returned home at 6 p. m., ex-pressing themselves as entirely satisfied. There has been no conference yet between the Detroit Committee and the Grand Trunk people, but one is likely to occur to-morrow, when dele-gations from Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti are also expected in.

one is likely to occur to morrow, when desegations from Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti are also expected in.

Sir Henry Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the managers of that road have reached Detroit on their trip through the West. The object of their trip is to secure Western facilities for the Grand Trunk independent of Vanderbilt. The Free Press says the following plans will be considered:

1. The acquisition of the Chicago & Lake Heron Road, which scheme the Grand Trunk people regard as a meritorious one, chiefly from the connection of the Chicago & Lake Huron with the Michigan lumber region.

2. The construction of a line from Rochester, Mich., via Pontiac to Lansing, a distance of sixty miles, and the acquisition of the Western division of the Chicago & Lake Huron (from Lansing to Valparaiso). This route would, it is stated, be less expensive than the acquisition of the Eastern division of that road and the settlement of the Chicago & Northeastern problem.

3. An alflance with the Detroit, Lansing & Northeastern division of the Chicago & Lake Huron would make a line between Detroit and Chicago only nine miles longer than the Michigan Central, which difference, it is claimed, is more than compensated by the light grades. In these three projects there enters the building of a line from Valparaiso to Thornton, a distance of twenty six miles, to unite with the Othicago & State Line Road, which is already the property of the Grand Trunk, and which would give a continuous line to Chicago.

4. To build a road from Rochester to Ann Arbor or Ypsilanti, and connect with the Detroit, Hillsdiale & Southwestern, its connections, and the Toledo & Ann Arbor. By this route a shorter line than the Michigan Central would be secured, but passing over the Baltimore & Ohlo most of the way would furnish but little, if any, local business, and would practically be a thoroughfare for the through business to be gathered by the Grand Trunk and connection via the Toledo & Ann Arbor, and westward over the Wabash. It is not

The Free Press adds:

These, is brief, are the questions which Sir Henry Tyler and his party will discuss. They are not committed to any one of the sir, but will adopt whichever one seems, upon investigation, to combine the greatest advantages. Their leaning is toward the Detroit, Lansing & Northern plan, but no matter what particular route they adopt, one thing seems assured, and that is that the Grand Trunk will have an independent line to Chicago before the close of the year 1879. That Company owns the line from Chicago to Thornton, a distance of twenty-eight miles. From Thornton to Valparaiso is twenty-six miles. That is a gap, but a company has been organized to file it, surveys have been made, and a portion of the right-of-way has been secured.

The Grand Trunk wants to get West by way of Detroit. That is their chief desire in this present movement. They want to make a home in Detroit, and locate here their Western management. They say they recognize the fact that Michigan is their great feeder, and that no other trunk line appreciates so entirely the importance of Michigan is their great feeder. and that no other trunk line appreciates so entirely the importance of Michigan is their Michigan has given that road. The Free Press adds:

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS.

The annual election of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad has verified the statements, heretofore made in The Tanguna, that the Boston capitalists who control the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Chicago, Burilegton & Quincy, and Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebrasks, have secured control of this property. It indicates that the Boston capitalists will leave the Northwestern routes to Vandérbilt and Gould, while they will take care

of the Southwestern routes to the Pacific. With the Missouri, Ransas & Texas they are in possession of all the Southwestern outlets to the Pacific from Chicago, and with the Atchison, Topeks & Santa Fe Raifroad completed to Graymas, Mexico, on the Gulf of California, they can bid defiance to any schemes that Vanderbilt and dould may davise. But they will not depend solely upon their outlets to hexico and to Texas, but will also try to get a direct connection with the Contral Pacific at Orden. It is their intention to extend the Burlington & Missouri River Raifroad in Nebraska from Kearney Junction, its present terminus, almost due west to Orden. The purchase of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Raifroad by the Boston syndicate will also knock endways the arrangement Gould has lately made with that road for a new route to Kansas City vis Moberly. Most of the Southwestern business of the Wabash is now taken vis Quincy and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. The Boston men will no doubt spoil this combination, for they will take out the link from Quincy and Hannibal to Moberly, and thus compel Gould to send his Wabash business vis Bt. Louis. Mr. Bond's sudden retirement from the management of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas was undoubtedly due to the arrangement he made with Gould, when he must have been aware of the fact that the road was in the control of men who were opposed to such as arrangement, and that it was against their interests to make it.

GALENA & WISCONSIN.

Special Disposed to The Tribuna.

GALENA, Ill., May 22.—The Galena & Wisconsin Railroad (termerly the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad) is now being repaired, and will be ready for operation before the lat of June. The road, as telegraphed The Tribuna some time ago, has passed into the hands of the bondhoiders, who propose to complete the extension at once. The Company now have the Chicago & Tomah Narrow-Gauge Road to compete with, and already that road is being constructed on the route of the proposed extension as laid out by the Galena & Wisconsin folks. The managers of the Chicago & Tomah are having aid voted them by a number of towns along the proposed route, thus compelling the; G. & W. R. R. Co. to make Highland or some other point their northern terminus. The former road starts from Woodman, via the Wisconsin River, and runs down to Martinsville, in Grant County, Wis., from whence a branch has been built to Lancaster. From Martinsville the road is being constructed to Warren (connecting at that point with the Illinois Central and Mineral Point Railroads) via Belmont and Shullsburg.

THE NORTHWESTERN AND ROCK
ISLAND ROADS.
There is considerable speculation as to the
complexion of the new Directory of the Chicago
& Northwestern Railroad, which is elected in the
first part of June. There is no doubt but that Vanderbilt will have four out of the six new Directors to be elected, and he probably will have all six. Whether Vanderbilt himself will

Directors to be elected, and he probably will have all six. Whether Vanderbilt himself will go into the Board is not yet sure, but even if he does not he will be able to control the property. It is quite certain that Mr. Albert Keep will be re-elected President, and that all the present officers who have given much satisfaction during past years will continue in their respective positions. Mr. Keep has been identified with the Vanderbilt roads more or less for many years, and is now a Director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. The only effect that the substitution of Vanderbilt Directors for Gould Directors will have on the affairs of the road will be a closer alliance with the Vanderbilt system of railroads East from this city, which cannot prove otherwise than benificial to the Company.

The annual meeting of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad takes place one day previous to that of the Chicago & Northwestern, and there is a general belief that no particular change will be made either in the Directory or management of this road. Mr. Gould is now in the Directory, and so are a few of his friends, but he has not sufficient strength to control the affairs of the road. There will probably be no particular effort made to dislodge Mr. Gould, as there seems to be a kind of understanding between him and Vanderbilt as regards the Rock Island & Northwestern, and they will, no doubt, work harmoniously, as Vanderbilt needs Gould to get his full sinere of the Pacific business from the Pacific roads. It is more than probable that the two railroad corporations will join hands and try to crowd the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy into a corner.

SHIPPING CATTLE.

President American Humane Association,
Lincoln, Neb., May 17.—Edwin Les Brown,
President—Dran Bri.: I found the feed-yards at
Genesco in good order, and where animals can
have rest, feed, and water if they have the opportunity. I was informed that a few shippers do unload here, but that a large number of cars are run
through to Chicago without being nalloaded there
for rest. I found at the various local stations
where animals are collected for shipment that the
buyers are days at a time buying of the drovers before shipping, and was informed that generally but
very little attention is paid to feeding or watering
those in the pens while collecting. Very few of
those local pens have the needed facilities for water, and the animals are exposed to the weather,
however great the heat of the sun or swere the
storms. The same conditions I found at nearly all
these stations through lows and Nobraska.

At Des Moines the yards need thorough repairs
and much better facilities for watering, as well as
enlarging, being much too small to accommodate
the animals in transit when there is a large
run of stock, as frequently occurs. I am informed, however, that the railroad companies have
commenced to erect large and extensive yards at
Council Bluffs that shall be sufficient for the purposes intended.

While I was at Des Moines a train of hogs came

commenced to erect large and extensive yards at Council Bluffs that shall be sufficient for the purposes intended.

While I was at Des Moines a train of hogs came in greatly overloaded, which had come direct from the Pacisc Road. They were suffering greatly from the heat and from being so closely packed in the cars, but I was told that they were to run through to Chicago without unloading. I also saw two long trains of cattle in Nebraska, which had come from the West, that were to be through to Chicago.—800 miles,—unloading but once in the long trip. Comment upon such treatment and its results in unecessary. No one need wonder at the great numbers of crippled and dead animals arriving at Chicago.

The Rock Island Road and cars are in good condition, and can transport a great number of snimals with dispatch. The Northwestern, the Rock Island, and the Burlington & Quincy are all competing lines for this trade from Omaha east to Chicago, and are said to each have about the same facilities. I intend to go over all of these roads carefully as soon as I can, to see how they compare with each other as to accommodations for the cattle trade, and will duly report to you. The railroad officials whem I have met all say that the present mode of shipment is cruel and inhuman, and that hey will willingly co-operate with our Society for the desired change, whenever reasonable, and effective measures can be devised. I go from here to — Yours, Zapox Stenst, Agent A. H. A.

WABASH. WABASH.

Str. Louis, May 22.—It is learned from a reliable source that an entire change is to take place in the management of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad on or about June 1.

The Illinois Central will run refrigerator cars between Chicage and all points on the line of its road during the season of 1879 for the shipment of perishable property, and General Freight Agent Tucker has issued a circular giving the days on which such cars will leave the various points.

points.

The Chicago roads leading to Missouri River points are considerably put out on account of the competition of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which is said to take more lumber to Kansas City than all the other roads combined. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois is aided in this by the St. Louis roads, which furnish the cars required to do the business.

THE LATE CITY OF MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 22.—At a hearing today before Judges Swayne and Baxier, of the
Federal Court, in the case wherein Judge Baxter had appointed a Receiver for the late ismented City of Memphis, by agreement of counsel the case was certified, and all the papers
sent to the Supreme Court. In the meantime
matters are to remain in statu quo until the
Supreme Court renders a decision.

It is recorded that Jerome Bonaparte was presented to the beautiful Botap Patters the races at Baitimore, and that the lady on that occasion a very scant buff-colored gows, a lace ficau, and a huge Leghora be trimmed with pink gauze ribbon and catrich feathers. Betay Patterson's mother a most lovely, gentle, accomplished woman is said that hime. Bonaparte a few hours be her death was heard to say, in a pleading "I want to go to my mother, my angel a cr."

When, a short time ago, the serest police commissioned a well-known writer to produce a series of anti-Nihilist articles, the loyal litterateur is said to have asked for the latest revolutionary pamphlets before setting to work. Imagine his dismay when the parcel that was to contain the subterranean literature, though sealed with the seas of the political police, brought him a letter from the Revolutionary Committee, threatening death if he presumed to carry out the Government order.

AMUSEMENTS. A DAM FOREPAUGH'S

NOACHIAN MENAGERIE! HOACHIAN MENAGERIE! GIGANTIC MUSEUM! GIGANTIC MUSEUM! Classic Circus ! Classic Circus

Udassic Uirciis | Udassic Uirciis |
Every Afternoon and Eventuar This West, and Meaning Tuesday, and West, and Meaning The West, and Meaning Tuesday of Next.
Startling Node in Show in the West's cone is, 000, 000.
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M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

MONSTER MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT For the Benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asymm.

"Music and Poetry of War Day."

The Grandest Entertainment ever seen in the West, Magnilocet Tableaux. Unequale 18cents Rivers.

Will furnish the most pleasing entertainment ever offered for issiles, children, and visitors, and the public generally. Together with the attractions will be the appearance of the Famous Henseler's Boyr Band.

The most remarkable Musical Organization in the world, combosed of 30 boys. —the youngest 8 years old and the oldest 14.—each a Musical Fredley and master of his instrument. The Morgan Park Gadest will suppear in a Grand Eritholition Drill.

Reserved Seats for Matines, 30 and 25 cents.

TUESDAY, May 27.—J. C. Duffe Original Standard Theatre Co. in H. M. S. Phadrore and "Dox and Bog." with entire cast and chorus as in New York.

AT 276 EAST MADISON-ST., Only 17 years of age and weighing over 635 pounds, Great Freak of Nature

He is acknowledged by all as the largest specimen his age in the world.

Admission. only 10 cents. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Stx Nights and Wednesday and Saturday Visitings commencing Monday, May 10.
Pauline Markham's English Comic Opers Company.

Presenting the Reigning Musical Sensation.

H. M. S. PINAFORE!

Matimos Prices, 50 and 25 cents.

Monday, May 28, Miss LOUISE FOREROY in her
very successful saw play, the ADIRONDACKS.

Extensive preparations are in progress for the respection of GILMORES OPIGINAL MEW YORK

JUVENILE PINAFORE COMPANY. M'CORMICK HALL.

WILHELMJ CHICAGO, May 21.—The following report, received by me to-day from our agent, may be of interest. Respectfully, President American Humane Association.

Herr Wilhelm; will be assisted by MRS MARY
SWIET the Favorie Soprand MR. CHARLES.
RNORR, for Rminest Baricone; MR. MAZINE. VOGRICH, the Celebrated Componer and Planies.

EN Popular Prices—Reserved Scatus 50e and 75e.

The sale of cests will commence on Testing morning,
May 27, at Root & Sons' Music Store.

HALSTED-ST., NEAR HARRI-THE GREAT 25-CENT SHOW! MONDAY, MAY 19.

JAMES ROBINSON, The Champion Rider of the World, and 100 dese-performers. An Riegant Circus. Two Entersains Daily. Doors open at 1 and 7p. m. Performs commencing at 2 and 8 p. m. Admission, 75 cms. Will open corner Division-st. and Cipbourn-av., day, May 25, for one week only.

HAVERLY'S THEATER.

J. M. HAVERLY...... Manager and Providence of the Incomparable Light Comparison MR. LESTER WALLACK. MY AWFUL DAD! A constant ripple of laughter from rise to fall of our tain. Due notice will be given of change of bill.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

Monday, May 10, all this week,

E. T. STETSON

In his Tarilling Drams,

NECK AND NECK!

Matinees Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday Afternoon.

Invites the attention of Students. Teachers, sed Schol are to the knormons Collection of Wild Beasts, from every quarter of the globs, to be seen only in his Grass Zoological Aggregation. The daily Matines Exhibitions are particularly designed for the particular of the particular o CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

BENSON'S CAPCINI

POROUS PLASTER. ITS REMARKABLE VIRTUR And gress superjority over the common slow ac porous plaster and all other external remediet, he ing liningstes and the so-called electrical applian-being recognized the world over by Paymentes. Of iest, the Free, and the Public of large. LAMERESS AND WEAKNESS OF WOMEN

KIDNEY DISEASE R. T. Hancock, a citizen of Richmond, Va.: "I been a sufferer from diseased Ridneys for twenty reconstitution of the control o

A DISTRESSING COUGH 2. B. Mead. 8 Westervell-av., Brighton, Mail Island: "Had a distressing cold, which caused me cough violently and continuously for a meath, will lungs became sore and painful. Bething seemed afford me relief until 1 tried Beason's Capeline For Plaster. I applied one over the breast one at its in the morning both cough and soreness were pure.

WHOOPING COUGH. Jacob Colomes, 25. Gold-st., Este Tork, reg. Four of my children were attacked with what count in its most violent form. Tried famous cine Forom Fister on two pt itsem. They were listed in less than one bour. Then tried it on they were two with a lite result.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Saw Francesco, Cal., May 22.—The United Strates ship demonstrow salled at noon to-day for Sitka, to relieve the Alaska.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22.—The Legislature adjourned to-day sine die.

Boarow, May 22.—The widow of Daniel P.

Stone has given \$35,000 to the Young Mer's Christian Association towards the erection of a new building. Several other persons promise ilberal constributions.

RIGHMOND, Va., May 22.—What are known as the "Gold cases" were taken up for trial here the "Gold cases" were taken up for trial here.

SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS. Principles of the proper state of the pr BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTE contains an entirely new and powerful or excetable ingredients such as cannot be flor remony in the same forgs. To the sate its wooderful such referring and a curative processing and the full flor to other powers planten and off of notice, is due.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

W. H. Bates, Washington, is at the Palmer. D. J. Morrison, of Boston, is at the Gardner. J. R. Holmes, of Dubuque, is at the Gardner.
J. P. Denny, of New York, is at the Gardner. Capt. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. A., is at the Pa-

W. Drew, Concord, N. H., is at the Tre-

W. R. Briggs, of Grand Rapids, is E. E. Conningham, Deadwood, is a guest of

A. H. Belo, Galveston, Tex., is registered at Dr. D. F. Broughton, Madison, is domiciled at Judge S. L. Withey, Grand Rapids, is a guest

Andrew Proudfit, Madison, Wis., is sojourning at the Tremont. R. D. Drake, of the Rock Island Argus, is

istered at the Tremont. Baron Charles Schroeder, Hamburg, Germany, registered at the Palmer. Judge J. D. Campbell, Davenport, Ia., is

A. Van den Bossche, Secretary of Legation to belgium, is domiciled at the Tremont.

cont ract has been let for paving LaSalle es by private contract from Ra

ert Allen, Executive Secretary to Gov. p, of Ohio, has been visiting his son, a Lane Allen, of this city, for a few days

Gen. Sheridan and party were expected to arrive at Fort Garland, Col., yesterday. From hence they will go south and visit the posts in

cee Robinson received two dispatches numbers of the Legislature at Springfield, being that he had been confirmed as his cossor, and the Judge was teeling happy, tatement that Judge Felch wishes to be ted to a place in the City Law Department. He wishes neither that nor her situation under the City Government. Committee of Arrangements for the Centennial held a meeting at the Grand last evening, but did nothing beyond ting the programme for the entertain-

Henry Staines, 16 years of age and destitute, om Lebanon, Pa., is at the Armory, while the blice are aiding him to look up his long-lost

The Tensure Home Club held an adjourned meeting in the club-rooms of the Tremont House yesterday afternoon. Business pertaining to the fair to be held during the first week

June was estisfactorily arranged.
The temperature yesterday, as observed by masse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNS illding), was, at 8 a. m., 50 degrees, 10 a. m., 12 m., 60; 3 p. m., 59; 8 p. m., 58. Baromer, at 8 s. m., 29.79; 8 p. m., 29.78. Mr. Leon Chottean, delegate of the French ommittee for the Franco-American Treaty of ommercs, arrived resterday from Washington, here he was received Monday by the Commit-tee on Ways and Means. He is the guest of Mr. Carrey, the French Consul in this city.

Frank A. Overton, an ex-employe of the Chi-ago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, who, it have be remembered, a few weeks ago assisted a riend in spending some \$5.000, and afterwards rent to New York, leaving a number of bills upaid, returned to the city yesterday morning. Is states his intention is to "face the music,"

states his intention is to "face the music."
teuben H. Ryder, a shipping-clerk in the emyor yof Palmer, Fuller & Co., died suddenly
to yesterday morning white scated with his
is in the passenger depot of the Fort Wayne
iroad, at the corner of Stewart that Archer
nues. He was 43 years of age, and resided
Englewood. Heart disease was undoubtedly
cause of death, as he had long suffered with

Coroner Mann vesterday held an inquest at Etton's, No. 454 State street, upon Jacob Wills, an aged Board-of-Trade man, who died of heart disease in his room at No. 6 North Clark street.

Deceased was 67 years of ago, and has a wife and daughter living at Alton, in this State, from whom he had been separated for fourteen years. He was at one time quite wealthy, but business reverses and the great fire reduced him. Friends in this city will see that he is decently, buried.

nim. Friends in this city will see that he is decently buried.

Sam. Decker, a weatherbeaten old stockman from feras, turned up at the West Madison Street Station vesterday, having been found wandering along the stations on the Alton Railroad, and almost totally devoid of reason. He had nearly \$100 cash in his possession. An effort will be made to apprise relatives living in Sensea County, O., or Edward Hatton, of Winnemac, Ind., whom he claims as a friend. His manis is that ranchmen want to hang or poison hum for some theft of which he has been falsely accused.

Same. Decker, a seatherheader and at comments are the contractive and an experimental and the contractive and an experimental and the contractive and an experimental and the contractive and the contractive

THE CITY-HALL.

Ald. Thompson starts for St. Louis to-day on erect a two-story store and dwelling at No. 1083 South Halsted street, to cost \$2,400.

Bids for sweeping the improved atreets will be opened in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works at 11 o'clock this morning. Permission was granted the Chicago City Rail-ray Company yesterday to erect scales in front of their barns on Archer and Cottage Grove

It looked quite natural to see ex-Comptre Farwell back at his old post yesterday. In to remain in the office a short while to inc Mr. Guruey into the mysteries thereof.

The City Treasurer received yesterday \$5,358 from the Water Department, \$300 from the City Collector, \$104 from the Comptroller, and \$10,000 from the County Collector in scrip.

Comptroller Gurney is at work making up the actual expenses of the several departments for the past three months, with a view to estimating the probable expenses of the year. This being done, the question of the issuance of scrip will be definitely settled.

A voncher was issued yesterday for \$4,625 to A. N. Fullerton, the same being in payment for the ground condemned for the site of the engine-house for the Fullerton avenue conduit. This settles the dispute about the completion of the conduit, and, since the contracts have been let for the engine-house and machinery, work will at once be commenced. It is expected that the conduit will be put in operation about Aug. 1.

Aug. 1.

In reference to the bill pending in the Legislature providing for limiting the taxation in cities to 2 per gent of the valuation, ex-Comptroller Farwell says that, so far as this city is concerned, if the bill becomes a law it would result in forcing up the valuation of property. The present valuation is \$181,000,000, and the rate is 2.80, which realizes barely enough to pay the running expenses. If the matter of paying the expenses of the City Government, however, was the only thing involved, an increased valuation would amout to nothing, but as it is, if he limit was made 2 per cent, the city's proportion of State taxes would be largely increased. On the whole, he does not think the bill in question ought to be passed.

THE GEOLOGISTS AGAIN.

THE GEOLOGISTS AGAIN.

A majority of the Council Committee appointed to report all they knew and gould find out about the work on the new City-Hall were in session yesterday afternoon, under the management of what is known in politics as the "policy-shop" gang. "Judge" Felch was there, and the other geologists of that school were also present. The querelous stone-cutters were behind them, and the proceedings consisted in taking evidence, which was carefully taken down by a stenographer. The first witness called refused to be sworn, and went on to testify to a good deal he had heard of. Others followed, testifying under oath, but nothing new was brought out, except the testimony of a few boss stonecutters that there had been no general strike, and hence the contractors on the City-Hall had had no reason to take the cutting of the stone out of the city. Some of these days all the testimony will be laid before the Council along with the Committee's report and a bill of expenses, and then the farce will be complete.

The Committee appointed by the Council to entertain the visiting city authorities of Detroit met yesterday, or at least a minority of them lid. The Mayor and Ald. Lawier and Jonas

did. The Mayor and Aid. Lawier and Jonas were present, but the other members were not on hand because they objected to Ald. Lawier, it is said, who, on account of having made the motion to appoint the Committee, had been appointed Chairman. Be this as it may, they were not on hand. The question of how the visitors should be entertained was discussed. Ald. Lawier insisted that they should be taken in carriages and driven over the city, and given "refreshments" on the route; but Mayor Harrison objected to spending any money for "refreshments," and thought the expense should be confined to the hiring of carriages. Ald. Jonas agreed with the Mayor, and said that he was willing to contribute, out of his own pocket, for "refreshments" if the visitors were thirsty, and he thought it would be a good idea for the other members of the Committee to contribute also, rather than any expense should be saddled on cussed. Ald. Lawler insisted that they should be taken in carriages and driven over the city, and given "refreshments" on the route; but Mayor Harrison objected to spending any money for "refreshments," and thought the expense should be confined to the hiring of carriages. Ald. Jonas agreed with the Mayor, and said that he was willing to contribute, out of his own pocket, for "refreshments" if the visitors were thirsty, and he thought it would be a good idea for the other members of the Committee to contribute also, rather than any expense should be saddled on the city. Ald. Lawler did not take to the suggestion kindly, but said if the visitors were taken to his saloon he would crack a few bottles of wine for them. Talk went on in this way for some minutes, and the result of it all was that it was agreed to meet the visitors at the Tremont House this morning at 9 o'clock with carriages, and from thence drive them to the Beldewell hy way of the West-Side area. the Tremont House this morning at 9 o'clock with carriages, and from thence drive them to the Bridages, leaving the West-Side parks and Pumping-Works, where a cold lunch would be served with "refreshmenta." From thence they are to be driven to the Stock-Yards, and from thence through South Park, up some of the avenues to the North-Bide Water-Works, along the Lakeshore Drive, through Lincoln Park, and back to the Tremont House. The visitors will be about forty in number, comprising the Mayor, members of the City Council other city officials, and they will start for home in the evening. As many of the Aldermen as can are invited to meet the Committee at 9 o'clock at the Tremont House, and also the heads of departments.

Leuder, sixty-two were incumbered. Of the 2,800 lots in the Ironworkers' Addition to South Chicago, and the 147 acres adjoining, scheduled by Colchour, tille to 383 remained in him Dec. 30, 1878,—the day he made his affidavit. This land was incumbered by a trust-deed of \$33,000 to Volney C. Turner and the assumption of \$4,000 to Mr. Bowen; also another incumbrance of \$15,000 to L. D. Boone. The affidavit stated that the incumbrances amounted to about \$36,000. Of the 386 lots scheduled by Bremer, 358 were incumbered to Turner, and is all \$47,900 was against them. According to Bremer's affidavit, the lieus were \$37,000. An effort was made to prove that Wheeler set fire to the match-factory, but nothing was developed to show that he, or the watchman, or any one else did it. Testimony was also put in to show that the defendants were weak financially. Others are yet to be examined, so the case was continued for a week.

CRIMINAL.

M. C. Adams and Peter Conlisk were fined 100 each for vagrancy by Justice Wallace yes erday, but they appealed.

Detective Finan last evening arrested Michael George, a peddler, 36 years of age, at whose home, No. 138 Sherman street, he found hats, valued at \$35, which had recently been stolen by sneak-thieves from McKenzie's hat store ou ladison street.

James Wiley was brought before Justice Wallace yesterday on complaint of Edward Dunstan, one of those certificate brokers, who laimed that he gave the prisoner \$100 to invest in refunding certificates at the Post-Office, and he appropriated the same to his own use. He was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of

Officer Early, of the West Lake Street Station, yesterday arrested at the corner of Jackson street and Seeley avenue three youths named William Barker, Joseph Ryan, and Peter Burns. Two of them had on clothing which was identified as a part of some goods stolen by burgiars on the 16th instant from the residence No. 723 Jackson street.

No. 729 Jackson street.

Last Wednesday morning some persons who wanted to come to Chicago helped themselves to a horse and burgy belonging to W. H. Chapman, of the Waverly House, Elgin. He telegraphed the particulars of the theft to Detective James Morgan. That same day the stolen rig was found in the streets in the West Division, and yesterday it was restored to the owner. Some twenty-six of the worst street-walkers were arraigned before Justice Summerfield yesterday. A fine of \$5 was imposed upon each, and a lecture on the evil, together with a warning, was administered by the Justice. Mayor Harrison has openly expressed a wish to keep these creatures from plying their disgusting vocation on the streets, and the police have no excuse for tolerating it. Last evening a half-dozen of the same stripe were run in.

dozen of the same stripe were run in.

Bjorn F. Rund and family, on their way from
Norway to Clinton Junction, Ia., arrived
Wednesday evening, and put up at the Northwestern Hotel, No. 100 West Kinzle street.
Yesterday morning, as they were about to depart for the West, it was ascertained that
one of their pieces of baggare, containing
goods valued at \$50, had been stolen. Complaint was made, and Policemen Mahoney and
hiogan soon afterward found the bag in a shed
in rear of No. 41 Kinzle street. The thieves
had ripped it open, and then left it until such
time as they were ready to dispose of it.

time as they were ready to dispose of it.

James Wilkins, John Lynch, Daniel Kelley, and William Keva, recent arrivals in the city, were locked up at the Armory last night upon a charge of burglary. The family of Antony De Persio, a clothes-cleaner and repairer at No. 531 Clark street, were absent at a funeral yesterday. Late in the afternoon Detective Murnane, while in that neighborhood, saw a man smash a pane of glass in the front of the store, and upon arriving at the place he found that others had forced open a door in the rear, but had been frightened off before securing any plunder. All escaped at the time, but were arrested on the streets during the evening.

Martin O'Neil is another one of the chosen

and Koehler, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, arrested W. A. Clark upon a charge of highway robbery. Wednesday jorenoon Mrs. E. L. Mead, on her way home from a shopping tour, was ov. rtaken on the corner of Thirty-first street and Forrest avenue by a man, who snatched from her hand a pocketbook containing about \$4, and then ran away. Mrs. Mead identifies Clark as the man who robbed her. The pocketbook and money were recovered. The same officers have also arristed D. C. Graham, a calciminer and painter, who is suspected of having stolen a gold watch and chain from Mrs. A. B. Rawley, of No. 1463 Prairie avenue, while employed doing some work in the house about two weeks ago.

Arrests: John McLane, an eld-time thief.

street bridge open for fficen minutes, continued until Saturday. Justice Kaufmann: Mary Fellerman, who did not like her brother fred's wife, and called her bad names Friday night at their wedding at the house, No. 226 Clybourn avenue, discharged; as it was simply a family row; Fred Farthmann, charged with flourishing a revolver wind threatening to shoot William Speight, of No. 233 Huron street, in a row as to the possession of clothes line fastunings, continued to the 23d; John Cavical, 12 years of age, burglary of Gus Busse's barn, No. 178 Clark street, \$300 to the 23d.

years of age, burglary of Gus Busse's barn, No. 178 Clark street, \$200 to the 23d.

**The world progresses. Safe burglary has become so easy to professional thieves that it now appears to engage the attention of only the "chumps,"—the blockheads who are not cunning enough to fleece a Granger or steal from a cashier's desk or money-drawer. A few years ago newspapers were filled with accounts of how inventors had worked to perfect the construction of safes and safe locks. The safe burglar of to-day drilis a hole just above the fock, which he knows well to locate, and then with a bellows, a funnel, or some other apparatus he fills the bole and interstices with powder. A fuse is attached and lighted. He goes out and awaits the "puff," as the explosion is termed in the thieves' vocabulary, and not infrequently he hunts up the policeman or watchman on beat, and leads him off alter acigas or "zwei bler." He can return at his leisure, provided no one has discovered his work, and find the contents of the safe at his mercy. Seme of the gentry got away with some money sometime during the early morning hours last Tuesday. By means of nippers they opened the baggare-room in the Burlington & Quincy depot at the Caush street yialuct, and thence gained access to the Freight-Agent's office. A hole was drilled in the safe door, and the explosion was so forcible that the windows and door-transoms in the office were shattered, and the safe itself badly wrecked. The thieves got away with about \$70 in cash and some papers of no use to any one but the railroad authorities.

A watchman who is employed in the yard remembers the features of two men who were talking with him after the burglary occurred, but he had no suspicion at the time that they were thieves.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

S. S. Sprague, Provee, A. H. Reed, Glencoe, G. W. Hambiln, Ottawa, K. G. W. Bentley, St. Louis, John H. True, Port'd, Me. G. W. Trumbull, Austin. M. N. Kennard, Omaha. G. L. Kinsman, Milw. D. B. Robbias, Br'port, Ct'A. D. Westbrook, Lamb'e. TREMONT HOUSE.

F. W. Pierson, N. Y.
E. E. Manson, Quincy.
Dr. E. G. Smith, Morrison S. C. Covert, Denver.
R. Russell, San Fran.
E. C. Ellis, Boston.

TREMONT HOUSE. GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

A. L. Osborn, La Porte.

B. Locke, Omaha.

B. Bayard, Cutting, N. Y.

B. Bills. Troy, N. Y.

Clijah Smith, Boston.

J. H. Murphy, Middle'n, C PALMER HOUSE.

E. Smith, Buffalo. J. A. Bayley, London. m. A. Marbury, Bait. M. Ross, Cincinnati. C. W. Carpenter. St. Paul. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, M. A.C. Burnham, Champ'n. C. Bridgman, Boston. C. S. Draper, Saginaw. GARDNER HOUSE.

J. H. Whitaker, Jr., Tol.
Alex. Brazean, Oconto.
J. M. Gobbie, Fairfield.
A. F. Milburn, Toledo.
Rob't Ellis, Oconto.
J. H. Davis, Logansport
J. H. Davis, Logansport

THE CERTIFICATES. INCREASED CROWDS.

The crowds at the Sub-1 reasury and Post-Office were larger than ever yesterday. The boys began to assemble as early as 2 a. m., and at 9 a. m. there were at least 700 men, women, and children in line at the former, and over 800 at the latter, and at no time up to 2 o'clock, when the sale of certificates ceases, were there less than 400 waiting at either place. The speculators were as busy as ever, and the crowd composed of the usual number of tramps, thieves, boys, and girls. Now and then a whole family could be seen, the father first, next the mother, and following the daughters and sons down to 10 years of age. The more numerous the progeny the larger, of course, the profits on the day's work. At the Post-Office the policemen went along the line and required the people to show \$100. If one couldn't do it, he or she was removed. The object was to stop the selling of places for 50 or 75 cents. The same thing was done at the Sub-Treasury, and one fellow who refused to step out was arrested. He; however, was subsequently released by a Justice of the Peace, having been guilty of no violation of law. In view of this decision the officers made no turther efforts in the direction indicated, and men near the door openly sold their positions. As was stated in yesterday's Tribune,

the door openly sold their positions. As was stated in yesterday's Thibung.

THE THIEVES

are at work and making lots of money. Fred Erby dropped \$100 yesterday. The man, a stranger, to whom he gave the money, was arrested, but it was, of course, not found on nim, and he was released. Speculators may not know that the money is passed over to third parties, generally boys, who walk off quietly, and they might as well poeket their loss without growling; there is no help for them. An old lady who had reached the desk after six hours' waiting and gotten her \$100 in certificates was met at the LaSalle street entrance of the Custom-House by a thief, who grabbed the decuments and ran. A detective tried to catch him, but was not successful.

Nothing is likely to be done toward stopping the apeculation; indeed, bothing can be, since the applicants cannot be questioned as to the use they purpose making of the certificates. They would lie about it anyhow, and to put every one on the stand as he came along would be a waste of time. At the Sub-Treasury 336,000 were disposed, and at the Post-Office \$30,000, making \$589,000 for the latter to date, or \$1,680,000 sold in Chicago since April 1. The demand is so great that other receivers of Government money in this city, who, under the law, can become agents, are making arrangements to secure a supply of the paper. This will increase the sales, of course, but it will only give the speculators a chance to make more money, and not result it what the law contemplated,—the placing of the paper in the hands of the industrious and saving poor.

LATER IN THE DAX.

a young fellow by the name of Rainey, who has always had a good charactor, and who worked last year as a special policeman at the Exposition Building, was arrested on the charge of having made away with Mr. Erby's \$100, and also with \$100 belonging to Mr. J. W. Cook. According to Cook, be hired. Rainey day before yesterday to buy some certificates, and he failed to return either the money or the paper, saying that he had turn

point where the channel narrows or makes aturn, the eddies, or what would be such if there were any current, are choked with featering masses of garbage. Here and there may be seen a dead fish floating wrong side up, for no animal or breathing creature can live ia the four and political water. These fish have found their way in from Lake Michigan, and have paid the penalty of their rashness.

But when Goose Island is reached the condition of affairs becomes even more alarming. Here the river separates into two channels, one of which runs north-northwest, parallel with Hawthorne avenue, while the other runs northwest for several blocks, and thence north to North avanue, where a function is effected. The island lass very low; in fact, a part of its northeastern shore is below the level of the river, and hence it must receive much of the filth from that disgusting receptacle of garbage. How the Goose Islanders get along for drainage is a mystery.

THE STRAIGHT-CUZ,

or Ogden Canal, from Chicago avenue to North avenue, is a mass of filth and corruption. The stagnant water sends forth a stench compared to which the odors of a bone-factory are as breezes from Araby the Blest. It is full of decaying vegetable matter, long-lost dogs and cats whose ninth life has been abruptly closed. In this neighborhood there are many distilleries, tanneries, and other large manufactories, and each of these assists to a greater or less degree in throwing a fresh perfume upon the violet. The river also receives considerable accessions of filth and sewerage from the houses along its banks.

anks.

The bridge on Halsted street, which connects Goose Island with the mainland, is a very good point for intending investigators who have a spite against their stomachs. One of the draws is blocked up with earth, and here is a perfect cesspool. Just below, the channel is choked by a sunken vessel, and here again there is an accumulation of fith enough to sicken anybody. Above the junction, where the river broadens, the vegetable and animal deposits are less noticeable, but the water is still of inky blackness and the smell is very bad. Even at Fulierton avenue the same is the case. THE CONDUIT.

For several years past the citizens of Chicago have been fed with promises of the great reform to be made in the condition of the North Branch when the Fullerton avenue conduits should be completed. But, judging from the appearance of matters on that thoroughfare, this will not occur before the next Presidential election. There is some tuneling yet to do near the river, and, apparently, the part which has been built over requires considerable more work before it will be ready for use. There is not even a hole in the ground to show where the pumping-engines are to be placed which are to cleanse this flithy river. In the meantime the residents of Goose Island and the dwellers along the banks of the river are exposed to all its evil effects, and if the cholera should get this far west it would find a congenial stamping-ground on Goose Island, and a powerful ally in the fever-breeding Noath Branch.

FINE ARTS.

ORGANIZING THE NEW ACADEMY. An adjourned meeting of prominent citizens sterested in the establishment of an art school in this city met last evening at the Palmer House to hear the report of a committee appointed a week previous. Among others there were present Messrs. J. H. Dole, Marshall Field, H. N. Hibbard, W. H. Bradley, W. T. Baker, Dr. Dunham, Charles Hutchinson, M. F. Tuley, George E. Adams, Murry Nelson, E. W. Blatchord, G. E. Waters, George C. Clarke, D. W. Irwin, F. W. Peck, Charles G. Hamil, and W. M. R. French. Mr. J. H. Dole was called to the chair,

Mr. French officiated as Secretary. At the con-clusion of the formal services incident to the pening of the session, Mr. W. H. Bradley, the Chairman of the Committee on Organization. presented his report. He stated that serious onsideration had been given to the advisability of sustaining the Academy of Design, which was recently sold out by the Sheriff for \$250, was recently sold out by the Sheriff for \$250, leaving if in debt \$3,000. The Committee were in favor of establishing a new society within the aim and scope of the old Academy, and to come within the statute relating to societies not organized for pecuniary profit. It had been suggested that an alliance might be formed with other educational institutions, but the Committee believed it was best for the Society to stand independent and alone. No steps were necessary to preserve the present art school. The essts and other property were bought in by a friend for \$250, and the school was running along by virtue of its own inertia. The Committee would recommend that an early organization be effected, because the present changes in the school, if allowed to continue, will have a damaging influence.

The Committee recommended that the new organization be called the "Chicago Academy

the present changes in the school, if allowed to continue, will have a damaging influence.

The Committee recommended that the new organization be called the "Chicago Academy of Fine Arts," and that it be governed by a board of fitteen Trustees, tabe elected as the by-laws may provide, those for the first year to be: George Armour, L. Z. Letter, J. H. Dole, S.M. Nickerson, W. T. Baker, Albert Hayden, Mark Skinner, George E. Adams, E. W. Blatchford, E. B. McCagg, N. K. Fairbank, E. S. Pike, George L. Dunlap, D. W. Irwin, and W. M. R. French.

The Committee suggested a series of by-laws providing for the organization. They specify that the membership shall consist of three classes: corporate, honorary, and annual subscribers. The payment of \$100 constitutes a corporate member, who shall have the right to vote for and be eligible to a Trusteeshin. Honorary members shall consist of artists, patrons, and others who may render the Academy eminent services. The payment of \$10 shall constitute an annual membership, but without the right to vote for Trustees. The business of the Academy shall be incrusted to an Executive Committees of five, and in addition there shall be Committees of five, and in addition there shall be Committees on instruction and Exhibition.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and on motion of Mr. Adams the number of Trustees was increased to twenty by the addition of Messrs. W. H. Bradley, John G. Shortall, H. N. Hibbard, Charles Hutchinson, and J. W. Doane.

After some talk as to the manner of filling out the application to the Secretary of State for a certificate of organization, the Chair was empowered to select five corporators, and he delegated Marshall Field, Murr V. Nelson, C. G. Hamill, F. W. Peck, and G. E. Adams to append their signatures, which they did with becoming alacrity.

The draft of the by-laws was referred to the Trustees, and there being nothing else to do the meeting adjourned.

A NEW WRINKLE.

A NEW WRINKLE.

COMPETITION IN THE LIGHTNING-ROD BUSINESS.

John Adrience, 27 years of age, American, single, was booked for vagrancy at the Armory yesterday upon complaint of Smith, Hewitt & Co., No. 253 Lake street. There was nothing remarkable at first sight in this, as such arrests are frequently made, but when the prosecution showed up in court with Col. McClanahan as their attorney, the affair did bear an unusual look, and a reporter began to look it up. Col. and there Rainey said. List he had given the mosy to a fellow by the name of Farray Plant on the most of a fellow by the name of Farray Plant of the police and the police was to was just leaved the policy of the policy and the policy was been an advantage of the policy and the policy was been an advantage of the policy and the case was put leaved by the policy and the case was put leaved by the policy and the case was put leaved by the policy and the case was put leaved by the policy and the case was put leaved by the policy and the case was put leaved by the policy and the case was put leaved by the policy and the case was put leaved by the policy and the case was put leaved by the policy and the case was put leaved the leaved

once recognized as an inventory of shipments they had made yesterday to customers. The shipment to Smith. H. & Co. was made to themselves. They get duplicate railroad receipts in such a shipment, and, after writing an order on the reverse of one of these receipts, mail it to the customer. This course they have been compelled to take because of the fujury done their business by rival firms. Mr. Hewitt states that in the past few months customers have forwarded to him copies of telegrams sent, inquiring, "Who does Smith, Hewitt & Co. seil to in this town? We will supply you at less than cost," and all other sorts of undermining work.

When arrested the prisoner wished word sent to Reyburn. Hunter & Co., the branch in this city of a Philadelphia bouse of the same name, having an office at No. 81 Jackson street. Mr. Hewitt asserts that this is the firm who have given him the most annoyance, and states that he hopes to be able to prove that Adrience was employed by them.

CANADA.

The Queen's Birthday-Small-Por at Ottawa-Important Shipping Case-Masoni
-National Currency-Welland-Canal In

vestigation.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 23.—Preparations for the elebration of the 24th are in a forward state, and from present fodications the demonstration will be a great success. The Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment leave home to-night, arriving here iyn Regiment Teave home to-night, arriving here to-morrow afternoon. On arriving at the wharf, after shooting the Lachine Rapids, the officers and men will be formally welcomed by the Mayor, Corporation, and city officials.
One hundred men from each of the city battalions will join in

the city battaions will join in the welcome, and accompany the military vis-itors in procession to the Victoria Rink, where the Americans will be comfortably quartered. A flar of elegant design and artistic fluish, sub-A flar of elegant design and artistic finish, sub-scribed for by the ladies of the city, will be pre-sented to the Thirteenth before leaving the wharf. The Viceregal party is expected to arrive at 4 o'clock to morrow afternoon, and will drive direct to the Windsor Hotel. Bonaventure Station is being decorated in honor of the visitors. At least 80,000 strangers are expected on the day of the arrive. the day of the review. Numbers have already arrived, and the hotels are fast filling up.

Special Diapatch to The Triouns.

OTTAWA, May 22.—There are a number of

cases of small-pox in the Hospital here. One of the patients escaped and attempted to drown himself in the Rideau River; but was captured, just in time to save his life, by an attendant. The patient, who was a young man, had become delirious from his sufferings, and shouted as he ran towards the water. His face pre-sented a revolting appearance, being covered with large blotches. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

with large blotches.

Roctal Dispotch to The Tribuna.

Montreall, May 22.—A hotel-keeper here has the main portion of his hotel in the city and the bar across the boundary-line, in St. Jean Baptiste Village, and thus cludes the \$200 licensefee. The licensed victualers will bring this matter before the Local Government.

The steamship Easmore has been chartered by a firm in this city to take out a cargo of 70,000 bushels of tye for Antwerp direct.

Thirty-two bankers have petitioned the City Council, protesting against the opening of shops on Sunday, and urging the carrying-out of the Sunday-Observance law.

Four thousand dollars per week is the estimated loss to the Grand Trunk Railway Company owing to the action of the Government in prohibiting the introduction of American cattle into Canada.

The Coroner of Sherbrooke has sent to the public analyst of this city the stomach of a person who was buried there five months ago, and who is supposed to have dien from poison.

The case of the unfortunate man known as James Wilson, who died suddenly in the cells, is another instance of a gentleman with splendid attainments having failen a prev to the terrible influence of rum. The ill-fated man was known among the acquaintances he made here as thoroughly informed in matters of Science. He had been through the Zulu country, and had an intimate knowledge of the people and their manner of living.

A letter has been received from the wife of

mate knowledge of the people and their manner of living.

A letter has been received from the wife of Costaflorez, who was hanged for the murder of Matheron, of Lake Champlain, inquiring for him. From the tenor of the letter, it is evident that the woman did not know of the execution of her husband;

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

QUEBEC, May 22—The Redeemptorist Fathers of St. Patrick's Church have retained the southwesterly portion of the new St. Patrick's Cemeterly for their own use; on which it is understood they purpose erecting a monastery, to become at a later period the mother-house of the Order in the Province of Ouebec.

westerly portion of the new St. Patrick's Cemeter for their own use; on which it is understood they purpose erecting a monastery, to become at a later period the mother-house of the Order in the Province of Quebec.

Special Dispates to Th. Tribuna.

Tononto, May 22.—Last fall the American schooner Trenton was sold at Marshal's sale, and was bought by Mr. J. T. Mathews, of this city. She was sold for sallors' wages and shinkeping, by order of the Maritime Court of Canada. This vessel, when fitted out, started for Collingwood, to ply between that port and Goderich. However, as soon as she entered American waters, she was selzed for debts contracted by the original owner, a resident of Cieveland. The original owner then stepped in, and claimed that he still owned the vessel; and that the Maritime Court of Canada had no right to sell her. The matter was brought on in a Detroit Court, but the quondam owner failed to appear. He has since withdrawn his claim to ownership, and the vessel has proceeded to ber destination, under bond for the debt contracted previous to her being seized in Canada,—the Hability of the present owner for these debts being yet to be determined. A private dispatch, just received, says the indications are that the action of the Maritime Court of Canada will be recognized as binding by the United States authorities. The case is one of vital importance to Canadian ship-owners,—there being no less than six vessels belonging to Canadian ports, sold at Marshal's sale, whose ultimate ownership depends on the result of this case.

Members of the Maschie Grand Lodge of Canada. It is generally understood that the matter will be arranged before the next meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada. At a second meeting, held here, for the discussion of the national-currency question, addresses were delivered by Messrs. I. Galbraith, of Port Hope, in opposition to, and J. W. Livingstone, of this City, in favor of, the scheme; after which a vote was taken, the sense of the meeting being in favor of the Superintende

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

ANN ARDOR, Mich., May 22.—There was not a quorum present at the Regents' meeting to-night,—Regents Grant, Ryod, Clymie, and 8. 8.

Walker only being present. They, however, appointed President Angell, Dr. Steere, Regent Maitz, and Regent-elect Shearer a Committee to advertise for plans, specifications, and estimates for a building, the total cost of which shall not exceed \$40,000, said plans, etc., to be placed in the hands of the President not later than noon of Saturday, June 21. The Committee are instructed to report the most suitable plan at the Regents' meeting June 23. Regents-elect Grosvenor and Shearer are invited to be present at the meeting.

zest frimparts to all dishes, from turtle to plain beef, makes it a favorite housekeepers as well as with epicures,

onse.

Indigestion, dyspensia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debuity relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire natiritious properties. It is not a use attinuism like the extracte of beef, hat contains ablood-making, force generating, and like-sugtaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeedbled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES

ROBERTSON—HORINE—May 22, at the residence of C. H. Horise, Chicago, by the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, of Ann Arbor, Mich., br. U. U. Robertson, of Adanta, Ga., and Miss Mary B. Horine, of Chicago.

BALL—STANTON—Tuesday, May 21, in Chicago. the residence of Mrs. william C. Talloch, 15st Haist street, by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of All-Salott Episcopal Parish, Miss Sobilas, Stanton, of this city, and Bernard A. Ball. Eq., of Batavis, Ill.

Eff. London, England, and Washington, D.C., papers please copy.

I DE LE PRATHS

MILLEN-May 21. 1879, at the residence of her parents, 355 Twenty fourth street, corner of Fortland avenue, Miss Ernstina Miller, aged 17 years and 5 months.

Funeral from residence Saturday, May 24, at 11 a.m. GRIDLEY—Thursday morning, May 22, at the residence of her brother-in-inv. Henry T. Jones, itreside, Edith, second daughter of John and Emily Stridley.

pridley.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUCKLY-James Patrick, beloved son of P. P. and

Kate Buckly, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place to-day (Friday) at 11 c'dock

from 433 Loomis street by carriages to Calvary. Friends

are invited. LAW-In Sterling, Kas., of consumption, on his washome from Colorado, Charles F. Law. aged 33 years.

E. Rochester, N. Y., pap in please copy.

An ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STATE Academy of Sciences, 28t Wabash-av., this evening at 8 o'close. Dr. John Bartlett will read a paper on the Germ Theory of Disease, illustrated by the Sciopticas. THE NOONDAY PRAYER-MEETING WILL BE



Absolutely pure—made from Grape C nported exclusively for this Powder strict of France. Always uniform and only in case by all Grocers. A po-any address, postage paid, or reed DYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 1711 yrk. Most chean powders.

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REAL ESTATE. PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF 10 RESIDENCE LOTS, Pronting on Van Hornest, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth and Paulina and Wood-ara, Lots & ta 73 inclusive, in Block 47; lots 24 by 125 feet cach.

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BUTTERS' REQUIAN SATURIAN SALE
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RUNTIS REMEDY.

HARR SWITCHES, PUFFS, WIGS, WAVES Braids, Comba, Orumenta, sent C. Braids, Comba, Comba, C. Braids, Comba, C. Braids, Comba, Comba, Comba, Comba, Comba, C. Braids, Comba, C CANDY OUL IN COLUMN THE CONTROL OF THE COLUMN THE COLUM

CE WHOLESALE AND RETA PRICES VERY LOW (5 15 lbm. a proportion. Frompt attention to washing to the WASHINGSTORE.

Ways

PAR

An Afternoon-Walk voli--Childish

One for the Red-Tape tient People-Ed. the Literature The Gingerbread Fair Revis the Avenue de l'Oper A Lugubries

Paris, May 2.—People I far more by rule and meas believe. They have a fixe fires at home, and a fixed off. On a certain day of ease plying for hire in artain day, wet or dry, brought out of the stable The theatres open and clo vals; and regularly, on e rals; and regularly, on a managers of the al-fresco Champs Elysee light up t and blue lamps, and give These, and a host of other point out, are, if not abso spe, averse to sudden so may be thought of po haps not extremely image original. The Parisians

trouble they may be tigers. During the Comm ary troops showed then in the history of the work tion of civilized and capal boulevards some fine watch how small a pre ered in front of a sh yself for an instant, I certain what could b ugh to make a sec nengape at a sho toy-shop) I drew near,

whose legs moved back means of some simple. That was quite sufficient quarter of an hour. For fection for red-tape, fall go to any omnibus- or tra evening, and see them at for an bour at a time, till the particular number been cried by the omi nepector, he makes lace. This, of cours Patience, even the n good quality, if not a virt the matter is, that, ins hours in stationary disc nd in the railway-sta FROM A CI

you must make no en sleepy officials who are p safe side of the lofty wand, if it please the off only one peep-hole for it 20-centime stamps, or the hard to yourself and s pard to yourself and shri DON'T ATTEMPT TO a from your follow-sufferer being treated like sheet sheep-like, as I said. I with a rallway-official ab-they have here of peonin partments till about seve before the train steams i ion which is as idiotic at sulting to the public. N protests. I got black lo all round, and one indiv

On another occasion I we et at the Gare du Nord. at the peep-hole, and I it quite allowable to apu stead of the right. Oh, system! A Municipal near, ordered me away and made me zo round right! Republican Gove a good many political in Why, in the name of lib have they done nothing. Why, indeed? Ask Merything—or fancies he we have been repeatedly his friends pergist in pro writing books nobody dearwing-room table, he ewer. We have had it court, the author of "I "Freras Zemganno." (which has just been pusible reflections on the a alists, which are 1 WAS A P

that upon the ground close we novels. When the which my friend M. Z have begun by copying taken up by a writer of the close of men and workstand the air of collassicism and its followserore.

why he has never written and here comes it is self; and here comes it is self; and here comes it is mal question. He tell social dregs, because the beople are simple a character, and therefor the educated Parisians alighly civilized that study are necessary to soncindes by a promison concludes by a promison that it all write the Naturalistic into at; and he warms they wish to win the allo likewise, for, "little estiduum has been exh. This, on the face of aration of war to a thouse, it shortly to "Nama," that bids fait flores in nastleess.

And now, to change raik through the Foir Gingers GOES ON

raik through the Foir GINGERR GINGERR GINGERR GINGERR GINGERR GINGERR GINGER GI

ery and lowest prices in visione, 211 State street. a cooling vegetable of

hervous prostration, and chaity relieved by taking Beef Tonic, the only airling its entire nutritions are stimulant like the exima blood-making force-taining properties; is in a conditions, whether the crows prostration, over-parlacularly if resulting ints. Caswell, Hazard & fork. For sale by drug-

HAGES. -May 22, at the resistence of the Rev. J. T. Sunderland U. O. Robertson, of Atlanta strine, of Chicago, activ, May 21, in Chicago, at tam C. Tulloch, 154 Halsted ary G. Perry, of All-Sainty of Batavia, Ili, and Washington, D. C., papers

THS. e, at the residence of her h street, corner of Portland filler, aged 17 years and 5 day, May 24, at 11 s.m. E. beloved son of P. F. and and 8 months. o-day (Friday) at 11 o'clock carriages to Calvary. Friends

of consumption, on his way nice F. Law, aged 33 years, ap is picase copy. CEMENTS. STING OF THE STATE of Illinois will be held at the Wabash-av., this evening at cet will read a paper on the illustrated by the Sciopticon. TER-MEETING WILL BE arwell Hall to-day by Harian

NG POWDER.

trom Grape Cream of Tartar, this Powder from the Wine sys uniform and wholesome, ocers. A pound can mailed said, on receipt of 60 cents. Eff. CO., 171 Duane-st., New re contain alum; dangerous ecially when offered loose or N SALES. BROY & CU.,

ay 23, at 9:30 o'cl'k WEEKLY SALE AT TION. ores are filled with a tre ew and Second-hand

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Wool Carpets, MOS,

eral Merchandise, Grocerie, etc. gains. ISON, POMEROY & CO., cers. 78 and 80 Randolph-st. ESTATE. LE AT AUCTION OF ENCE LOTS, at., between Eighteenth and M. Wood-sts., Lots es to 75 in-24 by 125 feet each, 2 p. m., on the Grounds. ory eligibly situated in a rap-pod, near churches, schools, sideance Purposes. It b ashland-av within three sale peremptory. No reserve ad will be announced at sale. joure of BOY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

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he Choicest Flower PER-IIMES—all odors. Trial filles lûc; oz. 35c; 4 oz. 51. 6. Vanderburgis & Co-ruggists and Ferfumers, tate and Adams—sts.

ER. PUFFS, WIGS, Waves, opposed. Ornamenta, sept G. approval. BEST AND ST in tase city. THUMPSON'S. #10 Wabash-av. IES. ELEBRATED THROUGH-the Union expressed to parts, I lb. and upward, at 40, 60c per lb. Addres lers, GUNTHER, Confec-ner, Chicago.

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2. CLARE-ST., Chicago

Street Scenes in the Metropolis. An Afternoon-Walk in the Rue de Ri-

voli--Childish Curiosity-Sheep or Tigers.

PARIS.

French Ways and Customs--

One for the Red-Tape Gentlemen-A Patient People-Ed. de Goncourt on the Literature of the Future.

The Cingerbrend Pair Revisited-Bountebanks in the Avenue de l'Opera-Art-Gossip--A Lugubrious Joke.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
Paris, May 2.—People live and act in France ar more by rule and measure than many would fres at home, and a fixed time for leaving them off. On a certain day of the year open carriages cease plying for hire in the streets; and on a certain day, wet or dry, cold or hot, they are rought out of the stables to do service again. The theatres open and close at regular inter-vals; and regularly, on each 15th of April, the managers of the al-fresco concert-gardens in the Champs Elysee light up their little red, white, Champs hissee fight to their first concert. These, and a host of other details which I could point out, are, if not absolute proofs, at least very clear indications, of an imitative and orderly national character, loving routine and redtape, averse to sudden social changes (whatever may be thought of political changes), and perhaps not extremely imaginative or extremely original. The Parisians have a

original. The Parisians have a SLIGHT RESEMBLANCE TO CHILDREN AND SHEEP, in their quiet moments. In their hours of trouble they may be sheep, or they may be tigers. During the Commune the insurrectionary troops showed them to be both; for rarely in the history of the world has so great a collection of civilized and capable beings been terror-lzed more easily by a few desperate outlaws. But, if you want to see them in their milder and

more amiable character, you should take a lazy saunter down one or two of the chief streets and bonlevards some fine sunshiny afternoon, and watch how small a pretext they need to form into curious groups and crowds. This morning I was walking along the bright, animated Rue de Rivoli, when, just opposite the railings of the Lource, I noticed a thick knot of people clustered in front of a shop-window. I was curious myself for an instant, I admit, and anxious to ascertain what could be the attraction strong enough to make a score of grown-up men and women gape at a shopful of toys (for it was a oy-shop) I drew near, and saw

AN AUTOMATIC DOG, whose legs moved backwards and forwards by means of some simple clockwork machinery!
That was quite sufficient to amuse them for a
quarter of an hour. For evidence of their affection for red-tape, falsely called "system," go to any omnibus- or train-station on a Sunday evening, and see them stand by hundreds, and for an hour at a time, waiting for a vacant seat. Each person has to take a numbered ticket, and, till the particular number doled out to him has been cried by the omnibus-conductor or the inspector, he makes no attempt to leave his place. This, of course, has a good side to it. Patience, even the most mert and lazy, is a good quality, if not a virtue. The odd part of the matter is, that, instead of losing whole hours in stationary discomfort, they don't tear their tickets up and walk. At the Post-Offices and in the railway-stations the same aggravating spectacle meets the ere. You must go to a certain little peep-hole for this thing; you must approach the peep-hole

you must make no endeavor to hasten the sleepy officials who are paring their nails on the safe side of the lofty wood and glass barriers; and, if it please the official gentlemen to open only one peep-hole for fifty persons who want 20-centime stamps, or tickets for a train leaving in three minutes, your only remedy is to aware.

bard to yourself and shrug your shoulders.

DON'T ATTEMPT TO GET ANY SYMPATHY
from your fellow-sufferers. They are so used to
being treated like sheep that they have grown
sheep-like, as I said. I once ventured to argue
with a railway-official about the horrid fashion
they have here of penning you up in little compartments till about seven seconds and a quarter
before the train steams into the station,—a fashion which is as idiotic and dangerons as it is insulting to the public. Not a soul joined in my
protests. I got black looks and sour criticisms
all round, and one individual hinted that

I WAS A PRUSSIAN.

On another occasion I was about to take a ticket at the Gare du Nord. I was the only person at the peep-bole, and I had, therefore, thought it quite allowable to approach from the left instead of the right. Oh, how noble a thing is system! A Municipal Guard instantly drew pear, ordered me away from the ticket-office, and made me go round and approach from the right! Republican Governments have effected a good many political improvements in France. Why, in the name of liberty and common sense, have they done nothing for our social comfort! Why, indeed! Ask M. Zola. He knows everything—or fancies he does. And yet, though we have been repeatedly asking him why he and his friends persist in prostituting their talent by writing books nobody dares to leave about on a drawing-room table, he has not given us the answer. We have had it now, from Ed. de Goncourt, the author of "La Fille Elisa" and the "Freres Zemganno." He prefaces the latter (which has just been published) by a few sensible reflections on the Naturalist sehool of noveliats, which are I WAS A PRUSSIAN.

dista, which are

WELL WORTH REPEATING: WELL WORTH REPEATING:

Works like "L'Assonmoir" and "Germinie Lacreur" may appear [says M. de Goncourt]; they may excite, move, and fascinate the public; but, in my opinion, their successes are merely so many brilliant outpost victories. The great battle which is to assure the triumph of literary Realism, Maturalism, the Study of Nature, will not be fought out mon the ground chosen by the authors of those two novels. When the cruel work of analysis which my friend M. Zola, and maybe I myself, have begun by copying the dregs of society, is taken up by a writer of talent, who will give us a picture of men and women in respectable life, breathing the air of education and refinement, Classicium and its following will be killed, and not before.

times for 20 centimes. The illusion is complete; you have even a cardboard tunnel (about twelve feet long), a station, and any amount of whistling and letting off steam. Besides these, there are miles and miles of gingerbread-stalls, and hundreds of such minor attractions as shooting-galleries, sweetmeat-stands, and peepshows. At night some of the theatres are illuminated by the electric light; and on Sundays there is a general oil-lamp illumination of the Place and the principal avenues.

The Place du Trone is a long way from the centre of the town, but the distance does not prevent it from drawing thousands. And yet it is hardly necessary to go so far for a fair. We have had one on a small scale for three or four months past, in the finest, newest, and most central street in Paris,—

THE AVENUE DE L'OPERA. imes. The illu

months past, in the finest, newest, and most central street in Paris,—

THE AVENUE DE L'OFBRA.

The rent asked for the splendid shops on the ground-floors of the houses in the Avenue is so enormous (the Co-operative Association, for instance, par \$25,000 a vear) that many are not yet let. By the permission of the police, the unoccupied shops have for some time been temporarily taken possession of by a number of vagrant Jack-Puddings, who seem strangely out of place among their magnificent surroundings. Our obese friend Abdullah for a moment took up his quarters in one. In two or three others they are exhibiting female phenomena, glantesses, charming young ladies with four legs and four arms, women with beards, and so on. Close by they show you an unhappy dwarf; and, a little-further, a villamous-looking blackguard till lately did a brisk trade in improper photographs. All these weifs and strays, however, are to be ejected in a few days; and then, if we want to have a laugh, we shall have to go in to the Impressionists (1) Exhibition of Pictures, which occupies several rooms in the Avenue.

SEVERAL INTERESTING PICTURE-GALLERIES invite attention just now, besides those of the Impressionists, which are, in a sense, interesting as well as grotesque. There is the exhibition of the French Water-Color Society, lately founded; the de Nittis collection also deserves to be seen; and, above all, there is the exhibition of the works of Guillaume Regamey, at the club-rooms in the Rue St. Arnaud.

THE PARIS NEWSPAPER WITS

THE PARIS NEWSPAPER WITS seem getting very near to their wits' end, to judge from most of the jokes that have been inserted in the Figure and other glories of the frivolous press during the last few months. One of them is driven to Plutsrch for his joke to-day; and the "Masque de Fer" can only scrape up two weak mots for the Figure. Here is a rather funny thing from the Voltaire, though:

A widow is bewailing the recent loss of her hus-band, "I have at least one consolation." she soles out, drying her tears. "At all events, I know where he spends his nights now?" Lugubrious! Bless my heart, my readers are very hard to please! HARRY MELTZER.

ASA PACKER.

Death of a Pennsylvania Railrond-Magnat

Worth from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

Philadelphia Times, May 18.

The Hon. Asa Packer, President of the Lebigh Valley Railroad Company, and a man who did more than any other single individual for the development of the coal and iron fields of Pennsylvania, died at his city residence, No. 722 Spruce street, at 10:20 last evening.

Ass Packer was born at Mystic, Conn., Dec.

29, 1805. His parents were poor, and his early education was confined to what was taught in the rude district schools of those days. At the age of 17 he started out to seek his the age of 17 he started out to seek his fortune. Carrying over his shoulder a small bundle containing all his worldly possessions,—a few simple articles of clothing,—the plucky lad walked the entire distance from his birthplace to Brooklyn, Susquehanna County, in this State. After weeks of weary marching he arrived in Brooklyn at the house of his county. Edward Packer. lyn, at the house of his cousin, Edward Packer.
The latter was a house-carpenter, and with him
Asa learned that trade and became a first-rate
workman. When the time of his apprenticeship was out he went to New York, where he worked at his trade for a year. He did not like the city, however, and returned to Susquehanna County and settled in Springville Township. County and settled in Springville Township.
There he worked at his trade, and there, on the
23d of January, 1828, he was married to a poor
farmer's daughter, Sarah M. Blakslee, who
survives him. The young couple spent the next
four years in farming, having reuted a farm
which had formerly been worked by Mrs.
Packer's father. While Mr. Packer plowed,
and sowed, and gathered the not over-abundant cropps. Mrs. Packer milited the course and addant crops, Mrs. Packer milked the cows and ad ministered the household affairs with cheerfulness, energy, neatness, and economy. But the crops were poor and markets distant, and at the

ness, energy, neatness, and economy. But the crops were poor and markets distant, and at the end of four years they were as poor as when they began. In the winter of 1833, hearing that men were wanted to run coal-boats on the Lebigh Canal, Mr. Packer hitched his one horse to a jumper and drove to Mauch Chunk, where he made an engagement for the summer, and went home to settle up his affairs. In the spring he returned to Mauch Chunk, walking as far as Tunkhannock, where he boarded a raft and rode to Berwick. He fluished the rest of his journey on foot, and at once became the commander of a canal-boat. He soon afterwards contracted for another boat, which he placed in charge of his brother-in-law, James I. Blakslee. During the summer he moved his family to Mauch Chunk, where his home has since been. At the end of two years he was able to retire with some capital from active participation in the boating business, but retained an interest therein. He bought a small store, putting Mr. Blakslee in as manager, while he engaged in canal boat building. He was prosperous both in the store and the boat yard. In a few years he placed in his store at one time a stock of goods which cost him \$25,000, which was unprecedented in that region in those days. He took large contracts for building locks on the Upper Lehigh, which he finished in 1839, with large profits. Mr. Packer was then conned a rich man. In partnership with his brother, Robert, in the following year, he took heavy contracts from Stockton & Stevens, of New Jersey, for building boats at Pottsville, to be constructed for the direct shipment of coal to New York. It took three years to complete these contracts. Mr. Packer then engaged in mining and shipping coal from the Nesquehoning and other mines, and thenceforward uninterrupted prosperity attended him. The Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad Company, which afterwards became the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, was incorporated by an act of Assembly passed April 21, 1846. There was much opposition t

dren, having crossed one or two States on their way to the West. They are surprised to find such advanced civilization away out West, as they call this region.

A slight shower of rain visited this city Saturday night, but not sufficient to cool the air. Some of the finest farming country in the State surrounds this city, and can be purchased at low figures. Those seeking homes in the State would do well to take a look near here before going farther West.

Yesterday being Sunday, the bloods were all out on the Avenue with their fast horses, and 2:40 speed was made up and down the street by many. As long as the fast driving was confined to their own citizens, the officers took no notice of it; but in one buggy were two ladies who had fast horses, and, like the others, were making lively time. The driver happened to be a stranger in the city, stopping at the Teft House. After returning from her drive she was visited by an officer, arrested for fast driving, and ordered to report at Police-Headquarters this morning and pay her fine. Is that the mode of doing business in this city? But then it was a defenseless woman. I would suggest that they try their luck on some of the boys next time. Cleaning and its rollowing will be killed, and not before many and its following will be killed, and not be an extended the stress and its following will be killed, and not be an extended to be a company and the grading of about one mile, nimediately below Allentown.

We de Goncourt then GOSO ON TO EXPLAIN

why he has never written such a work of himself, and he company in the answer to our original and here comes in the answer to our originate the stress and the stress and the stress and the stress and the history of the Leikier Valley Railroad the stress and the stress and the stress and the history of the Leikier Valley Railroad and year necessary to norsarel them had been such as the stress and the stress and the stress and the stress and location of the road, began to obtain additionable to the stress and the stress and location and the history of the Leikier Valley Railroad and the promises the surple of the stress was appointed the confleted the surrey and location of the road, began to obtain a stress that find it goes well he will try to write the Naturalistic novel of high life be blinks at; and he warns all young writers that; if they wish to win the cas of the life he himself the stress and he warns all young writers that; if they wish to win the cast for the life he himself the stress of likewise, for, "literally speaking, the social resistant mas been exhausted."

This, on the face of it, looks very like a decarding of war to M. Zola, who, as every one and the history of the leine in June, 1852. On the 27th the wish to win the cast for the life he himself the stress of likewise, for, "literally speaking, the social resistant mas been exhausted."

This, on the face of it, looks very like a decarding of work was begun at once at Manch Chunk and Easton. The mame of the resistant was a stress, but the following the social resistant and the place are went more stress of the stress wrestiers, secons the stress of the stress of the str THE MORBID SINNER.

An eminent clergyman once said that a change of stomach and liver would benefit the morbid sinner aimost as much as a change of heart; yet many still attribute an irritable temper and morose disposition to the ingenious workings of the devil, while they are simply the symptoms of dyspepsia, torpid liver, constipation, and general or neryous debility, and are readily cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant-Purgative Pellets. Some may be pursuaded into trying other remedies on the plea that they are "cheaper" and "just as good," but after using, a few of the peculiar and heterogeneous combinations, they usually prefer to return to a remedy that has careed a reputation by reason of its merit. Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are prepared from the choicest extracts, at great expense, and under the immediate supervision of a skillful chemist, whose business it is to know their purity and strength; hence the suecers of these remedies in overcoming disease.

Caught at Last.

A boy at Chelses, Mass., habitually amused himself by hanging from the ties of a railroud-bridge while trains rolled above him. One day he pulled himself up to see how near a slow train had approached, and his head was taken off by the cowcatcher.

Mothers will grow weary and sigh over the baby's troubles when Dr. Buil's Baby Syrup would relieve the child, and thereby give the mother rest.

THE MORBID SINNER.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

A Day and Evening Spent Among the Colored People.

Information Gathered from Preachers, Politicians, Editors, Refugees, Etc.

Large Meeting of One of the Emigra tion Aid Societies.

Samples of Curious but Earnest Eloquence.

but realgaed in the following Max, when J. Gillingham Fell was elected in his stead, and helf the voices of Mr. Fell resigned in 1920, and was succeeded by Mr. Longstreth. In 1808 Mr. Picker was again elected President, which office he continued to hold down to the time of Diddesth.

The great rival of the Ledgar Valley Railroad Company was the Lohigh Medication Company, which had a ballroad fraca White Haven to Ledgar Canal. Judge Packer proposed to provate freights with fill Company, but his proposition was refused, and the Ledgar Navigation Company extended their road, the Ledgar Valley Railroad Company incorporated with fixelf the Beaver Meadow Railroad and the Penn Haven & White Haven Railroad, by which it got a connection so White Haven, and in the same year, 1855, contracts were let for the extension of the road to Wilkesbarre, to which point the road was opened early in 1857. In 1836 Judge Packer had purchased for the Ledigh Valley Railroad Company a controlling interest in the North Branch Canal, extending from Wilkesbarre to the New York State line; a distance of over one hundred miles, with a charter authorizing the Company to change the name of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad. Company and to build a railroad the entire feourth. In Septomber, 1899, this road was opened to Waverly, its morthers terminus, the whole distance from Wilkesbarre being 105 miles. In 1871 the Company and a pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad, canal, and this road was opened to waverly, its morthers terminus, the whole distance of the Morris Canal & Banking Company, by which it came into toosession of aline of canal 160 and its production was a second to the Morris Canal Railroad, and the Railroad and the Railroad and the Railroad and the Ledigh Valley Railroa Prom Our Correspondent.

New Orleans, May 30.—I have heard an endless variety of opinions about the causes, the exient, the influences, and the outcome of the so-called negro exodus. Scarcely two persons agree in their views of it. The two extremes are these: Some of the Democrats actually believe that the movement has been started by the Re-publican party of the North with the far-reaching purpose of reducing the representation of the South in Congress and increasing that of the Northern States, so as to assure the suprem-acy of the latter in the councils of the nation. On the other hand, some of the more ignorant and enthusiastic negroes undoubtedly believe that the entire pegro race will leave the South as the Jews left Egypt, and regard the movement rather as a religious than as a political or material improvement. The latter view is confined to the more ignorant of the blacks, but the former is much more widespread among the whites. The idea that such a scheme of emigration was suggested by the leaders of the Republican party purely for partisan purposes could not occur to any people who did not themselves set up politics as supreme. Between these two extreme views are all sorts, grades, and shades of opinion. AMONG THE NEGROES.

Such a diversity of opision is naturally con-fusing, but if I had any doubt before about the intentions of the negroes themselves, they were set at rest yesterday by devoting the entire day and evening to them. New Orleans is to Louis-iana what Paris is to France, and there is always ians what Paris is to France, and there is always to be found here a fair representation of every sentiment in the State. As to the negro emigration, for instance, there are reports here from all the parishes. The Constitutional Convention has members from all sections of the State, and many of the members of the Legislature remain here permanently. There are here the people from Tensas, Natchitoches, and other "bulldozed" parishes, who came to New Orleans as witnesses and have never New Orleans as witnesses and have never dared to return. I went among these people yesterday. 1 saw some of their politicians. yesterday. I saw some of their politicians, some of their ministers, the editor of their paper, the refugees from the buildoxed parishes, and many of the common people. The characteristics of intolerance and distrust which I have already described were very conspicuous. Nearly every negro of promisence or influence had some reason for suspecting every other negro of prominence. Those especially who have said or done anything to dissuade the blacks from going away are denounced in violent language. The negro Young, who left his seat in the Constitutional Convention, went back to Concordia stitutional Convention. went back to Concordia Parish, and persuaded several hundred people to return from the banks of the river to the plantations, is believed by his fellows to have acted as the paid agent of the whites. I met

of the Observer, a weekly paper devoted to the interest of the blacks. Among other things he told me that he published the only Republican paper in the State.

TOPEKA.

Country-Fast Driving.
Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
TOPEKA, Kan., May 19.—A few words about told me that he published the only Republican paper in the State.

"But Pinchback's paper must be a Republican paper," I suggested.

"The very fact that it has Pinchback's name to it is an evidence that it is a personal organ and not a party organ," was the reply.

I saw some men who had made speeches in the Nashville Conference, and they told me that they had taken conservative ground and endeavored to allay the excitement and restrain the emigration for the present; then I saw others who told me this was not true, and that the aforesaid speakers would not have dared to this city may be interesting, at it is, in fact, the starting-point for immigration to all parts of Kansas. It is handsomely located on high ground, which gently slopes toward the Kaw River, has atreets from 100 to 150 feet wide, and presents a very cleanly appearance. Kansas avenue is one of the fibest to be found west of Chicago, and on pleasant evenings is covered with stylish turnouts, of which this city boasts of a large number. The State-House is located on one of the highest points in the city, and is the aforesaid speakers would not have dared to oppose emigration there, even for the time-be-ing. But, notwithstanding these personal crim-nations and recriminations, all the negroes of high and low degree whom I have talked with surrounded by a beautiful park. At present only one wing of the building has been comhigh and low degree whom I have talked with agree that there is a desperate determination on the part of the black inhabitants of the Upper-River and interior parishes to go away, and that this determination is growing and spreading. All predict that, after the crops are gathered next spring, there will be such an outpouring as will dwarf that of a few weeks past. The white people of this State and Mississippi who are inclined to belittle this movement or to regard it as a passing fever are making a very great mistake.

As a matter of fact, The Atchsion, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad general offices are located here, occupying one of the finest blocks in the city, every portion of which is used by the road in its different departments. The road has branches from Kansas City and Atchison to this point, and then extends West to Colorado. The Kansas Pacific,

from Kansas City to Colorado, also passes through this city, giving it railroad-communica-As a matter of fact,

WMIGRATION IS GOING ON STRADILY
even now. Some forty or fifty negroes started
North on the steamer Howard on Saturday,
and almost every boat up the river takes a few
refugees. Ninety families. I am told, have left
New Orleans. Some of these were people who
had run away from buildozed parshes. The
blacks of New Orleans also have their grievances. A municipal order was recently issued
requiring the colored churches to be closed at
10 o'clock in the evening, and another requiring
a certain class of washerwomen, and the old
women who pick blackberries in the outskirts of
the city and sell them on the streets, to take
out licenses. These hardships, for they are not
less than that to the negroes, only add fuel
to the flame of excitement. Information
of new starts come to New Orleans
every day. There are still some people in the river purishes who are awaiting
transportation, and now I am told that many
hundreds in certain interior parishes, especially
Natchitoches and Caddo, are preparing to go
overland in wagons; the purpose is to make up
trains, and traverse Texas. Kansas was naturally the first and favorite land of promise, oecause the names of John Brown and Jim Lane
are associated with it; but Nebraska, Colorado,
New Mexico, and other Western Territories, are
beginning to figure in the discussion among
those who intend to leave the State. The prospects of a large failure in the rice crop this year,
owing to the unprecedentedly low water in the
river, and the difficulty in overflowing the plantations, make it probable that the emigrationfever will apread out to some extent in the
southern portion of the State. But

THE PERBECUTION OF TRE BLACKS
is alleged by all of them to be the moving cause. EMIGRATION IS GOING ON STEADILY tion with all parts of the State. The citizens claim that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroads are going to extend their lines to this point. They have great expectations for the future.

One thing this place can boast of is the fact that it has more politicians to the square inch than any other place in the Union. They can be seen at every point busily laying wires for coming campaigns. As for good order, it is not surpassed, as a little incident will show. Yes-terday a fight took place in the lower part of the city, in which one of the fighters hit the the city, in which one of the fighters hit the other in the head with a stone. He was arrested and locked up in the "cooler." The people have forgotten everything else for the time being, and the sole topic of conversation is the fight.

Business of all kinds appears to be flourishing, with a live and enterprising class of businessmen to attend to it. The city is crowded with strangers from all parts of the Nation, on their way West. A large number of new buildings have been erected, and many more are under contract. contract.

Every day long trains of covered emigrantwagons can be seen on the streets, filled with
healthy, rurged-looking men, women, and children, having crossed one or two States on their
way to the West. They are surprised to find

THE PERSECUTION OF THE BLACKS

THE PERSECUTION OF THE BLACKS
is alleged by all of them to be the moving cause.
"What started the exodus?" I asked the colored editor of the "only Republican newspaper in Louisiana."

His answer was to give me the latest copy of his paper and point to an article headed, "What Has Induced the Exodus." This article, about a column in length, contained no philosophical theories, no special reasons, no arguments, but simply a list of the names of the colored men who were killed and maltrested in the Parishes of Tensas and Concordis last October, with a brief description of how they were killed, or shot, or hung. It was certainly a forcible way of putting the case. When I tried to weaken it by reminding him that there had been no such outrages in Madison Parish, where the exodus had been especially large, he told me that most of those who had left Madison Parish had come from neighboring parishes, as the landing at Delta was the most convenient for them.

An EMIGRATION SOCIETY MEETING.

interspersed with "Yes, sir," "Yes, sir," and "My Lord," and other responsive utterances among the listeners. When the people became very much excited there was also clapping of hands. The prayer was almost a continuous metaphor about a poor people salling originally from a dark tand, who, overtaken by a storm, had lost their anchor, and their salls, and their rudder, and begged the "General Jesus" to pilot there salely to the other shore, where they would praise the name of the Lord forevermore. There was not a suggestion of the ludicrous about it; it was too earnest and heartfelt for that. At the end of the prayer the President said there were many members who had not yet paid the "two bits," which had been fixed as the fee of membership, and asked the delinquents to come forward, adding that, if they utdn't have the "two bits," they might pay a dime.

dinc.

The wrangle I have referred to arose over the appointment of a committee, when a certain State Senator endeavored to control the make up of said Committee. He was at once charged with being an emissary of the white man and an enemy of his race. The Sergeant-at-Arms forced him to sit down, and the Chairman threatened to have his name stricken from the rolls. The Chair said it was not a political body, but a religious body that was assembled, and that no obicanery should be permitted to demoralize the meeting. This episode gave color to the speeches that followed, and I will endeavor to recall some of the more striking statements. SOME OF THE MORE STRIKING STATEMENTS.

es that followed, and I will endeavor to recall

SOME OF THE MORE STRIKING STATEMENTS.

"The politicians needn't come in here," said one: "there ain't a-going to be a cent o' money to handle. This is a people's movement, and they're going to Kansas, or Colorado, or New Mexico whether they got a cent or not." Another said the air was "fragrant" with rumors of corruption, that "the common enemy was abroad," that the Cotton Exchange and the Constitutional Convention had put out money which had got into the hands of some of the preachers and politicians, but that "it wouldn't do no good," and that "the exodus will crush you by the wayside." Another, with a humorous turn, compared the attempted interference of paid agents with the remark that "his sweetheart glanced at him, and be winked at her, and then she went off with another fellow." One was disposed to "make things billious." Another said that the exodus was "an ascape from the saughtering-pens at the South." "I would be an infidel," shouted one, "if I thought the Lord loved the white man better than the black man, but I believe that out of one blood God made all nations." The suspected emissary was arraigned for "casting a firebrand of distraction among his own race." An eloquent fellow said that this was a movement of a race "irrespective of leaders," that it was an "irre-pressible uprising that no man could put down," and the speaker added: "Every black man is his own Moses now, I tell you; we tried Andrew Jackson, and he deceived us; we tried Kellogg, and he deserted us; we tried Haves, and he sold us out,—and now, I tell you, every black man is his own Moses."

all ouickly apprehended by the audience, and the apolause was judicious and discriminating as well as enthusiastic. I had thought that the negro leaders who had been dissuading the blacks from going away were sincere, and perhaps some of them are; but the proceedings of last night's meeting were so impressive that they convinced me of the corruption of a good many of the colored agents and leaders. A letter was read from the President of the St. Louis Ald Association, promising assistance and good homes not only in Kansas, but in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wiscousin. These gentlemen should be careful what they write to the negroes down here, for what comes from the North is accepted as God's truth, and the desire to emigrate needs no estimulating. This meeting lest night was not noticed in the newspapers, and I doubt whether the white people generally have the remotest idea of the temper of the blacks on this matter.

J. B. R. THE STRONG POINTS WERE

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

. A Card from Mr. Allerton. To the Editor of The Tribune.
UNION STOCK-YARDS, CHICAGO, May 22.—In your yesterday's issue you state that a prominent shipper on the Vanderbilt lines stated that it was his honest belief that the stock we shipped was purchased for account of the Pennsylvania Road.

Now that prominent shipper told what he knew to be an absolute falsehood. I never bought a car of live stock on account of the Pennsylvania Road. I think Mr. Morris and Pennsylvania Road. I think Mr. Morris and myself have money enough to compete with any shippers in the market without the aid of any railroad company. We have so far in the world taken care of ourselves, and hope to be able to do so in the future. I have no doubt when they find out what other roads are shipping for they will treat us accordingly.

The Lake Shore thought they would be very cunning to take a few paltry cars of local stock to Pittsburg at \$1 per car, so it is said by shippers on that line.

I must say it made, me, very happy, as the

pers on that line.

I must say it made me very happy, as the Pennsylvania Road has always held rigidly to rates on Pittsburg, while northern lines have cut rates to Buffalo, and we have always been barred from doing business to any extent in Pittsburg, as the oil region and Eastern Pennsylvania cattle were turned by Buffalo on account of cut rates on northern lines. Yours truly,

SANUEL W. ALLERTON.

Telegraph Poles.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CEICAGO, May 22.—A "South Side Taxpayer" finds fault that the telegraph poles and wires so

CHICAGO, May 22.—A "South Side Taxpayer" finds fault that the telegraph poles and wires so obstruct our streets. How can it be avoided at the present time? Our telegraph companies and telephone connections are now an absolute necessity, and the network of wires overhead only gives us a faint idea of the mighty good that is being continually worked out by energetic and enterprising men for the welfare of mankind.

We ought to quietly submit to "encroachments upon our streets" which are so unimportant when we take into consideration the ineatimable value of telegraph poles and wires to almost every one, until the time comes for putting such things out of sight, in fron tubes or otherwise.

Chicago nourishes and fosters every beneficial enterprise only for the welfare of the country; and it takes time, with the rush of business in our midst, to become in any manner like staid old England. Her enterprise is on the wane; she is too particular and solemn for her own good at the present day; still her underground wire system ought to commend itself to the earnest consideration of our telegraph and telephone companies, and, if possible, adopt it at their earliest convenience, so as to remove the "pine forests" from our streets just as soon as possible.

The Tribunk has taken notice of this before now, but in such a manner as to thoroughly convince instead of condemn. There are many things which our large corporations of every name ought to periom, and they doubtless will in good time. In the meantime let us all be thankful for present blessings, and bear bravely up under imaginary trials until relief arrives, as it surely will if we are only patient.

Mrs. Senator Sprague—A Washington Court

of saleged by all of them to be the moving cause.

"What started the exodus?" I saked the colored editor of the "only Republican newspaper in Louisian."

His answer was to give me the latest copy of this paper and point to an article headed, "What Has Induced the Exodus." This article, about a column in length, contained up milicoophics of the colored men who were killed and malitreated in the Parishas of Tensas and Concordis last October, with a brief description of how they were killed, and malitreated in the Parishas of Tensas and Concordis last October, with a brief description of how they were killed, and malitreated in the Parishas of Tensas and Concordis last October, with a brief description of how they were killed, and malitreated in the Parishas of Tensas and Concordis last October, with a brief description of how they were killed, and malitreated in the Parishas of Tensas and Concordis last October, with a brief description of how they were killed, and malitreated in the Parishas of Tensas and Concordis last October, with a brief description of how they were killed, and malitreated in the Parishas of Tensas and Concordis last October, with a brief description of how they were killed, and malitreated in the Parishas of Tensas and Concordis last October, with a brief description of how they were killed, and malitreated in the last of the last October, with a brief description of how they were killed, and malitreated in the last of the last October, with a brief description of how they were killed, and malitreated in the description of how they were killed, and malitreated in the last of the last October, with a brief description of how they were killed, or the last October, with a brief description of how they were killed, or the last October, with a brief description of how they were killed, or the last October, with a brief description of how they were killed, or the last October, with a brief description of how they were killed, or the last of his control of heads of the last of his control of heads

CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES.

One of the Dreary Days of a Dreary Trial.

lestimony by Quarrymen as to the Quality of the Stone.

Fellowed by the Reading of Lots of Correspondence,

Which Has a Peculiarly Stupefying Effect on the Jurors.

Counsel in the Custom-House cases made themselves merry vesterday morning over certain criticisms on the conduct of the trial as found in the Chicago correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial. The gist of the matter telegraphed to Mr. Haistead's paper was that the proceedings were a farce, and that the Government counsel were engineering things so as to give the whole case away. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Boutell didn't appear to feel very badly about it, and submitted with good grace to the chaffing of the other side and the little joke of Mr. Hoyne that, when the trial was over, he proposed to have them indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses. Another enterproposed to have them indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses. Another entertainment before getting down to work was afforded by the reading of the rather prompt and vigorous defense of the late Grand Jury as put forth in the columns of The Tribura by an aspersed member of that body, Dr. Hamline, of Evanston. While counsel were engaged in this preliminary chat, the Court called time on them, and the fifteenth day's proceedings in this thrilling Judicial inquiry were soon under way.

JOHN MILLER, Superintendent or the Buena Vista quarry, and the contractor Mueller's chief witness, was again placed on the stand, and, in answer to some additional questions from Mr. Swett, stated that he always got out stone of as nearly uni-form color for the new Custom-House as pos-sible. In fact, Mueller had told him to be careful about this matter, adding that the job was a very large one, and, if done well, would be a first-class advertisement of the quarry. Mullett himself picked out a great deal of the stone, and

himself picked out, a great deal of the stone, and was perfectly well-satisfied with it.

Mr. Campbell, resuming the cross-examination, compelled the admission that the stone did contain iron and petroleum, and that it got worse in towards the hill.

JOHN M. SHISSLER, connected as workman with the quarry for several years, and assistant foreman since 1873, corroborated Miller in every respect. No stone on earth was superfor to that in the new Gov-ernment building. It was the best the quarry afforded, and if he were required to get out stone for another building just like it he couldn't for the life of him get out anything

Mr. Campbell went exploring again for iron and petroleum spots, and the witness admitted that there were such peculiarities in the stone, although he contended that the stone sent here for the new Custom-House was free from such

spots—at least on the surface.

Nicholas Roth, another Buens Vista man, testified that he handled the stone, got it down from the quarry to the barges, and it was clear, good stone. Mr. Campbell drew out the admission that the opinion just given was an outside opinion,—one concerning the exterior appear-ance of the stone. The witness, as he explained, couldn't look "droo dem shtones and see vat inside vas." Peter Becker, Mueller's ex-foreman at the

Cincinnati yards, testified that the stone from Buena Vista came there in good condition, and that he sent it on to Chicago. On the cross, the witness declared that the stone at the quarry was split very true, and within an inch

quarry was split very true, and within an inch
of the required size.

Mr. Swett recalled John Miller on this same
subject, and that expert in driving wedges said
that he could split off big stones within an inch
of the required size all around. It would be
hard to get any nearer than that.

The subject of getting out stone was gone
into by Mr. Campbell at great length, but to
little purpose, except to draw out the fact that
the matter of ourst allowance was one that

of the regarded cise all around. It would not be a proposed to the control of the study of cells and cells

posed to do. He understood their purpose now. It was to
TRY THE POLITICS OF THIS CASE,
and not the facts. A good deal of wild talk had been heard about an order from Grant to Burling to go ahead with the building. No such order was ever given, and couldn't be produced. Yet counsel would have it appear that Grant ordered Burling to go ahead and put in a lot of rotten petroleum stone, and that, by so doing, the Government was bound to accept the stone and estopped now from making any fuse about

it. Now, the facts were that Grant su
to Bristow that he appoint a third Come
and Bristow did so. The Commission re
and Bristow himself made the final order.
In point of fact, made no order at all.
The Court told Mr. Swett to processomething else, and he would decide the
after the recess.

Mr. Swett rung in some more letters,
for the morning with the one from G
Bristow, suggesting the removal of Ge
man, then Superintendent, for the reas
he was apparently against the building, a
not taking proper care of it, and advis
appointment of a third Commission to
fair report on the building,—the Impleing that the previous Commissions were
what prejudiced. what prejudiced.
At this stage, the Court directed a recess until

During the morning session, Judge Wither the Western District of Michigan, came court and had a pleasant chat with Judge I and counsel in the case. When Mr. He sprung that Mullett letter on the jury, howe the visiting Judge very properly got up shook the dust of the court-room from his ments.

shook the dust of the cours-room from his garments.

On resuming after the breathing-spell, Mr. Hoyne read the letter of Bristow, Aug. 24, 1875, to the third Commission, informing them of their appointment, duties, etc. He then read extracts from the Commission's report, with Bristow's indorsement.

Before all the literature could be run on, Mr. Lackner was permitted to put Mr. H. M. Singer on the stand for the purpose of teatifying as to the high moral character of Prussing, After indorsing Prussing, Mr. Singer indorsed Burling in as strong language as he could command.

Mr. Hoyne desired to put in

Mr. Hoyne desired to out in

SOME FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE,
which, however, was not in order as to point of time. The first was from Oaksbott to Potte May 3, 1875, and all of the series went to fill r the gap between that period and the resum tion of the work. This letter recommends suspension of the stone-cutting, owing to detect discovered in the building. Anothe from Oakshott, written the following da went over the same ground in extens then came a letter announcing the actus suspension of the work, which was followed one from Mueller, stating that the suspension of the work, which was followed one from Mueller, stating that the suspension of the work, which was followed one from Mueller, stating that the suspension of under protest, and held the Governmeresponsible for all loss or damage he might at tain. In another letter, Mueller asked perm sion, during the suspension, to quarry the sto and get it thoroughly dried for use in the buil ing after the resumption of work. In the letter, he naturally desired to know when the resumption would be likely to take planacobs, acting Supervising Architect, replied the contractor would not be authorised to quastone for the building until notified to do Mueller replied that he supposed he would he to stand it, but that he proposed to hold it Government responsible.

Mr. Hoyne pext read Oakshott and Holman

Government responsible.

Mr. Hoyne next read Oakshott and He report on their investigations at the The report stated that a complete in had been made, and the contractor con ish sufficient quantities of stone equal sample, although not of a uniform coloreport further stated that a careful seaso the stone would prevent the recurrence defects as had already developed in stote carty.

defects as had already developed in stones too early.

Mr. McCagg took up "the relief watch," read a letter from Burling to Potter, just after writer's appointment, in reference to the relion of stones on account of discoloration, ing for instructions as to how he should proper replied that the rejection of stone was off color or otherwise defective was a ter within Burling's discretion, but remain that the rejection would be at the Goment's expense, advising him to exercise care in the matter.

Another letter, from Mueller to Burling, 18, 1878, complained of the rejection of stone by the Inspector, and suggrested improvement over the existing system is pointment of an Inspector at Cincinnati if of Chicago. Burling, in a letter to Potte closed Mueller's plea, stated certain result in the whole thing on P shoulders. Fotter replied, in effect, the ling was to follow the instructions presissed, which required inspection here. It around to Mueller, who then pleaded his

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Legal-Tender Currency Contracted by Sales of Refunding Cartifi-

No Local Demand for 4 Per Cents-

Blar-

The Produce Markets Irregularly Higher---Corn and Oats Active.

Other Produce Rather Quiet--- Excite. ment in Wheat for July Delivery.

FINANCIAL.

The local demand for Government bonds mail denominations has been killed by the ad-ance in price. No bonds smaller than \$500 are sported sold by the dealers. Numbers of holdlarge and small, are selling their bonds, and he market here is consequently weak. The 6a if '81 were 107% bid, and 107% asked; the new is of 1881 103% bid, and 104% asked; the 4% asked; 107% bid, and 108% asked; the currency 6 125% bid, and 137 asked; and the 4s 103% bid 8% asked. The brokers and spe voting all their energies to getting the reg certificates. One broker here yestergot \$35,000 of those sold by
lovernment. We heard of one enmeur who had fifty men in his the lines at the Post-Office and Sub supplying themselves at the Post-Office and Sub-Tressury. Some of the country bankers are supplying themselves at their local post-offices with all the certificates they need for getting 4 per cents in place of their 10-40s. The effect of all these heavy payments into the Sub-Treasury a that legal tenders are becoming scarce. As much as 50 cents per \$1,000 premium is now ould for greenbacks. The Government is ab-orbing the legal-tenders for certificates at the rate of over \$1,000,000 a day. When the \$45, nate of over \$1,000,000 a day. When the \$45,000,000 of certificates are sold, the Government
will have taken in \$45,000,000 of legaltenders. Greenbacks have already risen to
a slight premium, and bankers are beginning to speculate upon other monetary results.
It seems hardly possible that the money market
ould be affected, as the holders of called ponds can draw legal-tenders out of the Treasury at any time. At the same time the withdrawal in sixty days of an eighth of the legal-tender ciron is not an insignificant matter. The rs are paying 1021/4 for the refunding cer

ar the gold shipping point. The market was uet. In Chicago sterling grain-bills were 5% for sixty-day bills and 487% for sight, and nch were weaker at 520%@518% for sixty-bills, and 519 for sight. The actual Chiengo rates for sterling were 487% and 489%. In New York the actual rates were the same as go. The posted rates for sterling were

Consols opened and closed at 98 18-15. In the London Times of May 10 the value of money is reported to remain about 1½ per cent. Attention is drawn to the probable effects of the continuance of the cold northerly winds upon agricultural prospects, already sufficiently unfavorable. Unless a change occurs soon in the temperature, there can be little or no fruit, and ably be a serious deficiency in the may probably be a serious deficiency in the cereal crops, which means larger payments than usual to foreign growers, and eventually dearer money. Prominent among other prospective deficient yields on the Coutinent is that of silk, the cold winds keeping back the mulberry leaves upon which the worm feeds. The flow of silver to China and Japan will probably be ind from this cause.

and for currency, and a scarcity of legal-ers in consequence of the calls from brokers who were buying refunding certificates. The supply of New York exchange is large, and the demand fair. Discounts were molerately active. Rates remain at 5@6 per cent for call loans, and 7@8 per cent on time, with some transaction at 8@10 per cent. Clearings were \$3,700,000. There was a sale of \$25,000 Chicago City 7s, long, at 111, seller the year. Cook County 5s were sold at 103½ and interest. North 8ide Railway 7 per cent bonds sold at 106½ and interest. The market is absolutely bare of seemrifies.

drop ir stocks like that which broke the back-of the rise last January and kept stocks dull and drooping for weeks. Such a reaction has and drooping for weeks. Such a reaction has been prophesied for some days by the conservative party in stocks, and those who have been "aching to sell short" thought their time had come. But later there was something of a recovery. Closing prices were the lowest of the day in only a few cases, and the majority of the list recorded gains as the net result of their fluctuations. Atlantic & Pacific opened with a sharp recovery from the break of the day before, and sold as high as 42%, but broke again, and closed at 40%. Jersey Central made good a part of its loss of Wednesday, and sold up from 43% to 49%, closing at 40%. St. Joe made the heaviest advance, the common rising from 20% to 22%, and the preferred from 43% to 44%. This rise stimulated purchases, which may have been its purpose. There were heavy sellers of Michigan Central, Lake Shore, and Northwestern. Lake Shore opened at 74%, declined 16, and closed at 74%, Michigan Central dropped from 81% to 80%. Northwest common gained 16, to 63%, and the preferred 16, to 95. St. Paul common was 16. opened at 74%, declined %, and closed at 74%, Michigan Central dropped from 81¼ to 80%. Northwest common gained %, to 63%, and the preferred %, to 95. St. Paul common was ¼ better, at 48%, and the preferred % better, at 80%. Rock Island was in demand at 140 and 140%, and Illitoois Central et 87 and 87½. Erie is still kent down by the cutting of rates. The common ranged from 25% to 28%, closing at 28%, and the preferred opened and closed at 50%. Its ally, Wabash, made %, to 39%, but lost part of this, closing at 38%. C., C., C. & I. lost 1½, to 52. The coal stocks made gains, excepting Lackawanna; Delaware & Hudson advanced %, to 49%, and Jeraware & Hudson advanced %, to 49%, and Jeraware & Hudson advanced 1½, to 49%, and Jeraware & Hudson advanced 1½, to 49%, and Jeraware & Hudson advanced 1½, to 100%, and Jeraware 1½, to 100%, St. Louis & San Francisco was unchanged 124 11 for the preferred, each declined 1½. Western Union was weak, and sold down from 114½ to 113, closing ½ better, at 113½. Chesapeake & Ohio sagged down 1½, to 7. Northern Pacific was 39. Chicago, 8t. Paul & Minneapolis was not quoted, owing to a difference of opinion between buyers and sollers.

Northwestern gold bonds were 115½; 8t. Paul sinking funds 100%, and the seconds 36.

Railroad bonds, in New York on Duesday, were again very active, and some wide fluctuations were recorded. Chesapeake & Ohio firsts rose from 45 to 47%, and reacted to 47; do currency 6s advanced from 2to 24, and closed at 2; Kaness Pacific D. D. trust-receipts rose from 110% to 118, closing at 113½; Rome & Ogdensburg comobilisted from 10

from 108 to 108%; do seconds from 109% to 109%; C., C. & I. C. firsts from 71% to 72; Wabash firsts St. Louis Division ex. matured coupons from 95% to 04%; do convertibles ex. coupon from 75 to 75%; Clincinnati & Springfield firsts (guaranteed by C., C., C. & I.) from 95 to 96; C., C., C. & I. consols from 104% to 105; East Tennessee & Georgia firsts from 102% to 104; Chicago & Alton incomes from 104 to 105%; Kansas City & Northern real-estate 7s from 104 to 105; Alton & Terre Haute seconds preferred from 84% to 85%; St. Louis & San Francisco seconds Class A from 70 to 74; and Chicago & Milwaukee firsts from 113 to 118. The New Jersey Central issues were active on comparatively slight and frequent fluctuations.

In its financial article of May 9, the London Times, in reporting the reaction in Erie bonds on account of realizing sales by English bolders, describes the London market for these securities as almost entirely governed by speculations centering in America. The ways and means of the present stock-market speculation are very

the present stock-market speculation are very accurately described. It says:

accurately described. It says:

Large sums of money have been berrowed from banks in New York and other cities for the purpose of "taking up" masses of stock which are to be held, if possible, till the public becomes willing to buy at higher prices. The cheapness of money in America, as in this country, and the difficulty of finding employment for it in legitimate business, make operations of this kind both tempting and easy: but the public must be prepared to see a reaction some day, and it will be all the greater the more the speculators are left alone with the stock.

Of Reading Railroad in Philadelphis on Monday there were 10,279 shares sold, opening at 21% and closing at 21%, an advance of ½; 1,914 shares of Peunsylvania Railroad at 30%@33%; 1,237 shares of Northern Pacific Railroad common at 14; 1,270 shares do preferred at 40@33%.

Baltimore & Ohio on Monday sold at 100%@ 106%, against 105% on Saturday.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe on Monday was quiet at 114 asked. Denver & Rio Grande was steady at 33. Indianapolis advanced %, to 2%. Pusblo closed % higher, at 67@67%. Burlington & Missouri Railroad was steady at 125%@125%.

Kansas & Texas carnings in the second week of May decreased \$1,527.

of May decreased \$1,53		ше восо	DU WOCK
The following gives t		netions	of the
leading stocks:	no nuce		
	Blahest.	Lauren	Closing.
Stocks. Opening. Michigan Central, 81%	8114	80%	804
Lake Shore 74%	74%	74%	74%
C. & N. Western 63%	6414	62%	63%
Do preferred 94%	95	94%	95
M. & St. Paul 48%	4914	48%	48%
Do preferred 89%	89%	8914	89%
C., R. I. & P140			140%
Illinois Central 87	De la constant		87%
Union Pacific 74%	74%	74	1 7414
Erie preferred 52%	28%	28%	28½ 52¾
Erie preferred 52% Wabash Railway., 38%	394	3814	384
Ohio & Miss 14%	EXTRACTOR OF	9071	15
C., C., C. & I 5314	5314	51%	52
H. & St. Jo 2014	SHALL WING		22%
Do preferred 42%	44%	42%	44%
Del. & Hudson 48%	40%	48%	49%
D., Lack. & West. 57%	58%	58%	57%
N. J. Central 48%	40%	48%	49%
Mo., Kas. & Tex. 18	18	16%	16%
Kas. City & N 1534	16	15%	1514
Do preferred 424 W. Union Tel1144	114%	113	1134
C., C. & I. C 6%	200000000000	100	7
Kansus Pacific 58%	59%	5814	59
St. Louis & S. F., 11	SM-644		ii
Do preferred 12		****	12
Iron Monntain 28%	28%	28%	281/4
Sutro Tunnel 414			4%
Chesapeake & O 7%	****	****	7
Northern Pacific	2000	***	39
GOVERNME	NT BONI	18.	The Real Property

	U. S. 6s of '81 107%	107%	Tenne
	U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int 103% U. S. new 4%s 107%	104%	Tenne
	U. S. 4 per cent coupons 10314	1035	Virgin
29	U. S. currency 6s 125%	127	
	Refunding certificates 102%	4.4.	NET
8	POREIGN EXCHANGE.		week'
	Sixty days.	Sight.	56 8-10
	Sterling 4881/4	490	12 9-10
	Belgium 515	5121/4	Louis
93	France 515	51214	57: Pi
	Switzerland 515	5121/4	land,
	Germany 95¼	96	2-10:
1		46	a decr
ä	Norway	27%	8 7-10
3	Sweden	27%	cided
1	Denmark	27%	rear.
	COMMERCIAL BILLS.	4 March 200 Co.	\$773,0
	Sterling	48714	year.
	Francs 520%		the gr
•	LOCAL SECURITIES.		eratio
	Bid.	Asked.	tions
ľ	Chicago Municipal 78 112	*113	excha
•	Chicago Water loan 7811314	*113%	cent.
	Chicago Municipal 6s *106\\ Chicago Water loan 6s *106\\	*107%	Franc
	Chicago Lincoln Park 78	*104	dine i
	Chicago South Park 78 *1021/4	*10414	to be
*	Chicago West Park 78 *104%	*105	the ad
8	Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip). 98	99	whole

Cook County 78	
1 Cook County 5s	
City Railway (South Side) 170	
City Railway (West Side)	46
City Rail gay (North Side) 120 125	
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds*105% *106% Chamber of Commerce	
Chamber of Commerce	
*And interest.	
COIN QUOTATIONS.	
Following are Chicago quotations for coins:	
Trades 97	
Mexican (full weight)	
Napoleons	
Twenty marks 4.70	
Austrian norms (paper)	
Five francs 85 Prussian thalers 65	
Holland guelders 3814@ 39	
Kronors (swedish)	-
Mexican and S. American doublooms 15.50	100

EDWARD L. BREWSTER. 104 Washington-st., HAS FOR SALE UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS, COOK COUNTY & PER CENT BONDS,

JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 80 Wahsington-st., corner Dearborn. Highest prices paid for the New U. S. 4 per cent Be-funding Certificates.

And other good securities at lowest merket re

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 127 LaSalle-st., HAS FOR SALE STOCKS AS POLLOWS: CHICAGO CITY BAILWAY, WEST DIVISION RAILWAY. TRADERS' INSURANCE. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Southwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sta.,
Is buying and selling FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOVERNMENT BONDS,

CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS, And does a General Banking Business. GENERAL BROKER, 86 WASHINGTON-ST. 5 per cent Cook County Ronds for sale. Bank Books bought and sold. Receivers' Certificates bought. Journ segoiated. Journ segoiated.

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Chicago.

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128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

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7. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on the and all information furnished on application.

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LOANS OF ALL KINDS NEGOTIATED. LOCAL STOCKS AND MERCANTILE PAPER
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PRESTON, KEAN & CO. BANKERS, 100 WASHINGTON-ST. Deal in all the issues of U. S. BONDS. The NEW 4 PER CENTS constantly on hand. OALLED 5-202 and 10-402 purchased or exchanged at current rates. Asso. buy and sell COUNTY, GITY, AND NCHOOL BONDS. SCHOOL BONDS. BILLS OF FXCHANGE on London, Paris, Berlin, Copenhagen, and other foreign points. LETTERS OF CREDIT.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, May 22.—Governments firm. Rathroad bonds were generally active and

State securities were dull, except South Can State securities were strong and higher.
The stock market opened firm, and prices advanced 1/4 (2/8)/4, the latter American District Telegraph. Subsequently there was a reaction of 1/4 (2/2, Cieveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, Western Union, Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph. egraph, and Northwestern common leading the downward movement. Towards the close a firm tone again prevailed, and Hannibal & St. Joseph hares advanced 21% and 23%, and the gen

shares advanced 2% and 2%, and the general list recovered 4@34. The rise in St. Joes was due to rumors that the road would be taken into the Wabash combination. Transactious were 180,000 shares, 15,000 Erie, 5,300 Lake Bhore, 9,400 Wabash, 19,000 Northwestern common, 3,000 preferred, 7,500 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 18,000 Lackawanna, 21,000 New Jersey Central, 2,200 Morris & Essex, 2,700 Michigan Central, 2,200 Union Pacific, 4,700 Cieveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 16,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph common, 7,000 preferred, 2,200 Ohio & Missisaippi, 4,000 Western Union, 4,400 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 4,500 Pacific Mail, 2,600 Kansas & Toxas, 1,300 Kansas Pacific, 1,600 Iron Mountain, 1,200 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern common, 1,500 preferred, 1,100 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafavette, 1,700 Chesapeake & Ohio, 1,400 Marietta & Cincinnati preferred, and 6,000 American District Telegraph Company.

ompany.

Money market easy at 3@4, closing at 3½.

Time mercantile paper, 3½@4½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, 488½; sight, GOVERNMENTS. ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ## 178 | ##

state bonds.

sessee 6s, old... 35¼ Virgmis 6s, new...

lessee 6s, new 33 Missouri 6s........

Missouri 6s..........

mia 6s. old... 33

CLEARING-ROUSE REVIEW.

W YORK, May 22.—The Public says of last 's clearings: New York shows a gain of 0 per cent; Boston, 18 5-10; Philadelphia.

C. Chicago, 33 1-10; Baltimore, 27-10; St., 15 6-10; Cincinnati, 71-10; Louisville, titaburg, 8 2-10; Providence, 1 9-10; Clove-8; Indianapolis, 14 8-10; New Haven, 16 Syracuse, 25-10. Only three towns show rease: San Francisco, 22-10; New Orleans, Lowell, 3 6-10. These exchanges are delymore favorable than for any week this The aggregate for all cities is nearly The aggregate for all cities is bearly 0,000, against only \$537,000,000 last As usual a considerable part of n in New York is due to heavy stock op-Francisco, where there has been a marked de-dine in operation in mining stocks, and is likely to be a still greater decrease, in consequence of the adoption of the new Constitution. On the whole, the exchanges indicate a continuous in-

all parts of the country. BAN FRANCISCO.

POREIGN. FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 22.—Consols, 98 13-16.

Illinois Central, 8834; Pennsylvania Central, 874; Reading, 21; Erie, 2934; preferred, 5334.

New 5e, 10534; 4348, 10834; 4s, 10534.

Paris, May 22.—Rentes, 114t 5734c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for ecord Thursday, May 23: CITY PROPERTY

COMMERCIAL. Rye

Barley

Safey

Saf

Flour, bris... 9, 925 7, 308 8, 460 8, 225 Wheat, bu... 72, 921 96, 3282 212, 633 82, 105 Corn. bu... 175, 780 344, 523 282, 161 382, 105 Corn. bu... 175, 780 101, 634 62, 835 12, 637 17, 637 18, 78, 78 101, 634 62, 835 11, 637 11

82, 262 4, 855 819 84, 912 120, 345 50 162, 928 1, 125 5, 808 69 4, 298 3, 310 10,620 1, 150 173, 180 Cheese, bxs...

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 327 bu corn, 124 bu oats, 953 bu bariey. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 13 cars No. 2 red winter wheat. 1 car No. 3 do, 2 cars mixed, 1 'ear No. 2 hard, 48 cars No. 2 spring, 115 cars No. 2 do, 38 cars rejected, 6 cars no grade (224 wheat); 236 cars high mixed corn, 6 cars new do, 4 cars new mixed, 243 cars and 11,000 bu No. 2 corn, 14 cars rejected (501 corn); 47 cars white oats, 28 cars No. 2 mixed, 14 cars rejected (501 corn); 47 cars white oats, 28 cars No. 2 mixed, 14 cars rejected (501 corn); 47 cars white oats, 28 cars The following grain was inspected No. 3 mixed, 14 cars rejected (89 oats); 1 car. No. 1 rye; 16 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected (20 rye); 1 car No. 3 barley, 3 cars extra do. Total (838 cars), 365,000 bu. Inspected out: 143,258 bu wheat, 146,669 bu corp, 25,286 bu oats, 868 bu barley.

"What is June wheat?" asked one operate of another yesterday. The answer was short and pat, "Two bid, and too bad." The new \$10.00 certificates circulated freely as marginal guarantees that the longs in wheat

will not suffer loss by the advance.

It may seem strange, but it is not the less true, that freights rule low when there is abundance of property to be moved, that being the very time when it would appear that carriers ought to be able to dictate terms, if ever. The recent successive backings down of lake carriers are only additional instances of their inability to name terms when the course of events seems to be in their favor. Of course the willingness of the railroad officials to accept lower figures than ever before may be assigned as the cause than ever before may be assigned as the cause now; but "there is always something." That is, almost always. The explanation of the enigms will probably be found in the fact that freights are more directly influenced by the necessities of the consumer than by those of the producer. If buyers are independent they can afford to wait till terms suit them, and the carriers as well as the first owners of the property must bid for custom if owners of the property must bid for custom if they would obtain it. If, on the other hand,

production is below the average, consumers want the property and bid for it, in which case the carrier as well as the owner is able to take a voice in dictating the terms on which the service will be rendered. The leading produce markets were trregularly stronger yesterday. Wheat took the lead in the upward turn, and was very much unsettled, yet without much excitement. The advices from other points were not favorable to

strength, but the local feeling was, and it pre-vailed. The keynote to the movement seemed to be the fact that a couple of firms bid rather freely for July wheat on the early call. This was at once accepted as a buying movement by the "clique," and it induced a demand from others for that month which resulted in a dimunition of the July discount from June to about %c at one time, as against 1%@2%c difference the previous day. The idea was widely enter-tamed that the programme now is to square up the June deal, forward the wheat now in store, and run a squeeze for July somewhat similar to the one experienced in the same month of last year. Under this impression the smaller longs for June were free sellers, yet the market for next month advanced, in sympathy with the for next month advanced, in sympathy with the other, though not to the same extent. Some of those who up to a short time ago were con-fident that the Keene wheat would have to be sold out in this city at a heavy loss, were strong in the assertion that the local trade helpless. One of them put it thus tersely: "It is simply a battle between \$18.75 and \$40,000,000." Of course such a feeling was incompatible with weakness, but it did not prevent the feeling from bains a war.

and not a few held aloof from the deal, express-ing their determination to let it alone till the market shows signs of a return to what they called its natural condition. Corn was stronger, though reported lower in Liverpool, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. It was also more active. Indeed it was the first day in a long time that buyers seemed to be thoroughly wakened up. They bought freely, almost flercely at one time, but fell back ere the close. The usual conditions seemed to be reversed, local operators being more builts than those in

Oats advanced about 11/@11/c per bu under rather heavy buying pressure, which seemed to be chiefly sympathetic with wheat, as the deferred deliveries, which are not now supposed to be in danger of a corner, were as strong as apot. Rye was firmer and barley uncertain.

In all the breadstuffs markets, except barley, the controlling idea seemed to be that capital is taking hold, or has taken hold, on a mammoth scale. It was argued that money is now so plentiful that the owners are unable to invest it as they used to do, and are tempted to use it to "move the crops" by ownership of the property as it passes from the producer to the consumer. Some thought that the money invested in lard

the country.

is being taken out of that and to be put into breadstuffs, which also promise better than do railroad stocks at the low rates of freight now prevailing. Provisions were higher, but slow, there not being much demand, The temper of things in the freight department was difficult to understand. Lake freights were nominally dull on the basis of 2½c asked for corn to Buffalo, and 2½c for wheat to do. Through stuff was reported taken the previous day at figures which to do. Through stuff was reported taken the previous day at figures which were equivalent to little more than 2c for corn to Buffalo, and there were some intimations that the schedule rates based on 12½c per 100 lbs of grain to New York had been snaded. This may explain the standoff attitude of shippers by water, as compared with the active forward novement by rail now in progress. Dry goods movement by rail now in progress. Dry goods were moving on quite as liberal a scale as in past seasons at a corresponding period, and the general position of the market was satisfactory to jobbers. The grocery market was reported active, with a firm general tone. Sugars, rice, molasses, and teas appear to be receiving the most attention, though the minor articles are ordered with fair liberality. There was a quiet feeling in the market for dried fruits and canned goods, and prices were not narticularly firm. Fish met. for dried fruits and canned goods, and prices were not particularly firm. Fish met with an active inquiry on interior account, and, excepting a decline in No. 1 whitefish of 15@20c per bri, there were no price changes, the market ruling steady for most descriptions. Butter and cheese were in good request, with prices ranging about as before. There was a fairly

ranging about as before. There was a fairly active movement in oils at unchanged quotations. Tobacco continues in good demand at full prices. Coal was again quoted unsettled.

Lumber was reported fairly active by yard dealers, dry stuff being scarce and firm. At the docks the offerings went quickly at recent prices. The receipts of cargoes continue light, but it is believed that considerable lumber has been sold to arrive, and the yards are all the while receiving stuff that was purchased some time ago. The demand for hardware and metals is reported to have abated somewhat, though it is still called good, and the given list of prices is usually adhered to in making out bills. Hay was again quoted firm under an active shipping inquiry, which has lately been stimulated by the fall in freights. Wool, broom-corn, and hides were unchanged. Oid notatoes were slow, only the best being inquired for, and the inquiry is chiefly local. Green fruits were in fair request, and generally steady. Strawberries were higher, the receipts falling off, and outside orders were rather more numerous than usual. The strawberry is thirsty. The weather has not been kind to it, and the crop in this State threstens to be short. This is the report that

to last two or three weeks, face the copy comes, and after that the big fancy varieties. The droughf is also said to have injured the prospects in this State for other berries, and the peaches were cut off several days ago by sharp frosts. The promise for fruits in Michigan is still reported to be good, though a little rain would probably se very welcome.

GRAIN SN FASSAGE.

The following takes shows the quantities of

The following take shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of calt and for direct ports, on the dates named:

Aday 17, May 10, May 18, 1879. The following shows the receipts and ship-ments of wheat at points named yesterday: 433, 116 Total

IN NEW YORK TESTERDAY.

May.23.—Receipts—Flour. 15,211 bris; wheat,
296,900 bu; corn, 150,458 bu; oats, 37,625 bu; corn-meal, 635 pkgs; rye, 8,750 bu; barley, 550 bu; malt, 3,677 bu; pork, 243 brls; beef, 2,401 tes; cut meats, 2,483 pkgs; lard, 790 tes;

whisky, 261 bris.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 106,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet and rather tame, though steady, and averaging firmer. There was a fair demand early, but it was soon over, and then fair demand early, but it was soon over, and then the market ruled tams to the close. Hogs were in good supply, and some quoted them a shade easier, while Liverpool was again 3d per 112 lbs lower on lard, possibly on account of the more free forward movement of lard from the West. About 5,000 tcs were reported yesterday shipped by lake; it is understood to be taken to bold on the seaboard at

tos were reported yesterday shipped by laze; it is understood to be taken to hold on the easboard at cheaper rates for money than can be obtained here. Some operators were inclined to believe that Eastern holders of lard in this city have sold a great deal during the past few days, and that no small quantity will be like "Japhet in search of his father" before long.

Mass Pork—Advanced 7%c per brl, and closed 2%c above the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 5,500 brls seiler June at \$0.62% (30.72%; 14,250 brls seiler July at \$9.7569.85; and 1,750 brls seller August at \$9.87%(39.92%.

Total 21,500 brls. The market closed steady at \$9.67% for cash or seller May, \$9.67%(39.70 for June, and \$9.77%(39.80 for July. August was steady at 10c above July. Old pork was held at \$9.00. Prime mess pork was nominal at \$8.75@. 9.00. Land—Advanced 2%(2.65c per 100 bs, and closed 2%c above the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 4,750 tos seller June at \$6.12%(30.18%; 6,000 tes seller July at \$6.17%(38.25; and 1,250 tos seller August at \$8.27%(36.30. Total, 12,000 tes. The market closed steady at \$6.15 spot or seller May, \$6.150.6.17% for June, \$6.22%(6.25 for July, and \$8.25@6.27% for seller August.

Maars—Were in moderate demand, and without

06.25 for July, and \$6.25@6.27% for seiler August.

MEATS—Were in moderate demand, and without important change in prices. There was some inquiry for shipment, but a difference between the views of buyers and sellers prevented some trading. Sales were reported of 100.00 los shoulders. at \$3.45 seller June and \$3.70@3.75 for August; 250 boxes short clears at \$4.85; 500 boxes long and short clears at \$4.75; 18.5 boxes singed Wiltshires at \$6.50; 1,750,000 los short ribs at \$4.55; 64.57% seller June, \$4.65.24.87% seller July, and \$4.77%@4.80 seller August. The following were the closing prices on the leading cuts:

Loose, part cured \$3.50 \$4.52\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$4.57\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$4.70

Boxed 3.65 4.67\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.72\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.85

May, boxed 3.65 4.70\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.75

June, boxed 3.67\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.70

4.75

4.87\(\frac{1}{2}\) Long clears quoted at \$4.47\\ 64.50 loose, and \$4.62\\ boxed; Cumberlands, \$4.75\\ 64.87\\ coxed; Poxed; Cumberlands, \$4.75\\ 64.87\\ coxed; Poxed; P

brown.

BERF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at \$0.00@0.25 for mess, \$10.00@10.25 for extra mess, and \$10.50@17.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet at 6@6%e for city and 5% @6c for country. FLOUR—Was stronger, in aympathy with wheat, and about as active as limited stocks would allow. Shippers made inquiries, but did not take much,

Sales were reported of 700 bris winters, mostly at \$6.00@6.25; 1,300 brls springs at \$4.00@4.62%; and 50 brls rye flour at \$3.00. Total, 2.050 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices a the close:

BRAN-Was less active and easier. Sales were 80 bris at \$9.75@9.87% per ton on track, and \$9.87% free on board cars. Also 10 tons from winter wheat at \$10.25.

wheat at \$10.20. Conx-Mral.—Sale was made of 20 tons coarse at \$13.75 per ton on track.

Middlings—Sales were 20 tons at \$11.50@14.50.

Shorts—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$10.25.

SPRING WHEAT—Was only moderately active and irregular, but decidedly stronger. The market for June advanced &c. and closed &c above the latest quotations of Wednesday, while July closed at an appreciation of &c. the difference between the two having materially lessened, as above moted. The British markets were easier, cargoes being noted as neglected and heavy, while New York noted a light demand, but was understood to be firmer, and our receipts were on the increase, but were again exceeded by the shipments. These things helped to strength, but the advance was largely a matter of speculation, as proven by the fact that No. 3 is now nearly 16e below the orice of No. 2, or about three times what is generally understood to be the actual difference in milling value. No. 3 closed at \$2\c and No. 3 at \$1.01, with a discrimination of about \(\c against car lots of regular. The market set in strong, owing to the prevalence of an idea that prominent parties were anxious to invest largely in July deliveries. This impression claused a fair general demand for hat month, while trading in June was relegated to the settlement of outstanding trades. There was no fear expressed that a squeeze will be attempted earlier than July, but many operators seemed apprehensive that the plus are being set for a corner then. There was only a light demand for shipment. Seller June opened at \$1.01\c 0.02\c deliveries. The superior of the seller June opened at \$1.01\c 0.02\c deliveries. Out at \$1.03\c deliveries. Out at \$1.

reports that the crop was looking poorly, but fatures were inactive, no soliers appearing on the market. No. 2 spot sold at 51%c, which was hid for May, and 52c was offered for June. Several lots sold by sample. Cash ales were reported of 800 hn No. 2 at 51%c: 1.600 nt by sample at 49% 52%c on track; and 1.600 hn at 52%@536 free on board. Total, 4,000 bn.

BARLEY—Was quiet and uncertain. Lower prices were bid for car lots, but sellers were unwilling to submit to a reduction, and the sales were chiefly of samples. No. 2 was quoted at 62%c bid, and 65c asked, and extra 3 sold at 50c; 1,200 bu by sample at 42@45c on track. Total, 2,000 bn.

MORNING CALL. MORNING CALL

TWO OCLOCK CALL. TWO QCLOCK CALL.

Whest—Sales were reported of 155,000 bn at \$1.01% (2).01% for June, \$1.00% (2).01 for July, and 94% (2)55 for August.

Corn—805,000 bn at 38% (2)8% for June, 37% (2)7% for July, 33% (3)8% for August, and 38% (3)9c for September.

Oats—60,000 bn at 29% (2)9% for June, 30% of July, and 25c for August, and 25% (3)5 for June, \$6.20 for July, and \$5.25 for August.

Lard—3,000 tes at \$6.15 for June, \$6.20 for July, and \$6.25 for August. LATER.

Wheat was active and irregular, closing a shade better. June sold at \$1.01%, down to \$1.01%, and closed at \$1.01%. July opened at \$1.00%. Fell off to \$1.00%, and closed at \$1.01 bid. August sold at \$4%c.

Corn was rather quiet at \$6%@38%c for June. 38%@37%c for July, and 88%@38%c for August, all closing at the outside. September was quoted at 38%c.

38%.637% or July, and 38%.25% for June, all closing at the outside. September was quoted at 38% c.

Outs were firmer, selling at 29% @30c for June, closing at the outside prices. July sold at 30% 30% c, and closed at 30% c. May was quiet at 30% c. Mess pork was easier, sales being reported of 3,250 bris at \$9.75@9.77% for July, and at \$8.85 &9.67% for June.

Lard was quiet, with sales of 1,000 tes for August delivery at \$6.25.

Short ribs—50,000 lbs at \$4.77% for August. It was intimated in the afternoon that an offer had been telegraphed to England to sell 100,000 quarters of Keene wheat at a very low figure, which found no takers. Was the sender the man who telegraphed Archie, or was it genuine this time?

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at \$0.65@9.67% for June, \$9.77% 60.80 for July, and \$9.87% 99.90 for August. Sales 750 tes at \$9.77% for July.

Lard closed at \$6.12% 90.15 for June, \$8.20@ 6.22% for July, and \$6.25@6.27% for August.

Sales 750 tes at \$6.15 for June, and \$6.25@6.27% for August.

Short vibs—518 100.000 lbs at \$4.55 for June,

for August.
Short ribs—Sales 100,000 lbs at \$4.55 for June

GENERAL MARKETS.

full pace with the supply and sales were readily ef-fected at the prices current at the beginning of the veek. Stocks are small. We quote: BAGGING-No price-changes were n was a very fair movement and a very firm set of

ghton A.

ghton A.

ghton A.

ghton A.

19 Wool sacks...

American 19 Wool sacks...

CHESSE—Prices of good to fine cheese were
firmly held, there being a good demand. Skims
and low grades were but little inquired for, and
wices were irregular. We repeat our list.

10 Wool sacks...

7 OS

10 Wool sacks...

10 Wool sac Fall saim, new.

Low grades.

COAL—Prices of hard coal remain unsettled. At retail \$4.50 is still the nominal figure, but there is more or less shading all around. Erie sells at \$4.50, and Illinois at \$3.00@3.25.

EGGS—Were in moderate demand at 9@9½c. per doz, the outsige being for cases.

FISH—The arrivals of lake fish are on the increase.

demand.
No. 1 whitefish, \$\frac{9}{4}\cdot \text{-brl}\$

Family whitefish, \$\frac{9}{4}\cdot \text{-brl}\$

2.002 2.10

Trout, \$\frac{9}{4}\cdot \text{-brl}\$

3.606 3.78

Mackerel, extra mess, \$\frac{1}{4}\cdot \text{-brl}\$

12.25612.50

No. 1 shore, \$\frac{1}{4}\cdot \text{-brl}\$

7.006, 7.25

No. 2 shore, \$\frac{1}{4}\cdot \text{-brl}\$

5.506 5.75

No. 2 bay, \$\frac{1}{4}\cdot \text{-brl}\$

4.504 4.75 Fat family. new, ½-brl. No. 1 bay, kits..... Family kits.....

5. V5@ 6, 00 3, 50 1. 25@ 1,30 11 302 33 13.00 6.75 easy. Mainga raisins, also, a firmness. Most other fruits about steady. We quote:

PORKIEN.

Dates PORKIEN.

Figs, layers Series S Apples, Alden.
Apples, evaporated
Apples, New York and Michigan.
Apples, Southern.
Apples, Southern.
Apples, Ohio.
Peaches, unpared, halves.
Peaches, unpared, quarters.
Raspierries.
Blackberries.
Pitted cherries.
NUTS.

Filberts.

NUTS.

Filberts.
Alwonds, Terragons.
Naples walnuts.
Brazils

Texas pecans.
River pecans.
Wilmington peanuts, new
Tennessee peanuts, new
GREEN FRUITS—Berries were firn
light receipts. The supply from Sonis anddenly falling off, the dry we
shortened the crop. Foreign fruits w
Strawberries, Pease of 24 qts.
Apples, P bri, from store
Lemons, B box
Oranges, P box
Banans, B bunch
Cocoanuts, P 100.
GROCERIES—The grocery market
bly active and generally firm. Sugars
a large sale, and as stocks are Sugars
a large sale, and as stocks are Sugars Carolina BICE.
Louisiana COPPRE. Mendaling, Java
O. G. Java
Costa Rica
Chace to fancy Rio
Good to prime
Common to fair
Roasting

METALS AND TINNERS port a moderate demand at the is said in plates were lately reconsequence of a decline East: Tin-plates, 10x14, 16., B box., Tin-plates, 10x14, 18., Tin-plates, 14x20, 1C., rooding, Tin-plates, 14x20, 1X., rooding, Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., rooding, Large pig tin. eathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz nished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz nished, cat to size....

the stock on hand is small. Dealers say thay could sell a good deal of wool if they had it. It has been too cold to shear the sheen, and the receipts of new wool are likely to be light for some time. Coates Brothers, of Philadelphis, report that the stock of old wools in that market has been expected and the stock of sold wools in that market has been expected and the mail residence of the stock of sold wools in that market has been expected and the mail residence. Medium unwashed, new...
Fine do, new...
Coarse do, new...
Tub-washed, choice, new...
Tub-washed, common to fair, ne
Colorado, medium to fine...
Colorado, common
Colorado, coarse...

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.

 Receipts
 Cattle.

 Monday
 3,337

 Tuesday
 4,182

 Wednesday
 4,855

 Thursday
 4,200
 Hogs, 28, 515 24, 514 32, 262 26, 000 Total 16,574
Same time last week 19,279
Shipments 1,516
Toesday 1,678
Wednesday 3,908 111,291 2,185 76,688 2,763 6, 345 4, 958 6, 192

and firm, as it opened.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing
1, 400 ibs and upwards.

Choice Heeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 450 ibs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 300 ibs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 000 to 1, 200 ibs.

Butchers Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 050 ibs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 050 ibs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heliers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers.

Voals, per 100 ibs.

CATTLE SALES.

440

\$2.40@8.10; 33.55; butche The offerings of cargoe The local demand was nearly cleared at night.
firm; and green steady to
Lath and shingles were un
the quotations of lumber ce dry strips and

ROG # ROG #

BAST L

SHEEP—Receipts, 5, 700.
The prices, or 3% of ipped, with ordinary to 50 per 100 lbs; lambs 6, 75@9, 25 per 100 lbs;

better feeling

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Re and; better feeling on I nary to good clipped, loice heavy shippers, 14 Hoss—Recerpts, 3, 705 tht amply; demand 1 07%; medium heavy.

Piece-stall, green
Piece-stall, green
Piece-stall, dry
Lath, inside, green
Shingles, No. 1...
Sales: Cargo schr Trim
205,000 ft green. largely
Petrel, from Muskegon. 1
and boards at \$8.00. Lat
Cargo schr Ellsworth, fi Cargo scar Elisworth, I 000 ft dry strips and board from Grand River, 200, \$8.75; schr Regulator, fr ft eelect strips and boards bard, from Grand Rive oard, from Grand Rive soards at \$10.50.

The yard market was fi irregular, but some kind fencing, were firmly he and in few hands. The y a good deal of stuff, a po

it is unders tood that the rive. Following is the p Third clear, 1%@2 in...
Third clear, 1%@2 in...
Third clear, inch...
First and clear dressed six Second common siding. Flooring, first common, C Flooring, second common Flooring, third common, Box boards, A, 13 in. ar

BY TE The following were soard of Trade:
Livearcol, May 22—
30a. Wheat—Winter cocks od; white, 8a 0
5d. Corn, 4a 3dQ4a od. Corn, 4s 3d@4s 32s 3d.

Lonnoss, May 22 - easier. Corn rather eas coast-Wheat very hos mand. Cargoes on p nothing doing. Corn-Livenroot, May 22.-Corn lower to sell a flour, 11s 2d. Red a 2 spring, 8s 7d; No. 3 Cargoes off coast-Who feeling. Lard quiet; buy: 32s 3d. Prime utleady; long clear at the coast-way and the coast-way are selled to the coast-way are sel

Moretal Dissuit VERPOOL, May 23-No. 2, 8s 6d. AIN Wheat Wint spring, No. 1, 8s 1, Va 2d; No. 2,

altimore at 37%c. The of- nd some secole think old in the country. The dry growing crop:	was a riberal demand, and, as the supply
growing crop: The dry	some 6,000 head less than for wednesday, a
9.0021.00 7.5008.800	Sules were readily endes; at \$3.40@3.55 for usry to best bucon grades; at \$3.40@3.55 for
	mon to choice heavy shipping hogs. The for fair to choice heavy shipping hogs. The
d firm, receipts being light, bek to replace the cured	there was a fiberal demand, and, as the supply some 6,000 head less than for Wednesday, a femal it a not difficult task to sustain proceedings to best bacou grades; at \$3,4003.35 for many to best bacou grades; at \$3,4003.35 for mon to choice heavy packers, and at \$3,450 for fair to choice heavy shipping hogs. The first was good and more than usually unif and trading was mostly within a range of \$3,350. Following are some of the day's traitions:
716	HOG SALES.
540 6 040 7	36. 45. Price. No. 45. P. 36. 985 \$3.60 22. 263 \$3.50 272 3.60 67. 186 3
	10 9 00 KO 107 9
	45282 8.55 52180 8.
	136 014 3.55 41 272 3
eers, 8 b	145 179 3.55 45 252 3 77 174 3.55 31 280 3. 92 160 3.55 53 248 3. 60 100 3.55 53 248 3.
SERS STOCK—Dealers re-	41 201 8.55 49 208 3
a at the quoted prices. The	55
W box 7 00	26 355 31 246 3
roofing 6.50	53280 3.50 63281 3.
rooting 8.50	101 962 3 50 987 919 3
17	57290 3.50 261261 3.
10 @14	180 0.00 0
440 5	100 3 50 38 949 3
ed, 14 and 16-oz 24 d, 14 and 16-oz 33	170 3.50 26273 3.
35	34
3.00	165 3.50 20172 3.
and a second sec	97109 3.50 47189 3.
3	43 180 3.50 100124 3,
10 25 13 (316	193195 3.50 34208 3. 76282 3.50
11 @12%	SHEEP—Continue in small supply and in lim
16G 20	SHEEP—Continue in small supply and in lim demand. Prices remain without important cha maning from \$3,75@4.00 for poor, to \$5.50 choice, wooled.
is 50 and 10 per cent, and er cent. firm at \$2.15 rates. The	
while the demand is bet-	Bast Lizert, Pa., May 22.—CATTLE-Reco tn-day, 816 head of through and no local at total for three days, 816 through and 256 ic sely 2 loads sold to-day, or 24 head good, a aging 1,400, at \$5.10, being all on hand from
as before. There was a	soly 2 loads sold to-day, or 24 head good, a
50 dec tos: 4 9 916	terday. Passents to day 1 485 hands to the
degrees test 164	Hoss—Receipts to day, 1,485 head; total three days, 5,615; Yorkers, \$3.15@3.05; Pi delphias, \$3.70@3.80.
ned	delphias, \$3,70@3.80. SHEEF-Receipts to-day, 400 head; total three days, 9,500; market very dull; selling, c mon to extra, \$2,75@4.20.
40	NEW YORK.
62	New York, May 22.—Benves-No receipts
\$1.20@1.25	shipments to-day, 1, 160 quarters.
nre	firmer prices, or 34@54c; ordinary to e
38	business; dull sale for dressed beef at 6%6 shinness to-day, 1, 160 quarters. Sausz-Receipts, 5, 700; sheep fairly steady firmer prices, or 3%65%; ordinary to eclipsed, with ordinary to extra unshorn, \$5.1 6.50 per 106 lbs; lambs doing better; all soils 55.7%69, 25 per 100 lbs; outside price for chiercy lambs only; shipments, 450 carcasses. Switz-Receipts, 2, 900; none offered all nominal quotations, \$3.5094.00 per 100 lbs.
33	Jersey tambs only; shipments, 450 carcasses, Swinz-Receipts, 2, 900; none offered all
3 gravity 13@14 der 12@13	nominal quotations, \$3.50@4.00 per 100 lbs.
wes 12@13	Burralo, May 22. — CATTLE Receipts, 544; mand and offerings light; sales, 9 loads; still-
28 deg	Surer AND LANES-Receipts, 1, 100; fair
nemal) demand for home	mand; better feeling on best grades; sales of dinary to good clipped, \$3.87½; cuils, \$3.
pping orders are now light. ting soft and spongy, and Peachblows are salable at	choice heavy shippers, 54,40024,50.
ght local demand, and easy	Hous—Receipts, 3, 795; market firmer, owing light supply; demand light; Yorkers, \$3.07%; medium heavy, \$3.70@3.77%.
	KANSAS CITY.
	Price Current reports: Receipts the past we
	\$3. 85@4. 70; natives, stockers and feeders, \$2 @4.00; native cows, \$2. 40@3. 60. Hoss-Receipts the past week, 14, 116; stoments, 6, 306; easier; fair to choice packing, \$3 @3. 20; light shipping, \$2. 90@3.10.
nillet were quoted at \$1.00 s of the former. The pro- n to promise a better de-	@3. 20; light shipping, \$2. 90@3.10.
der a fair inquiry:	St. Louis. May 22.—Carris—Active and fi
1.10	er; good to choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.8 3.00; do light, \$4.55@4.75; native butch steem, \$3.50@4.40; cows and heifers, \$3.0 3.75; corn-fed Texans, \$3.25@4.25; receiptions of the steel of the ste
1.40 1.70 2.40	3.75; corn-fed Texans, \$3.25@4.25; receip
ry. 2 sack 2.1023.00 good request, with prices	"1,200; shipments, 1,000. SHEEF—Steady; common to good clipped, \$2 ©3.50; receipts, 500; shipments none.
5 Common to Jair. 20033	CINCINNATI.
25 Common to fair,20@33 38 Superior to fine40@50 30 Extra fine to finest: 60@65	Crecinnati. O., May 22.—Hoos—Quiet; comon, \$2.40@8.10; light, \$3.15@3.40; packit \$3.30@3.55; butchers', \$3.55@3.70; receip
PG	2,026; shipments, 865.
Common to fair 189.35 28 Superior to fine 400.50 40 Extra fine to finest .55@59	LUMBER.
00 000000. 70 Common to fair, 18@28 Superior to fine30@40 30 Extra fine to finest. 45@55	The offerings of cargoes numbered about swell The local demand was fair, and the docks we
	nearly cleared at night. Dry lumber was quot firm, and green steady under moderate receipt
	Lath and shingles were unchanged. Following a the quotations of lumber affoat:
50 Superior to fine28@40 noderate demand at 1c de- rete of 400 beja distillers' \$1.01 per gallon for high-	Choice dry strips and boards \$11.50 @12.00
	Common inch. 8.00 6.9.5 Fa.r strips and boards, green. 8.00 6.11.0 Common inch, green. 7.50 6.8.0 Piece-stnff, green. 6.50 6.6.6 Piece-stnff, dry. 7.50 6.8.0 Lath, inside, green. 1.15 6.1.2 Shingles, por m. 1.45 6.1.7 Shingles, No. 1 Sales: Cargo schr Trinidad, from Chebovya
The receipts are light, and all. Dealers say they could lift they had it. It has been sheen, and the receipts of to be light for some time.	Piece-stuff, green 6.50 6.6: Piece-stuff, dry 7.50 6.8.00
sheep, and the receipts of	Shingles, per m
that market has been ex-	Participation of the second of
receipts of new are readily	205,000 ft green. largely boards, at \$9.00. Sc Petrel, from Muskegon. 150,000 ft common stri
r lb'	and boards at \$8.00. Lath, \$1.15. Cargo schr Ellsworth, from Duncan City, 308
17618 15618 15618 15618 90633 to fair, new 25629	000 ft dry strips and boards at \$10.25; schr Ottaw
to fair, new	from Grand River, 200,000 ft common meh \$8.75; schr Regulator, from White Lake, 131,0
ne18@20 14@18 10@12	ft select strips and boards at \$18.00; schr C. Hi bard, from Grand River, 130,000 ft strips at
The second secon	boards at \$10.50. The yard market was fairly active. Prices we
STOCK.	irregular, but some kinds of dry stuff, especial
Cuttle, Hogs. Sheep. 3, 337 28, 515 785	fencing, were firmly held, the stock being lig and in few hands. The yard dealers are receiving
. 4, 182 24, 514 307 . 4, 855 32, 262 383 . 4, 200 26, 000 600	a good deal of stuff, a portion of which is dry, as it is unders tood that they are buying more to a
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	rive. Following is the price-list: Third clear, 14/62 in
19, 279 76, 688 2, 762	
1,516 6,345 1,678 4,058	First common dressed siding
3,908 6, 193 177	Flooring, first common, dressed 25. Flooring, second common, dressed 22. Flooring, third common, dressed 16.
c. 7,102 17,495 177 is a fairly active and firm	Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards. 30.0
rood general demand at fully. The receipts were moderate.	A stock brands 100 19 in wough 04 000 98 (
d under the combined de-	Cstock boards, 10@12 in 20.00@25.0
exporters, and the local	Fracing, No. 1
r below the average. There roves of fully matured and	Common housele
for which \$4.80@5.00 was	Common boards 9, 50@10.0 Cult boards 8, 50@ 9, 0 Dimension stuff 8, 50@ 9, 0 Dimension stuff 20@30 ft 10,00@13.0 Joints and sanctiling group
raging from 1,050 to 1,200 mon steers fand cows, such	Juneasion stuff, 20@30 ft 10.00@13.0
local butchers and carriers.	Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft. 10.00@13.0
m weights were given the though under a somewhat	lath, treen
though under a somewhat eavy cattle sold more readily days of the week. Stockers	Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry 2.2
	Shingles, standard to extra dry 1.80@ 2.0 Shingles, No. 1 1.00@ 1.1 The last Misenssippi Valley Lumberman says
from \$2.50@2.75 for very 0 for really good lots, tighing from 900 to 950 los. upply and in fair demand at	there is no longer any doubt about a sufficience water for driving purposes on all the tribute
apply and in fair demand at	The late rains have settled that question. Warness above paper also reports that the booms a
narket closed up steady and	000 ft, and the Wisconsin River, contain 20,000,
otations.	hay seeme 50,000,000 ft with the present rise
steers, weighing 34, 90@5, 15	bingles, No. 1. 1.000 1. 1. The last Missusippi Valley Lumberman says. There is no longer any doubt about a sufficience of water for driving purposes on all the tributaries. The late rains have settled that question. When the super also reports that the booms a wantag, on the Wisconsin River, contain 20,000,000 ft, and the logs are still running. The Black liver loggers have started their whole cut, and may secare 50,000,000 ft with the present rise. Logs have been running the whole length of the Chippewn, and several formidable jams formed been expended. The drives on the St. Crown have started, and its
0 to 1, 450 lbs 4, 65@4.86 fattened steers, 300 lbs 4, 40@4.65	The drives on the St. Croix have started, and it
300 lbs	Into the booms with the present supply of water.
	mins there were rather light, and few logs were
te cows, for city 800 to 1,050 lbs 2.65@4.10 cattle, weighing	The drives on the St. Croix have started, and it a saturated that two-thirds of the cut will be run into the booms with the present supply of water. The Upper Mississippi was less fortunate. The mins there were rather light, and few logs were accured, except by those who had men ready to have advantage of this rise, which appears to have been of short duration. They expect an ample stock at Minneapolis.
n come haifers	
3.00@5.00	BY TELEGRAPH.
Delet	POREIGY
12	Board of Trade:

FOREIGN.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Lavaszoot, May 22-11:30 a. m. -Flows-8s 6d
10s. Wheat-Winter, 8s 10d@9s 5d; spring, 7s
6d@8s 6d; white, 8s 6d@9s 2d; club, 9s 1d@9s
5d. Corn, 4s 3d@4s 4d. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard,
32s 3d.

20: 3d.

Loxdon, May 22.—Liverpool—Wheat rather casier. Corn rather casier: 4s 3½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat very heavy. Corn—Not much demand. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected; nothing doing. Corn—Not much inquiry.

Liverpool. May 22.—Wheat was rather easier. Corn lower to sell in quantity. Extra State flour, 11s 2d. Red winner wheat, 9s 2d; No. 2 spring, 8s 7d; No. 3 do, 7s 8d. Corn, 4s 3½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat duil. Corn—Rather easier feeling. Lard quiet; 3d lower; little desire to bay; 32s 3d. Prime mess pork, 47s 6d. Bacon steady; long clear sides, 25s 9d; short clear, 2m 2d.

NEW YORK.

Recial Disputch to The 27/Bras.

New York, May 22.—Grain—Wheat values unsettled; disturbed by fluctuations in speculative temper; No. 2 red exceptionally scarce and in demand, which led to an advance on this grade of ½ all a so it well maintained to the close; most other grades and qualities in less request; cible advices of increased depression, on a comparatively tame market; 32,000 bu No. 2 Chicago and Milwankee soring at \$1.04@1.05; 24,000 bu Milwankee at \$1.05. Corn much less active; little disposition was manifested to operate in options on steamer grades; mixed Western ungraded at 43@46½c; 20,000 bu also called No. 3 at 43%c. Rye about steady on a moderate inquiry; No. 2 Western to arrive, on private terms; quoted at 60c bid and 61@01½c saked. Oats advanced quite sharply on No. 2 white about 1c, and most other grades about %c per bu, closing firmly; No. 2 Chicago afloat quoted at 35@35%c; do in store at 34c bid, and 35c asked.

Provisions—Hog products ruling higher on a more active inquiry; mess for early delivery in moderate demand at higher prices; quoted at \$10.00@10.25 for new; forward delivery, a fair degree of animation at an advance of 10c per bri, closing firm for May at \$10.00@10.10; for June, \$10.10@10.20; for July, \$10.15@10.25; August, \$10.25. Cut meats moderately sought at full previous figures. Bacon quoted stronger; long clear at \$5.00, though not active. Western steam lard less freely desit in for early delivery, but held higher; forward delivery in more demand at advanced prices, closing firm; May, \$6.40; June, \$6.40@8, 42%; July, \$6.45@6.50.00; Suoans—Baw quiet, but steady on a basis of 6.5-16@6%c for fair and 6%c for good refining Cuba; refined in fair demand at full prices.

Williams—Moderately active business in grain for the contractive and contractive steads in fair demand at full prices.

Williams—Moderately active business in grain for the contractive steads of the formal at full prices. FREIGHTS-Moderately active business in gra-FREIGHTS—Moderately active business in grain freights at generally steady rates; through freights fairly active, chiefly in the breadstuffs line, at essentially unaltered quotations; for Liverpool, engagements by steam, 1,000 bris flour, through freight, at 2s 3d; this rate reported as further bid for room for an important quantity; June shipment, 8,000 bu wheat at 5d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, May 22.—Corron—Dall at 13%@ 13%c; futures weak at 13.30c; June, 13.38c; July, 13.57c; August, 13.73c; September, 13.45c; October, 12.25c. Jaly, 13.57c; August, 13.73c; September, 13.45c; October, 12.25c.

FLOUR-Heavy; receipts, 15.000 bris; super State and Western, \$3.25@3.80; common to choice extra, \$3.65@3.85; good to choice, \$3.90@4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Onto, \$4.00 @6.00; Minnesota patent process, \$6.00@7.85.

Grain-Wheat a shade firmer; receipts, 297,000 bn; rejected suring, 744@78c; No. 3 do, 93@94c, No. 2 do, \$1.04@1.05; ungraded winter red, \$1.10@1.16; No. 2 do, \$1.174@1.184; ateamer do, \$1.15; mixed winter, \$1.164@1.184; ungraded amber, \$1.15%; No. 2 white, \$1.114@1.184; ateamer do, \$1.15; mixed winter, \$1.164@1.184; ungraded amber, \$1.15%; No. 2 white, \$1.114@1.114; No. 1 do, saies of 5,000 bu at \$1.134@1.12; No. 1 do, saies of 5,000 bu at \$1.134@1.12; No. 1 do, saies of 5,000 bu at \$1.134@4.134; ungraded, 43@45%c; No. 3.43@45%c; steamer, 44@44%c; old high mixed, 48%c, Oats fairly active and a shade higher; receipts, 380.000 bu; No. 3 white, 34%@35%c; white Western, 34%@35%c; white Western, 36@39c. Hay-In fair demand. Hors—Quiet and steady; yearlings, 204c. Grocesuies—Coffee steady; Sugar firm and unchanged. Rice—Demand fair and market firm. Molasses nominally unchanged.

Perrocleus—Steadier; united, 73%@74%; crude, 6%@74c; refined, 8%c. PETROLEUM-Steadier; 5% 67%c: refined, 5%c.
Tillow-Steady:
Rrsin-Steady: Western, 10@11%c.
Provisions-Pork firm; old mess, \$9.00; new
mess, \$10.10. Beef quiet. Cut meats very quiet;
short clear middles \$5.00; long-do, \$5.12%. Lard
strong; prime steam, \$0.17%.
BUTTER-Nominally unchanged.
CHESSE—Quiet; Western, 2@7c.
WHISKY-Dull at \$1.04%@1.05. 2.50 BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, May 22.-PLOUR-Dull and lower, Baltrinons, May 22.—Flours—Dull and lower, but not quotably higher.

Grain—Wheal—Western firm and higher; No. 2
Pennsylvania red, \$1.17½; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, \$1.14½; May, \$1.14½; June, \$1.13½@1.13½; July. \$1.12; August, \$1.09½@1.09½; September, \$1.09½. Corn—Western firm but quiet; the advance checks business; Western mixed, spot, 44@44½c; June, 44%@44½c; July. 44@44%c; August, 44%@45c. Oats firm and quiet: Western white, 34@35c; do-mixed, 33@, 33c; Pennsylvania red, 34@36c. Rye quiet and Provisions—Dull and nominal.
BUTTER—More quiet and earler: Western, dairy
packed, 14@18c: factory, 11@13c.
EGGS—Steady at 11@114c.
PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 6%@7%c; refined, COFFEE-Firm and fairly active; cargoes, 104@ COFFEE-Firm and 18 \$1.06.
WHISKY—Dull at \$1.06.
FREIGHTS—TO Liverpool per steam dull; cotton, 3-16d; flour, 28 6d; grain, 8-6-6-4.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2, 474 oria; wheat, 50,000 bu; com, 56,000 bu; cata, 2,400 bn.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 58,471 bu; corn, 185,182 bn. PHILADELPHIA.

PRILADELPHIA.

PRILADELPHIA, May 22.—FLOUR—Quiet; no export demand or speculative inquiry; Western superfine, \$2.75@3.00; do extra, \$3.87¼@4.00; Minnesota extra family, medium, \$4.50; do good, \$4.65; do choice, \$4.35@5.00; do fancy, \$5.12½; Minnesota patent process, \$6.00@6.50; do good and fancy, \$6.50@7.00. Rye four unchanged.

GRAIX—Wheat quiet; ungraded, 95o@\$1.10; No. 2 red, elevator, \$1.12½. Corn quiet; heated and rejected, on track, 20@38c as in condition; steamer do, 38@49c; white Western, elevator, 48c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 33@34c.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Demand fair and market firm; prime mess, \$9.00. Hams—Smoked, \$8.50@9.00; pickled, \$7.25@8.50. Lard—Western, \$6.25@6.50.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery extras, 18@19c; New York State and Bradford County, Pa. extras, 15@17c; Western Reserve extras, 12@14c; do good to choice, 9@11c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 12c.

CHERSE—Firm; Western, 12c.

CHERSE—Firm; Creamery, 7@714c.

PHYROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 8½c; crude, 7½c.

WHINKY—Firm; Western, \$1.00.

BRESTITS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 91,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

O., May 22.—COTTON—Fair demand; lower rates, at 13c.

FLOUR—Strong and higher: family, \$5.10@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; good demand at \$1.09@1.11. Corn—Good demand; a shade higher at 34.037c. Rye—Good demand; a shade higher at 57.05c. Barley strong; prime fall, \$1.06.

Provisions—Fork quiet and firm at \$1.00.0. Lard strong and higher; current make, held at \$6.10. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders, \$3.70; short ribs, \$4.575 bid cash; sales, \$4.57 June; short clear, \$4.75. Bacon quiet and firm at \$4.12%, \$5.12%, and \$5.37%

WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.01.

BUTTER—Steady and higher.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 32c. MILWAUKEE. Milwaukes, May 22. -Flour-Inactive; nommally unchanged.

Grain—Wheat firm; opened Mc higher; closed strong; demand speculative; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.02; No. 2 Milwaukee, 99%c: May, 99%c; June, \$1.00 %; July, \$1.00 %; No. 3 Milwaukee, 80c; No. 4, 746275c; rejected, 65c. Corn higher; No. 2, 36% 36%c. Outs higher; scarce; No. 2, 30c. Rye steady; No. 1, 50%c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, 56c. Phovisions—Quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet at \$9.70. Prime steam lard, \$4.15.

Hous—Dull and unchanged at \$3.25@3.50.

Fericurs—Wheat to Buffaid, 2%c.

Receive—Polor, 7,000 bris; wheat, 93,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bris; wheat, 23,000 bu.

BOSTON.

Bos

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.—COTTON—Firm at 184c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; red and amber, \$1.00@1.05. Corn active and firm; white, 41c: mixed, 38c. Oats—Market dull; white, 33c: mixed, 81c. Rye quiet at 56c.

HAY—Fair demand at \$8,00@11.50.

Phovisions—Pork, \$10.25. Land quiet; choice leaf tierce, \$7.50; go keg. \$8.50. Bulk means

at 73-10@73-10d; sales, 8,000 baies; specula-tion and export, 1,000; American, 5,500. Phovisions—Prime mess beef, 75s. Lard— American, 32s 3d. TOLEDO.
Toledo, O., May 22.—Graps—Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.08; amber Michigan, cash, \$1.10% bid; July, \$1.06; No. 2 maber, cash, \$1.08; No. 2 red, cash, \$1.10% bid; July, \$1.06. Corn dull; high-mixed, 30%c; No. 2 May, 30c; June, 38%c; July, 38%c; Kansaa, 30%c. Oats firm; No. 2, 38%c.
RECEUTE—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu. Sairgemax—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu. KANSAS CITY. RANSAS CITY.

Received Dispaces to The Tribune.

Kansas City, Mo., Nay 22. - Grain. The Price Current reports wheat receipts for the past week.

40, 194 bu; shipments, 78, 600 bu; active and higher; No. 2 cash, \$1.084; May, \$1.08; No. 3 cash, \$1.04; May, \$1.04. Corn. Receipts the past week, 134, 365 bu; shipments, '92, 206 bu; active and firm; No. 2 cash, 3240; may, 32c. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

N. Y., May 22.—Grain—Wheat nominally unchanged; 8,000 bu No. 1 Duluth sold at \$1.10. Corn dull; sales 8,500 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 40%c. Oats scarce; sales, 850 bu No. 2 Chicago at 33c. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

Fremours—Canal and railroad freights unchanged. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS. May 22.—Hose—Steady at \$2.50

@3.10; receipts. 3,100; shipments, 1,700.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red. \$1.05@1.05%.
Corn strong at 38@36%c. Oats strong at 32@33c.
Phovisions—Shoulders, 3%@3%c; clear rib, 4%c.
Lard, 6%c. Hams, 8%@8%c.

DON, May 22. -TALLOW-Fine Amer

NEW YORK.

DETROIT. DETROIT. May 22.—Flour-Steady.

/ Grain-Wheat dull; extra \$1.03 bid; No. 1 white, \$1.06%; May, \$1.06%; June, \$1.06%; July. \$1.07 exked; milling, \$1.04 asked; amber, \$1.07 asked, Receipts—Wheat, 42,605 bu; shipments, 43,516 bu. OSWEGO. Oswego, May 22.—Grain—Wheat—Moderate de-mand; extra white Michigan, \$1.16. Corn steady; No. 2 Western, 45%c. PEORIA.

PRORIA, Ill., May 22.-HIGHWINES-Firm DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Woolen goods and flannels continue in good demand and firm; cotton
goods in steady request, and prices advancing;
New York Mills, Lonsdale, and many other
bleached cottons were further advanced to-day;
prints and ginghams dull, but lawns doing well.
The Bulletin says: "Twelve hundred packages
Saxonville blankets will be peremptorily sold at
auction next week."

CLEVELAND, O., May 22, —PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.
OIL CITT, Pa., May 22, —PETROLEUM—Market opened quiet, with 73%c bid, advanced to 74%c, declined to 73%c, advanced and closed at 74%c bia; shipments, 28,000, averaging 37,000; transactions, 200,000.

Pittsbuus, Pa., May 22.—PETROLEUM—Duil; orads, 93%c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 868%c, Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON. Sr. Louis, May 22.—Corrox—Lower; middlings, 12%c; low middlings, 12%c; sales 200 bales; receipts, 505; shipments, 625; stock, 10, 160. TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, May 22. - SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE -Steady at 2514c. THE FAIR-LIST. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
Springfield, Ill., May 23.—Following is ist of the Fairs to be held in Illinois du 1879, which has been prepared by Secretar, Fisher, of the State Board of Agriculture:

State Board of Agriculture:

Place of Fair. Time of Fair.
Camp Point. Sept. 1-5.
Quincy. Sept. 9-12.
No organization.
Belvidere Sept. 2-5.
Mount Stirling. Aug. 25-29.
Princeton Sept. 16-29.
No organization.
Monnt Carroll. Sept. 16-10.
Virgidis Aug. 23-29.
Champaign. Sept. 23-26.
Taylorville.
Marshall. Oct. 1-3.
Loniaville.
Flora.
No organization. No organization. Sept. 9-13. Sept. 16—19. Sept. 2—5. Sept. 2—5. Sept. 30 to Oct. 3 Sept. 23—28.
Sept. 23—28.
Sept. 29 to Oct. 3
wn. Oct. 7.
Oct. 21—24. Elizabethtown Sept. 17—20.
Biggsville Sept. 9—12.
Cambridge Aug. 25—29.
Onarge Sept. 2—6.
Wateska Onargo.... Watseka ... McLeansbo Newton Mount Vernon.

10n ... 23—26. ... Oct. 14—17. ... Sept. 30 te Oct. 3. ... Sept. 23—26. Jersey Jo Daviese Jo Daviese Jerseyville Galena Warren Aurora.... Elgin.... Sept. 8-12. .____ Kankakee .. Bristol Knoxville ... Sept. 15-19. Sept. 2-5. Galesburg Sept. 2-5.
Libertyville. Sept. 29 to Oct. 4.
Ottswa. Sept. 1-6.
Laurenceville. Sept. 2-6.
Sept. 9-12.
Aug. 25-30.
Sept. 1-5.
Sept. 23-27.
Sept. 9-12. No fair this year. Sept. 30 to Oct. Salem ... Centralia. .. Sept. 29 to Oct. .

Wenons.... Havans Metropolis Macomb Woodstock. Oct. 8-11.
Aug. 26-30.
k. Sept. 9-12.
Sept. 9-12.
lon. Sept. 28-26.
Sept. 28-5.
Sept. 16-19. Hillsboro
Litchfield
Jacksonville
Sullivan
Oregon
Bochelle
Peoris
Pinckneyville
Monticello
Pittsfield
Golconda ...Sept. 23-25. ...Aug. 18-22. Sept. 16-19. Sept. 22. Oct. 1-3. Aug. 26-29. Sept. 23-28. Oct. 2-4. Sept. 9-11. Sept. 24-26. Oct. 21-24. Sept. 16-20. .Sept. 16-18. .. (State Fair.) .. Sept. 23-26. Sept. 23-26. Sept. 23-27. Sept. 9-1%. Sept. 9-12. Sept. 9-12. Sept. 2. Aug. 25-30. Sept. 24-27. Sept. 9-12.

Sept. 23—26, ...Sept. 30 to Oct. 3 ...Sept. 15—19. PRESIDENT STANFORD.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—A report has been spread abroad that Gov. Stanford was about to resign the Presidency of the Central Pacific Railway and branches on account of ill-health. The Governor emphatically denies the assertion. His health is better than for some time, and he has no intention or pasigning.

...Sept. 23-26. ... Sept. 16-19, ... Sept. 2-5.

How Miss Eva Came to Meet the Faithless Stevens.

An Insurance Company in Luck-Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained an article written in the sober, colorless style of the legal column, to the effect that a MISS EVA YATES

recovered a judgment for \$1,900 against Eber Stevens for breach of promise of marriage. This was all well enough, as far as it went, for a skeleton, but it needed something to fill up with so as not to create such a strong draft on the imagination. So a reporter called on Mr. R. F. Winslow, the plaintiff's lawyer, who kindly furnished a very full account. He is a gentleman past the heyday of his youth, and therefore did not take that lively interest in the remarking man past the heyday of his youth, and therefore did not take that lively interest in the remantic incidents of the affair. Unfortunately, too, there does not seem to be anything very startling in the incidents; and the narrative, consequently, heard as it was among the unsympathetic surroundings of a lawver's office and chilled by the presence of old law-books and musty papers, will, perchance, be colored and sobered by these circumstances.

sobered by these circumstances.

It seems, then, to begin the story, that Mr. Eber C. Stevens, a resident of Pecatonica, a gentleman who had reached the mature age of 70 years, felt himself to be in need of another partner to whom he could leave his comfortable home and \$70,000 in stocks. He heard that Chicago could show girls before whom even the damsels of the famous Blue-Grass region would blush, and, whom even the damsels of the famous Blue-Grass region would blush, and, with a wisdom that does not seem to have guided him in some of his subsequent operations, he came here to select a wife. A young lady acquaintance also had written him that she could find him a wife, and he came on to see. Here he was introduced to a young damsel about 20 vears of are, Eva Yates, who was a seamstress at No. 85 Green street, in the house of the would-be match-maker. After a very brief courtship, during which Stevens expatiated with pardonable exaggeration on the beauty of his home and the size of his bank account, and emphasized them by making a few presents, Eva said she would, and he went off to get a license. The day was fixed, Justice Marson engaged to officiate, and his \$2 actually paid in advance, but Eva fell sick, and the ceremony was bostnoned a few days. During this fatal interim, the susceptible septagenarian met a widow, Mra. Ellen Hookins, "fat, fair, and forty," at No. 198 West Madison street, and without the fear of Eva Intes or Mr. Weller, Sr., before his eyes, he made love to her with such alacrity that in a few days she consented to become Mrs. Stevens. He then went to Eva and told her that he thought it would not be policy for him to marry her because she would be liable to be taken sick, and—prudent man—he wished some one to keep house, do all the work, and so save him the expense of a hired girl, and promised if she would consent to have the engagement broken, he would generously waive all claim to, the \$2 worth of presents he had given her. After consultation with the friend who had brought the match about, and with some insurance tables to ascertain his expectation of life, she declined to let the old man go, even on his very liberal terms. Stevens, however, was not to be put out by this little circumstance, and got out a new license to marry Elien Hopkins would not marry him. He was not accommodated, and, in order not to lose the amount of the history of the license, he renewed his suit to the widow w with a wisdom that does not seem to have

down and met Mr. Stevens, who at once pro-posed to ber, and he was accepted, although he was 70 and very ugly. The presents which he gave her consisted of a pair of paper cuffs, a pair of white lisle-thread gloves, and some cheap, bracelets,—presents which he threatened to sue her for because she would not return them.

her for because she would not return them.

INSURANCE LAW

A case involving a new point of insurance law was tried, yesterday morning before Judge Rogers, and the decision will strike one as carrying the rule to the utmost verge of the law in favor of the companies. The plaintiff was Annie B. Lawrence, who sued the Mutual Life-Insurance Company of New York to recover two policies of \$12,000 on the life of her husband, Jeremiah R. Lawrence. His death was caused by an accidental overdose of landanum, which he took to alleviste pain. The policy of insurance contained a clause that it should be void if the assured, voluntarily or involuntary, died by his own hand, sane or insane, and the delendants contended that Lawrence having died by his own act, even though this poison was taken for another purpose, the limitation clause of the policy applied and the Company was discharged. The Judge said, at first thought, it appeared that the case came within the exception, and he charged the jury to that effect, and they, accordingly, without leaving their seats returned a verdict for the defendant. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Court.

DIVORCES.

defendant. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Court.

DIVORCES.

Elizabeth Grennell was married in 1842 to Thomas W. Grennell, and lived with him twenty-seven years, when he deserted her. She has waited ten years in vain for his return, and now asks to enjoy her few remaining days in single blessedness.

CHICAGO PLOW-MANUFACTURING COMPANY. In the case of Aver vs. The Chicago Plow-Manufacturing Company, Judge Moore yester-day appointed Alfred D. Eddy Receiver of the Company under a bond for \$4,000. The suit was a creditor's bill based on a judgment for \$2.612.85, and the usual account. Injunction, and order for Receiver were asked for.

Company under a bond for \$4,000. The suit was a creditor's bill based on a judgment for \$2,612.85, and the neual account, injunction, and order for Receiver were asked for.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday against Charles P. Schurtz, Caroline E. Schurtz, N. L. Stone, Eliza E. Hopkins, Anne Shaw, H. E. Myers, and R. C. Hamiell, to foreclose a mortgage for \$6,000 on Sublot 4 in the subdivision of the Original Lot 1, Block 47, in Original Town of Chicago.

BANKHUPTCY.

The following cases were referred for final report yesterday: W. P. Jones, Jr., C. H. Mreigold, John Hallett et al., W. B. Dwight, Harder & Hofer, Solomon Horris et al., Louis and Gilbert La Berge, Gooch & Barber, Rudoloh Sylvan, W. W. Hall, George P. Van Everen, E. B. Sherman, George B. Thorpe, E. C. Clark, A. S. Butler, T. W. Heinemann, Gilbert Olsen, Van Buren Marsh, J. W. Mullen, W. C. Snow, George W. Furman, E. R. Harmon, J. L. Kellogg, W. G. Dawson, C. W. Requa, C. W. Hall, C. W. Bovuton, William Cuthbert, J. R. Ford et al., and U. P. Smith.

Discharges were issued to Charles Holland and James F. Dane.

An order was made for the examination of Philip Wadsworth, the 23d inst., before the Register.

In the case of Calvin W. Brown, an order was made for the sale of the assets at auction after three weeks' notice by publication.

In the case of Hamilton, Rowe & Co., an affidavit was filed by Anson Gorton, stating that the firm's books show a payment of \$1,850 to the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company within a few days of the failure. The Assignee thinks that this payment was not made to the bank, but to Mrs. Jenule Rowe, wife of one of the bank put to Mrs. Jenule Rowe, wife of one of the bank put to Mrs. Jenule Rowe, the 26th inst., before the Register.

C. D. Lusk was yesterday appointed Assignee of Henry E. Cutler.

An Order began a suit yesterday against Eather R. and Cornelius D. Paul to recover \$1,000.

Willard E. Campbell commenced a suit to recover \$2,000 damages of the Michi

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Raflway
Company commenced a suit for \$1,500 against
the George E. White Hardwood Lumber Com-Lyman Smith began a suit to recover \$8,000 of S. W. Bell, J. A. H. Bell, and J. B. Bell. THE CALL

DUDGE DYER—The Custom-House cases.

JUDGE GARX—386, 336, 417, 422, 429, and 439 to 558, inclusive, except 463, 469, 470, 515, and 516. No case on trial.

JUDGE JANSSON—72,854, City vs. Smith, on Junes Moore-27, 28, 29, 30, No case on JUDGE BOORNS—No. 236 only. No. 238, Atwater vs. Halladay, on trial.

JUDGE McALLISTER—345 to 376, inclusive, except 347, 348, 349, 332, 333, 354, 355, 356, 358, 556, 365, 370, and 373, of Judge Booths calendar. No. 344, Dunne vs. Ehrman, on trial.

JUDGE FARMELL—2, 414, Moss vs. Moss; 2, 004, Barmelster vs. Severinghouse; and 2,661, Devine, vs. Devine.

JUDGE BOOTH—Nos. 399, 1,337, 1,338, 1,339, and 1,342,

JUDGE LOOMS—Nos. 24, 85, 119, 136, 138, 139,

JUDGE LOOKIS-Nos. 24, 85, 119, 136, 138, 136, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, and 149. JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—Alfred Oliver vs. Charles S. Stettauer, David Stettauer, and George Einstein, garnishees, \$133.50.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

What Dr. Slemens Says of It.

London Times, Hay 1.

Dr. Siemens, giving evidence before the Committee on Lighting by Electricity on Tuesday, described the dynamo-electric machines at prescribed the dynamo-electric machines at prescribed the dynamo-electric machines at prescribed the streams. described the dynamo-electric machines at present in use, such as the Siemens, the Gramme, Lontin, and Wilde. In all of these the Siemens and Wheatstone principle of producing alternate currents by rotation had been carried ont. He had compared the power of coal in light production in the case of electricity and gas, and had found that while in the former case a light of 1,000 standard candles could be given by three prounds of coal 3121/cm/standard cardies could be given by three pounds of coal, 3121/2 cubic feet of gas, produced from fifty-six pounds of coal, would have to be consumed by an argand-burner to give a light of 1,000 candles. The electric light, therefore, was very economical in regard to the amount of energy obtained from the fuel, but when the light was divided its power de-creased. The economy rapidly decreased with each subdivision which was made in the unit of 1,000 candles. The electric light had been applied to lighthouses and also to ships, and in the latter case a very serious collision had been avoided by its means on the Atlantic not very long ago. The Capitalio on board the vessel with light by the rays any same than the light by the rays and the light by the rays any same than the light by the li using the light by its rays saw a huge, dark mass in front of him, which it would have been

impossible for him to see with the ordinary lamp. At the same time the people on board the other vessel (which, by the way, was an emigrant ship) saw the electric light, and shu was got out of the way, which she would not have been able to do it any other light had been used. The Captains maneuver their ships so as to avoid a collision, but, as it was, they actually came within a vard of each other. He believed the electric light was used on board some of the Russian ships of war. The Board of Trade regulations at the present moment prevented ships from using it in this country, although when the incident to which he had referred happened he had written to the Board of Trade suggesting an interview with the Captain of the vessel. He had been met, however, by the observation that the Captain had been guilty of an illegal act. If the electric light were allowed to be used on board ship, he thought it would be adopted by all the great Atlantic-going steamers. The electric light on the surface of the water near the ship. The electric light, he believed, could be applied with advantage to large halls and warehouses, and the cost in the case of the Albert Hall was £1 17s. 6d, per night, whereas the cost of lighting by gast was £4 3s. 6d. Resides the applied with advantage to large halls and warehouses, and the cost in the case of the Albert Hall was £1 17s. 6d, per night, whereas the cost of lighting by gast was £4 3s. 6d. Resides the applied with advantage to large halls and warehouses, and the cost of lectricity in great crop purity of the atmosphere, obtained through the fact of here being little or no combustion of oxygen in the case of lectricity, and a large amount in the case of trax. The acoustic properties of a hall lighted by electricity in great expurity of the atmosphere, obtained through the fact of here being little or no combustion of oxygen in the case of trax. The acoustic properties of the properties of the captage of the control of highting was of advantage in his control of the control of the cont

Fuction—The found that the most effective way of lighting a chamber was to throw white the light against the coding when it was whater of lucht was such each or very dimly seen the lights was reflected from the roof or ceiling and the aides of the spartment; lighting could be applied from the roof or ceiling and the sides of the spartment; lighting could be applied to the House of Commons, although the House could be lighted in such a way by electricity as to fincommode the Mr. A. More—To his mind the cleartie lights would be asked than gas in theatree. By Ferry—The light in the Albert Hail burnt for construction of a lamp which he hoped would burnt for twenty hours. The light Each of the construction of a lamp which he hoped would burnt for twenty hours. The light Each of the construction of a lamp which he hoped would burnt for twenty hours. The light is the procured from heart the construction of a lamp which he hoped would burnt for twenty hours. The light is the heart of the construction of a lamp which he hoped would burnt for twenty hours. The light is the heart of the light has the present carbon-light. At present, however, the former kind of light has the present carbon-light. At present, however, the former kind of light has the present carbon-light. At present, however, the former kind of light has the could not hink there was any rawing the could be and the second of the country of the light and the country of the country of the light and the country of the light and the light

nt, the quittance as it is called. From the nicerge's hands it passes into the bands of the AN OLD-TIME MAP.

The Geography of the Mississippi Valley a Century Ago. Chikago, an Indian VII-lage "—Notable Changes in the Names of Rivers and Settlements.

St. Lous Time. Journal.

Health Commissioner Francis found an old man yesterday among the antiquities handed down to him by his forefathers that the Missouri Historical Society would like to own. According to its title, it is "a new map of the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Mary. western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina, comprehending the River Ohio and all the rivers which fall into it, part of the River Mississippi, the whole of the Illinoia River, Lake Eric, parts of Lakes Huron and Michigan, and all the countries bordering on these lakes and rivers. The map is thirty-six inches wide and forty inches long, and was made in London in 1779.

The map is thirty-six inches wide and forty inches long, and was made in Loudon in 1778, more than a century ago. The territory shown by the map is a parallelogram, the four corners of which are the mouth of the Ouisconsing (Wisconsin) River, mouth of the Arkansaw (Arkansas) River, a point in Lake Ontario, near the mouth of the Genesee River, and Cape Fear, on the Atlantic Ocean. St. Louis has a place on the map, as has also "Chikago, an Indian village."

The territory between the Mississippi and

Illinois Rivers, on the west and the Onio and Wabash Rivers on the sast is called the "Illinois Country," and in the space representing the "Country" is printed the following: "Very large natural meadows. Innumerable herds of on Onfalo, elk. deer, etc., feed here." The only towns shown on this portion of the map are Cabokis, Kaskaskia's Village, St. Phillips, and Fort Malsac, the latter on the Ohio River. A road connects Cahokis and Malsac, running through Kaskaskias and St. Phillips. The only other road represented in the "Illinois country" was one running from Kaskaskias to Post Vincient (now Vincennes, Ind.). The upper portion of the "country" was stated to be "rich and level."

Several branches of the Kaskaskias River are put down on the map. Those on the east side, commencing at the mouth, are called Blind Creek, Big Hill Creek, Beaver Creek, Yellow Bank Creek, Copper Mine Creek, and La Grand Creek. Those on the west side, commencing with the one nearest the mouth of the Kaskaskias rae Gar Fish Creek, Embarras Creek, and Water Cresses Creek. The head of the river is called Kickapoos River. The branches of the Illinois River are also given, but nons of the names correspond with their present names. The river was formed by the Plein and the Theakiki Rivers, now the Fox and Kankakee Rivers. Peoria Lake was then called Illinois Lake. Rock River was "Riviere a la Roche," and the Marameg (in St. Louis County) was called the Marameg was the country of "large meadows," and a little further south "groves of red and white cedars." A dot on the map near the cedar groves is called "Lead Mine."

"This country is much broken, yet fertile, and abounds, it is said, in Iron, lead, and copper ore," was the describion riven of what is now the great lead-mining districts of Missouri. Cabarct Island and Presque Isle, two little river islands, now both opposite the City of St. Louis, were deemed of sufficient importance to be named on the map. On the Illinois River, near the mouth of the Ohio River, were "two small pougs," it w River is called the Shawanoe River. The boundary line between the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Virginia could not be riven, as it was still in dispute. Only two or three roads in the "Territory of the Northwest" were given on the map, one being an "Indian path," from Mango (near where Pittsburg now stands) to Chinaco and running through Sioto, Miami Fort, and Fort Joseph. Some of the other towns on the map and not already mentioned were Pontawatamies, Michilmackinac, Youghtogenry, and Waukataumikee. Lake Michigan is stated to be navigable for the largest ships and to contain lots of trout and other fish, some weighing sixty or more pounds. Distances are not always accurately represented on the map, Chicago appearing at a greater distance from the Mississipp River than a point on the river where Davenport now stands is from St. Louis. The map is colored only in a few places, generally the boundary lines between provinces or well-defined territories. The map is mounted on cloth and is very well preserved.

LEGAL.

LEGAL.

LEGAL.

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Union Depot, corper Madison and Canal-sta. Tic Office, 33 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Hou Express... *10:10 a m * 4:00 pr Maddson, Prairie du Chien * 5:00 p m * 7:45 pt Wisconsin & Minnesola, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ash-land through Night Express... † 9:00 p m † 7:00 p 5:00 p m • 7:45 p m

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ACROSS THE OCEAN.

The Drowning of British Hussars in the Cabul River.

French Press-Legislation-Francis Jo seph in Hungary-Garibaldi on

The Russian Government's Frenzy—Dr. Dollinger and the Vatican—Speech by the Pope.

DROWNING OF BRITISH HUSSARS IN THE CABUL RIVER.

DROWNING OF BRITISH HUSSARS
IN THE CABUL RIVER.

Correspondence Lendon Ness.

JELLALABAD, April 5.—The line of ground between Jellalabad and Cabul, so far as it is connected with the history of England, is a line of tragedy and misfortune may now be extended a couple of miles further to the east, for that line of tragedy and misfortune may now be extended a couple of miles further to the east, for that line will give very nearly the point where forty-sit lives were, on Monday evening last, suddenly swept out of existence. The cavalry detachment to accompany Gen. Macpherson's column was, as already mentioned, a squadron of the Tensa Hussars, under Capt. Spottiswoode, and another of the Eleventh Bengal Lancers, both being under command of Maj. Wood, of the Tenth Hussars. Their orders were to cross the Cabul River at a ford about a mile below our camp (if was only a day or as before that the temporary bridge had been removed), and then to zo up on the left bank of the river, through Besoot, to Dununta, and on towards Lughman. This was the opposite side to that taken by Gen. Macpherson's column, which were off or the death like in the same of the river, through Besoot, to Dununta, and on towards Lughman. This was the opposite side to that taken by Gen. Macpherson's column, which were off or the state in which be adortly after 10 p. m., and it was in a sticipation of tha that the bridge was lately fifted; just now the river flows at times in two, at times in three or more streams, leaving spaces, some of them large and others small, which may be called islands. At the Kalebisakh ford, where the crossing was to be made, there are two branches of the river and a large sland drividing them. The first branch is turity feet wide, with an average depth of about two feet six inches, and the crossing was to be made, there are two branches of the river and a large sland drividing them. The first branch is turity feet wide, with an average depth of about two feet six inches, and the crossing was to be made, there are two bran ; just now the river flows at times in two, mes in three or more streams, leaving a some of them large and others small, may be called islands. At the Kaleb-ford, where the crossing was to be made, are two branches of the river and a large dividing them. The first branch is thirty did, with an average depth of about two ix inches, and the crossing was made just point where an irrigation channel starts om the river. This was easily got overcame the island, covered in parts with be much danger. In the present sing was performed at night, and it it there was some moonlight or the

Bengal Lancers were in the front, and id guides to follow, and got over all safe; are is a tendency in crossing a stream on ack, owing to the current, to edge off down as they advance, and when there imber of horses the tendency is greater

upplies, were in the rear of the squadron, is supposed that they had also gone still of the lime in the tail of the cavalry before. The Hussars had orders not to lose the on taken by those ahead, but to keep up. They pushed forward in order to do at there is now no doubt but they entered atter too low down the stream, and they have the same tendency as the and went lower still. Hence believe got into the middle the water was high upon them, but they saw thead all safe on the other side, and, supplied they were on the same track as the had gone, they nushed speed till they of nine miles an hour; in the rapide, not many miles below the ford, it is still more swift. The horses, feeling it difficult to keep their feet, began to get restive, and the strong current soon forced them downwards into still deeper water, where the whole squadron was soon swept away and became a struggling mass of confusion, horses and men flercely coatending with the rushing waters for dear life. The men had their swords on as well as belts, and a rull supply of ammunition. enough in itself to draw down a good swimmer even in smooth water. The horses, in the excitement, threw the most of their riders, and, as the bodies found show, a great many must have got kicked by the animals' feet, and were thus stunned and incapable of saving themselves. The rapids already alluded to are only a few yards below the ford, and when the horses lost their feet; they would be instantly into its rough waters, where the stream rushes boiling along at such a velocity that the best of awimmers would be helpless. Horses and riders were carried along as if they had been merely rolling lozs. Where the rapids cease, there is a deed piece of water, and here the river lulls a little in its course. At this place those who had strength left tried to struggle out; some succeeded, but many failed. The roll-call after the accident had only thirty answers to their names out of seventy-six which had started, showing a total loss of forty-six men. Among the missing was Lieut. Harford.

PRENCH PRESS-LEGISLATION.

PRENCH PRESS-LEGISLATION.

Dispatch to London Times.

Paris, May 4.—M. Anatole de la Forge, head of the Press Department of the Ministry of the Interior, has drawn up, at the request of M. Lepers, an interesting history of French Press-legislation, which seems to foreshadow a Ministerial proposal for abolishing this exceptional treatment, leaving journalism, like other callings, to the common law and severely punishing defamation or other wrongs inflicted on individuals. M. De la Forge mentions the curious fact that the censorship is older than the invention of printing. Paris University statutes of 1375 providing for the examination of manuscripts before their sale being allowed, and there being numerous instances of the burning or prosecution of writings. Printing was, at first warmly encouraged, but in 1534, on the advice of the Sorbone, it was prohibited in the interest of religion,—a measure, however, speedily superseded by the system of licensing and the supervision of the Paris Parliament. In 1546 Dolet was burnt for printing heretical books. After alluding to the false imprints and other devices on free thought, the report sketches the rise of ournalism, the absence of any non-subsidized and unofficial newspaper until 1789, the appearance at that date of numerous journals, the break up of the censorship by Mirabeau, the license which succeeded the repression, the severities of the convention against reactionary journalists, the re-establishment of the censorship, the "Asiatic despotism" of Bonaparte, the reduction in 1811 of the number of Paris papers to four, the proclamation of Press liberty by the charter of 1814 and by Bonaparte during the 100 days, the license system of 1815–1817, and the procecution which led to the laws of 1819, atill almost entirely in force. They abolished the censorship, and elearned widence the justification of defamation to stari a paper, and referred Press offenses to juries but imposed caution money and a stamp, and debarred widence the justification of defamation. start a paper, and referred Press offenses to jutica, but imposed caution money and a stamp, and
bebarred evidence in justification of defamation.

Sight months later, however, on the pretext ofthe murder of the Due de Berry, the old riggors
were revived, and in 1832 proces de leidance were
astituted. After glancing at the Liberal reacion of 1828, the ordinances of 1830, the
olerable liberty enjoyed from 1830 to
835, the partial retrogression of the laws
of 1836, the foundation of the cheap Press by
imfle de Girardin, the abolition of the stamp
ad caution money in 1848, the alarm and disnat which led to their revival, the system of
the Empire (a monument of infaulty), consisting
f warnings and suppressions without juries,
and the partial relaxation of 1857, M. De la Forge

a rather than unprisonment. In support of a conclusion, he cites the example of En-nd, where a free Fress is one of the guaran-col political stability and national greatness.

PRANCIS JOSEPH IN HUNGARY.

Disputch to Landon Times.

PESTH, May 3.—The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Archduchess Gisele and Prince "Ludwig in Baiern." the Empress' brother, arrived here this afternoon to spend a week in this quarter during the races. It had been intimated that no official reception was desired; indeed, the day and hour of the arrival only became known at noon. Yet, moved by one impulse, the population went out to welcome their King and Queen with a warmth and enthusiasm such as even here have been rarely sm such as even here have been rarely

Equally spontaneous with the reception was the illumination at night, which, blazing out at first here and there, soon became universal.

SPEECH BY GARIBALDI IN ITALY. The Rome correspondent of the London Standard gives the speech of Garibaldi at the meet

The Rome correspondent of the London Mandard gives the speech of Garibaldi at the meeting of Republicans over which he recently presided, as follows:

Dear Friens: I have called you together for the organization of the scattered forces of the Republican and Parliamentary Democracy of Italy in a common work, directed to a common end. We ought not, therefore, to occupy ourselves with those matters on which we are divided, but with that respecting which we are unanimous. I believe we are all agreed in recognizing the profound discontent which exists in every part of Italy, and which arises from causes economical, political, and mousl. I believe that we are all agreed in the opinion that for the removing of this discontent it is necessary that all interests should be represented in the Government of the country; and in wishing, therefore, for universal suffrage and the abolition of the political oath, to the end that all opinions may have a voice in Parliament—further, in desiring that the guarantees (those given to the Pope) should be suppressed, official religion abolished, and the sovereignty of the State undivided: that all liberties should be assured as imprescriptible rights; that the system of taxation should be remodeled in such sense that those only who possess should be assured as imprescriptible rights; that the system of taxation should be remodeled in such sense that those only who possess should be armed in order to be ready for the liberation of the Initial erriciory which are uncultivated or mere marsh should be brought under the piow and cultivated, using the Sili, 000, 000 or ecclesiastical property still unsold for the purpose; that the two milliards possessed by charitable institutions should be utilsnound be brought timer the plow and curvated, using the \$1.15,000,000 of ecclesiastical property still unsold for the purpose; that the two milliards possessed by charitable institutions should be utilized to the profit of the poor, instead of being, as now, consumed in great part by the administrators of them, by friars and nums; that the terrible scourge of pauperism should be remedied by all the means which science and love can suggest; that there should be a due proportion between the legislative and executive power. And we are further agreed that for obtaining these ends it is necessary that the statute, which is insufficient for the new needs of the country, should be revised, to the end that Haly may not be ruled ensit is necessary that the same, which is insufficient for the new needs of the country, should
be revised, to the end that Italy may not be ruled
by a charter given thirty years ago to one Province
only, but may stand and be based on a national pact.
It seems to me that these are the principal ideas
respecting which there is no difference among us.
Let us begin by procuring the triumph of that
which contains all the others, and from which all
the others will flow—universal suffrage and the
abolition of the oath. I propose to you, therefore,
the following order of the day: "The Assembly
decides on defining as the object of the common
endeavor of the Republican and Parliamentary Democracy an agitation by means of the press and
nopular meetings for universal suffrage and the
abolition of the oath, with the intention that the
country may be established and rendered stable on
the basis of a national pact. And it names a committee, whose central seat shall be in Rome, for
the execution of this decision."

And after some little discussion this proposition was carried with seven dissenting voices.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S MAD

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S MAD FRENZY.

London Speciator, May 3.

The Russian Government seems for the moment delirious with fear. The Generals, by whom the civil authorities have been superseded, have placed the great cities in a state of siege, and whole populations are, as it were, imprisoned. In St. Petersburg the absurd order directing that a porter should be posted at every trees force, here been followed by appelled for the control of the co house door has been followed by another for-bidding internal movement without permits, and another directing all citizens to be at home

DR. DOELLINGER AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, May 7.—Dr. Doellinger has, under date the 4th of May, written from Munich an emphatic letter to the Rev. Dr. Nevin requesting him to give the most absolute contradiction to the falsehoods which have been spread over all Europe respecting his contemplated or actual submission to the Vatican decrees. Dr. Doellinger writes:

I have neither written nor done anything which could have given occasion for such a rumor. The

circumstances which are mentioned in some papers are gratuitons inventions. Only three weeks ago I published a lecture in the Allgemeine Zeitung of the 6th, 7th and 8th of April, in which I state in so many words that nobody possessing a scientific culture of mind can ever accept the decrees of the Vatican Council. Having during the last nine years devoted my time nuncipally to the renewed study of all the questions connected with the history of the Popos and the Councils, and, I may say, gone again over the whole ground of ecclesiastical history, the result is that the proofs of the falsehood of the Vatican decrees amount to demonstration. When I am told that I must swear to the truth of those doctrines, my feeling is just as if I were asked to swear that two and two make five and not four.

as if I were asked to swear that two and two make five and not four.

It appears that, shortly after his accession, Leo XIII., desirous of winning back those forces lost by Pius XI., commenced that policy which will receive its full illustration in the creations to be made at the approaching Consistory, by sending a distinguished ecclesiastic to Dr. Doellinger to call him back. The reason advanced was "there was a new Pope." Dr. Doellinger smiled quietly and replied, "But the same Papacy." The Vatican had no answer to give to this, and so the negotiations terminated.

SPEECH OF THE POPE. Paris, May 5.—At the audience granted on Friday last to 600 French pilgrims the Pope adessed them at some length. The chief passage

Friday last to 600 French pilgrims the Pone addressed them at some length. The chief passage of his speech was as follows:

"It is with feelings of indescribable consolation that we see the vigor with which Catholic life is maintained and developed in France in spite of manifold obstacles and the frequent contradictions it meets with, for it does not shrink from encountering them in the name of its God, the God of righteous and holy causes. Constantly we have evidence of this in the generosity with which French charity anticipates every want, every misery as in the intrepid readiness which gives you strength fearlessly to fight for the rights of Christ and His Church. And we rejoice openly to tell you so, for we rest our dearest hopes for the future of your illustrious nation on these virtues. We often reflect that God will not desert a people which never tires of giving the world such striking testimony of its fidelity to its Church, of its fillal love to the Vicar of the Heavenly Redeemer. Therefore, my children, it is of consequence for the wesl of your country as for that of religion that you should coutinue unfinchingity to profess your faith and a union that once obtained for France the glorious title of the eldest daughter of the Church. You will dispose of the treasures of grace the Lord has granted you in the interest of justice and of truth. The more terrible the times the more necessary is it that you should seek shelter from storm and shipwreek in the holy ark of human salvation. Thus you will save your country from the dangers it is exposed to, and assure it the order, peace, and prosperity we pray you may have at the feet of our Divine Master."

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG. PARIS, May 4.—The Cologne Gazette gives the trength of the different factions in the Reichstag as it now stands, after changes since the general election, as follows: Conservatives, 56; Impersalists, 52, and 6 guests; National Liberals, 102; Progressists, 32, and 2 guests; Centre, 93, and 10 guests; Poles, 14; and Social Democrats, 9. The Independent members num-ber 30. In political questions the effective of the three party groups accordingly stands thus: The Conservative wing, 126; the Liberal wing, 145; and the Centre, again 126. It is impossible, however, at present to determine the strength of the different camps as regards the customs-tariff and kindred questions. The Progressists and Centre are expected, according to the Cologne Gazette, in general to vote against the tariff, the former from principle, and the Centre out of regard for their popularity among the tax-paying masses. If this be the case, the casting vote lies more or less with the National Liberals, and they seem decided on popular, except, perhaps, the inaumissibility of no point, except, perhaps, the inadmissibility of corn and timber duties.

According to the Imperial statistics, the num-ber of registered sea-going vessels in Germany on the 1st of January, 1878, was 4,806, of which 4,469 were sailers and 386 steamers.

DE CHANEAU'S FORTUNE.

From a Barber's Chair to Bordeaux to Get

New York Sun, May 18.

John De Chaneau has been a parber in Washington and in New Brunswick. He is a small, dark man, with a dyed mustache, and he wears a "scratch" wig. He talks only a little English. although he was born in New Orleans, but he gives a vivacious account of his life and the singular fortune that he says has been his; for he protests that he has inherited \$1,400,000 from

French and English, "in New Orleans fortyfour years ago next July. My father, who was an officer high in rank in the United States navy, had a large property and fine plantation

an officer high in rank in the United States navy, had a large property and fine plantation at Baton Rouge, but he was a very unfortunate man, and he squandered the whole of his estate in riotous living, and finally he put a pistol to his head and blew his brains out. I was very young at the time. My mother, with her four children—Joseph, William, Louise, and myself—was left very poor. I was taken by some friends who apprenticed me to a barber, and I learned that trade in New Orleans. I never went to school, never had a chance to learn anything, and was always a poor fellow. I went to Washington, and there worked in a barber-shop at Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfith street, that was much frequented by Southerners. I was there, when President Pierce came to Washington. I never shaved him, but I did shave Filmore once, and I often shaved Henry Clay. The last time I shaved him was when he lay dead in the National Hotel at Washington. I also shaved many other noted Southerners. I was also in business in the Astor House. For several years I have been in business in the barber-shop in the Jarrad Hotel, in Burnett street, New Brunswick.

"I und an uncle in France, John de Chaneau, a ship-merchant in Bordeaux," De Chaneau continued. "I have been to see him many times, and he wanted me to stay in France. It is a nice country, but I was lost there, and did not desire to stay. In May last I received news that my uncle, who was very old, 90 years, had died, and had left to each of my brothers and to my sister \$1,000,000, and to myself \$1,400,000. I gave up my business and went to Bordeaux, where I learned that it was true. My uncle had died very, very rich, with no heirs except ourselves, and after giving much to the poor had left us the rest. He gave me \$400,000 more than the others because I was always a poor fellow. One camnot make money in the barber business, and on the let of May I shall get my money. I now live in Morristown, N. J. I gave up the barber business when I heard of my fortune. A friend in Trenton loaned m

CURRENT GOSSIP.

TRULY RUBAL. Twas evening, and the village-chi Most musically chome;
The graceful cow and warlike calf
Unanimous hied home;
The bleating sheep in chorus blote;
The squealing piggles squole—
The tout ensemble being quite
Bucolic as a whole.

Two lovers, happy, hand-in-hand Stole stilly to the stile; The crickets cricked; the owlets 'owled; Bats beat about the while; The katydids in unison
Together katydode;
The whippoorwill set up their cry,
And ominously crode.

The genial skeeter hummed his hymn,
And bote his baneful bite:
She tried to say a tender poem,
But couldn't quote it quite;
And, when he gope a mighty gape,
She smole a sickly smile;
There was not (for the sake of rhyme)
A mole within a mile.

She heaved a mighty, deep-drawn sigh, And he in answer soghed: And round her taper, shrinking waist His manly coat-sleeve glode. Then, while the distant curfew-peal Lugnoriously pole,
She drew a pickled onion forth.
And coyly ate it whole.

THE WOMAN WHO WALKS. She steamed into the American office just as

Big Sam " pealed out 3 o'clock yesterday after-

noon. The sweat rolled in great drops from her brow as she came to a stand-still, and, taking a large handkerchief out of her side-pocket, she mopped her forehead and asked in dulcet tones, "Are you a local reporter?" Receiving a reply in the affirmative, she slapped down her Sara-toga trunk (done up in brown paper) upon the desk, waved her walking-cane in a majestic style, and said, "Please announce my arrival." Thinking it might be Queen Victoria on her return trip to England, the reporter lifted his hat and asked her name. Whereupon the dis-tinguished person opened her Saratoga, threw tinguished person opened her Saratoga, threw aside innumerable jewel boxes, silk dresses, spring bonnets, and other female paraphernalia, and coming to the bottom, brought forth, at last, a dirty crumpled newspaper. Handing it to the bewildered reporter, she commanded him to read the column article headed, "Arrival of the Great Pedestrienne." Life is short, and the time of a reporter is precious, so hastily skipping over a magnificent "puff," his eyes fell upon a quarter-column poem, attached to the article, in which floating wands, flying felt, short dresses, well-proportioned limbs, handsome faces, Philadelphia and New Orleans were mixed up in a charming style. "I presume this refers to you?" asked the newspaper man, and the fair walkist smiled back "Yes," "My name is Mrs. Mattle Potts; I left Philadelphia on Monday at 11 o'clock, and intend to walk to refers to you!" asked the newspaper man, and the fair walkist smied back "Yes." "My name is Mrs. Mattle Potts; I left Philadelphia on Monday at II o'clock, and intend to walk to New Orleans." "And have you been all this time getting here?" interrupted the reporter. "Well, yes; I never walk over ten or fifteen miles per day, but the first day I actually walked twenty-eight miles in twenty-four hours." "Indeed!" was all the astonished scribe could utter. "But, my dear sir, so many young men had bet so much money on me that, you know, I could not disappoint them. It was hard, but the dear little boys did not lose their money." For which the reporter was thankful. In answer to why she had started on this long tramp, she had three reasons. The first and principal one is, "Because I want glory; second, because no woman ever has done this before; and, third, because no woman will ever be foolish enough to do so again!" "So you consider yourself foolish, do you!" asked the American man. She sinnered and smited and hesitated, while the reporter quickly asked ber if she hadduring her waik from Philadelphia been insulted on the road. "Do I look like I need insulting!" and she turned for the reporter to gaze upon. On her head was jauntily perched a white straw hat, slapped up on one side, trimmed inside and out with blue ribbon. Her short walking dress was black, with furbelows, frills, flounces, etc., etc. Hanging on to the side was a large pocket, in which she carries her handkerchnef. On her breast she wears a blue rosette, suspended from which was a medal, which the reporter examined. "Ah!" said she, smilling one of the scorers said: 'Pottsy, I am not going to let you be behind the rest; take this and wear it.' I have done so." It was a brass advertising medallion. The lady's shoes were "common store shoes," as she expressed it.

In one hand she carried a short cane, or, as Mrs. Potts said, "It is a piece of an old umballia." "Maidana from the present species."

In one hand she carried a short cane, or, as In one hand she carried a short cane, or, as Mrs. Potts said, "It is a viece of an old umbrella." "Mailame, from the present appearance of the weather," interrupted he of the pencil, "I should think you were saily in need of the rest of that article." She looked out upon the wet street, but said nothing. The cane was covered with skulls and bones, trees, and other works of art, done by a real-hot poker. The pedestrienne herself was somewhat angular, tail, and thin,—not the little buttercup that is usually seen on the country roads. "How long will you remain in New Orleans!" was next asked. "It depends—" said she, thinking, and then she smiled: "but if the yellow fever is there I will not remain long, I can tell you; but, if it is all right, I will stay long enough to write my book." So you intend to write a book, do you?" gasped the reporter. "Of course I do; they all do it, and so must I. I will send you one. Now, good-by; I must go." Making a "curtsey," the fair walker grabbed up her brown-paper Saratoga, and, as a parting shot, said: "I was born in Edenton, N. C., and expect to be eight months on this journey. It is for \$10,000, but 'keep it dark." No one knows it, but it is sure." And in an instant the fairy was blown out of the door and away, leaving the reporter disconsolate.

HIS FIRST CHINAMAN. A countryman came up Vice street yesterday morning, with just enough usquebaugh aboard to make him unsteady. At Sixth street he ran foul of a Chinaman, the first one he had ever "You almond-eyed heathen!" he exclaimed, grasping John by the hand and shaking it joy-fully; "you are the first of your good-for-noth-

"Chinaman in hully," said the Celestial, struggling to free himself.

"Devil take your washes washes, or whatever you call it," said the countryman, as he picked up a parcel of boiled shirts and things which the Chinaman in his flight had let fall to the sidewalk. "I want to see if you are the outlandish beast the newspapers say you are. How about the pigtail, eh? "Fes, by gracious, here it is!" and he took hold of the tip-end of that adornment, and lifted it up like a pump-handle. "Beats anything I ever saw on the head of mortal man. And this beastly shirt," he continued, as he took hold of the flowing garment, while John struggled vainly to get loose, "if you had any shame about you, you would wear inside of your infernal pants."

"Lette me glow!" yelled the Celestial.

"Don't fret the cattle," said the countryman, soothingly. "I want to see if they have lied about your hoof-narness!" and, looking down at John's feet, he burst into a loud laugh.

"Ho, ho!" he roared, "I wouldn't be caught dead in shoes like them, so help me heaven!" and he contemplated them with unmixed pleasure; "turned up at the toes as if they were looking for a bee-tree," he continued, "no heels, no strings, and cellar-doors for soles, as I'm a sinner! Ho, ho, ha, ha! Shoot them, shoot them!"

These innocent words struck terror to the Chinaman's heart, and, breaking away, he dashed down the street, yelling:

"P'lice, p'lice!"

The countryman watched the terrife pace of his late friend with some astonishment, and after his pigtail had cracked around the first corner he went on his way, remarking:

"No man could have made me believe that ing breed I ever sawi"
"Chinaman in hully," said the Celestial,

corner be went on his way, remarking:
"No man could have made me believe that kind of time could have been made in them shoes if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes."

GARIBALDI'S CHILDREN.

GARIBALDP'S CHILDREN.

New Fork Times.

The difficulties that may beset the children of Garibaldi in the settlement of his estate after his death are being discussed by the Italian journals, which, with their usual fondness for hyperbole, describe the herole old General as a father whose children are not his own, and a husband without a wife. Garibaldi has six children. They are the offspring of three women, with only two of whom he has lived, yet, strangely, it was only to the woman with whom he never cohabited that he was married. At the time of his contest against the Dictator Rosas, in La Plata, he met a woman of Brazilian birth called Aunits. She was married, but, falling in love with the adventurer, she left her husband, and after accompanying Garibaldi through his most perious experiences in South America she followed him to Europe. She was the mother of Garibaldi's eldest three children, Menotti, Ric-

from Rome, after the arrival there of the French troops in 1849. Ten years later, at the time of his campaign in Lombardy, Garibaldi met the routhful daughter of the Marouis Basmondi. from Rome, after the arrival there of the French troops in 1849. Ten sears later, at the time of his campaign in Lombardy, Garibaldi met the youthful daughter of the Marquis Basmondi. This damsel loved unwisely one of Garibaldi's aides de-camp, a yaing officer named Confrimi. When the Italian froops moved away from Como, her father's home, she determined to follow her lover. She went after him on horseback, and her father went after him on horseback, and her father went after her. When the Marquis foundi her she told him she had conceived for. Garibaldi a passion she could not givern. Garibaldi was informed of this dediration, and, as he was pleased with the girly be married her. The marriage ceremony was fittle more than over when the young woman informed her husband that she loved his aideste-camp, Confrimi, that there was a good reason who had should be her husband, and that she had lied to her father when she told him she loved Garibaldi, because she was afraid to tell him she loved Confrimi, to whom, she felt certain, he would never let her be married. Garibaldi solvod the difficulty thus raised by leaving his young wife at once. He is said by some never to have seen her again. Others assert that several years later she called on him and implored him to take her as his wife in fact. A few months after her marriage to him, the gave birth to a child, now living, of whom Signor Confrimi was the real father. When the veteran revolutionist retired to Caprera, after the struggle of Aspromonte, his daughter, Mme. Canzio, accompanied him. As she was on the eve of accouchement, she took with her a nurse named Francesca. This woman caned tenderly for Garibaldi in his sickness. One morning he summoned his daughter man said to her: "You must get another nurse for your infant. From this day forward Francesca became a mother. She has since had two children. One of her children is dead. The others—Menlio and Clelia—are now in Rome with Garibaldi and Francesca. These two being illegitimate, the Italian journals coutemplat

CUBBA-YOU-QUIT. The above is the odd and rather uneupho ous name of a dusky Indian squaw from Michigan, who for several years past has been figur-ing extensively in the Pittsburg courts, in an ejectment suit involving very large amounts. In 1845 William Mowry, of Pittsburg, fell in love with, and married after the Indian fashion, Mary, the daughter of a chief named Pero. man and wife until near the time of his death, in 1852, leaving a daughter called Elizabeth. and he and Mary went to churches, hotels, etc., together openly, and were generally recognized both by whites and reds as husband and wife. He expressed his resolve to educate Elizabeth, and make her equal to the best lady of the laud. In 1851 Mowry left the Sarinaw Valley for Pittsburg to procure means from his mother, one of the wealthiest and most respectable ladies of that city, to erect a house, enter into mercantile business, and remove from his Indian father-in-law's house. He encountered difficulties, however, in Pittsburg, and died, as stated, in 1852. Mrs. Mowry died in 1872, possessed of a large and valuable landed estate near the Allegheny Cemetery, william's share of which he had conveyed to his mother for life. At her death—all her other sons having left no will—the property, it is claimed, descends to his only child. Elizabeth, who was named after his own mother. This daughter married an Indian named Isaacs, and was called Mowry until her name was changed by marriage. A Jew named Meister purchased a part of the claim of the Indian zirl, and the case has been prosecuted nartly for her benefit. The case was tried in the United States Court at littsburg, in 1874. The Court took the case from the jury by charging that a marriage, to be valid in Michigan, must be solumized by a minister or magistrate, in the presence of two witnesses. Upon this question, with others of lesser importance, the case was taken to the Supreme Court of Michigan a marriage in that State, even if all formal ceremony was omitted, would be valid, in accordance with the eccision of the Supreme Court of Michigan a marriage in that State, even if all formal ceremony was omitted, would be valid, in accordance with the common law doctrine, and the case was sent back for a new trial.

The jury & the Mowry Cubbs You-Quitejectment case brought in a verdict for the defendants. The property in dispute consists of forty acres of land, worth about \$1,200,000. The plaintiff proved she was Mowry's child, but could not prove that she was legi and he and Mary went to churches, hotels, etc., together openly, and were generally recognized

DON AND BLAINE.

Dem.).

Here is a little anecdote about Don Cameron and Blaine: When the recommendations of the Senators in favor of William McMichael's appointment as Judge were ready to be sent to the President, Bisine, Don, and another Sen ator, who shall be nameless, stood together in the Senate-Chamber, one of them holding the envelope addressed, "The President, Executive Mansion." A page stood near at hand ready to take the recommendations to the White House The nameless Senator, who held the envelope The nameless Senator, who held the envelope, placed his hand on the young Senator's shoulder, and said: "Don, Blaine ought to be in the White House receiving papers bearing that address." "Yes," answered Don, "and he would have been if I had not been a d—d fool"; and he and Blaine shook hands on it.

QUIPS.

Boer constrictors—The British army in South There's many a cowslip 'twixt the buttercu and the tulip.—Puck.

The successful farmer trusts a good deal, to the fates—phosphates.

The Woodruff expedition concluded wouldn't .- Lowell Courier. You may talk about Communists, but the person who chiefly desires that the ruler be done away with is the schoolboy. The first "sea-serpent" of the season is re-ported from Lake Champlain. And yet Ver-mont has a Prohibitory law.—Boston Post.

mont has a Prohibitory law.—Boston Post.

"Great heaven!" he murmured, as the dealer named the price, "I don't want a whole straw-berry; I only want a small slice off the round."

—Philade'phia Herald.

"You want a flogging—that's what you want," said a parent to an unruly son. "I know it, dad, but I'll try to get along without it," said the independent hopeful.

the independent hopeful.

The Syracuse Times sympathizes with the ico-dealers, who will lose part of their crop by the collapsing of this world on July 11, as announced by the Adventists. There is always some such thing as this to keep an ice-dealer poor.—Yes York Express.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Can anything turn the coal-dealer from the error of his weigh?

The oratorio of Samuel is to be produced in Boston. We suppose it is full of Sam tunes.

Archery is to be featurable among the ladles.

Archery is to be fashionable among the ladies, and very properly; every young lady should know how to manage her beau. They are going to erect a statue of Paine in St. Louis. In Boston we have a statue to the discoverer of ether, which neutralized pain.

Boston dandies are recognized as boss stun-ners.—Home Sentinel. And the conl-dealer who gives you 2,000 pounds to the ton is the boss touner. oos tonner.

The human skeleton consists of more than 200 distinct bones. So when a man says every bone in his body aches you may know he is a landed proprietor of 200 achers.

A prominent druggist at Frankfort, Ky., was stabled four times lately. Probably one of those fellows who charge 10 cents for a glass of half froth and falf soda-water. What has become of the old race of circus clowns, those genfal, jolly fellows who made one laugh even at the oldest jokes!—Transcript.

Just as if you did not know that they are paragraphers—on the daily capers.

Delmonico Entrees and Croquettes.

Mr. Delmonico, talking about entrees, says that Americans ought to copy "the French methods of utilizing small bits of meats and fowls, and of recooking all kinns of cold joints and pieces of cooked meat which remain, day by day, from every dunner it almost every family." The success of such dishes depends mainly on the sauce, which is best made from broth. The following is his recipe for a favorite sauce: "Take an ounce of ham or bacon, cut it up in small pieces and fry in not fat. Add an onion and carrot, cut up, thicken with flour, then add a pint or quart of broth, according to quantity desired, season with pepper and salt, and any spice or here that is relished (better though without the spice), and let siminer for an hour, kim confolly without the spice, and let siminer for an hour, skim carefully, and strain. A wine-class of any wine may be added, if liked." Cold roast or broiled beef or mutton may be cut into small squares, fried brown in butter, and then gently stewed in the

breads, almost any of the lighter meats, beside cold chicken and turkey, can be most delicious ly turned into croquettes. Chop the meat verine. Chop up an onion, fry it in an ounce o butter, add a tablesoconful of flour. Str well and then add the chopoed meat and a little broth, salt, pepper, little nutmeg. Stir for two or three minutes, then add the yolks of twe eggs, and turn the whole mixture into a disto cool. When cold mix well together again Divide up into parts for the croquettes, rol into the desired shape in bread crumbs. Dip in beaten egg, then into bread-crumbs serain, and fry crisp, a bright golden color. Any of these croquettes may be served plain or with tomato sauce or garniture of vegetables."

FLOODING THE SAHARA.

importance of the Results to Be Obtained Two plans have been set before the publi with regard to the great project of flooding the immense basin of Sahara, known as El Juf, which is now generally conceded to be the bed of a former inland sea. One of these plans is so far a former inland sea. One of these plans is so far in actual operation that preliminary surveys are now in progress under the direction of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, to test the feasibility of cutting a canal from Cabes, on the coast of Tunis, to let the waters of the Mediterranean into the great central depression. Reports from these parties are very favorable. They find the soil free from serious obstacles to engineering work, generally sand to a great depth, resting on a calcarcous foundation. They entertain no doubt calcareous foundation. They entertain no doubt that the work can be more easily accom-plished than the excavation of the Suez Canal. The other plan is that of reopening the ancient outlet of the inland sea to the Atlantic, at a place called Boca Grande, or Great Mouth, and thus filling with water the vast depression of El Juf, which lies far below the level of the ocean. This basin, irregular in shape, extends from within twelve miles of the sea-coast to as far This basin, irregular in shape, extends from within twelve miles of the sea-coast to as far south as the region of Azawad and Waista, to the north of Timbuctoo. The greatest length of this depression is given at about 500 miles, and the greatest breadth at about 120 miles, altogether covering an area of about 60,000 square miles. The breadth of El Juf is much greater in the south, but toward the northwest it seems gradually to get narrower, terminating in the great channel which in former years connected it with the Atlantic Ocean. There cannot be any doubt but that El Juf at one time formed part of the Atlantic Ocean, and that the connection existed within historic times seems clear enough. Upon the cause which led to the drying up of the El Juf Sea the classic writers are not very clear. It is recorded by Diodorus Siculus that, according to ancient tradition, a lake called Hesperides, in the portion of the Sahara now occupied by El Juf, was suddenly dried up. Arab traditions point out that several depressions in the Sanara were covered with water in A. D. 631, but since the year 1200 the water gradually disappeared.

Theimportance of the advantages to be gained by the accomplishment of this vast enterprise can hardly be overestimated. Soudan has a population of about 38,000,000 of the most intelligent and energetic of all the African races. They have successively been brought under the influence of Carthagetian, Roman, Egyptian, and Mohammedan civilization. They have formed themselves into independent states, and possess numerous walled towns of commercial importance. They have established laws and education, and stamped out many of the worst forms of pagan superstition. They caltivate the soil, and carry on several branches of manufacture

mercial station at Port St. Barthoiomew, Cape Madeira and Canary, obtain the protection of the Berber chiefs of Western Sahara (under whose protection the present trade is carried on), and place agents in the principal towns on the road to Timbuctoo. The road to Central Africa would then be practically opened to commerce through a healthy country, and from a point within nine days' sail of Europeau shores.

With the Sahara flooded, direct navigation with Europe would be established. And thus will also be opened a more extensive market for American goods. We have heard of the desert being made "to blossom as a rose"; it is certainly a fascinating idea that a rast and arid waste is to be covered by a portion of the waters of the mighty Atlantic. And if this opening-up of the interior of Africa to civilization and commerce is to abolish the Africau slave-trade, with all its attendant horrors, then do we most earnestly wish it a hearty Godspeed.

KALAMAZOO LADIES' LIBRARY ASSOCIA-

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Kalamazoo, Mich., May 21.—The Ladies' Library Association Building was formally opened here last evening; and the occasion was a notable one, from the fact that the programme was the programme was the programme and the enterprise itself in advance. TION. interesting, and the enterprise itself in advance of most similar Association. The building dedicated last night is a fine brick edifice, designed by Mr. H. L. Gay, the architect, of Chicago. It was erected at a cost of \$8,000, and is of the Renaissance design. The Association was formed in 1852, and, after a varied and eventful experience of twenty-seven years, it stands to-day ahead of all like organizations in the State in point of wealth, membership; and enterprise; and, indeed, ranks well with any in the United

and, indeed, ranks well with any in the United States.

The auditorium of the building was crowded before S o'clock by a brilliant assemblage. The exercises were commenced by a piano-colo by Prof. Charles Burton, the leading musician of Kalamazoo. The Rev. J. F. Conover, of the Episcopal Church, offered a prayer. Judge H. G. Wells, the President of the evening, read congratulatory letters from H. L. Gay, of Chicago, and Gov. Roswell, of Michigan. Col. Cartenins, the retiring President of the Village Board, gave the addiess of welcome in his usual happy and impressive style. He referred in complimentary terms to the founders of the Association and its friends. At the close of his remarks, the Misses Sheldon and Torrey executed in a superb manner as "Allegro" of Mendelsohn's. Dr. A. T. Metcalf, the President of the Village, then made the formal address to the Association; which was finely uttered and well received. Prof. Lewis Stewart, of the Kalamazoo College, interested and instructed the audience for a few moments upon "Esthetic Culture." Messra. Burton, Chear, Tuthill, and Baker—the Kalamazoo Male Quartette—then favored the audience with "Stars of the Summer-Night" in their well-known harmonious manner, President Brooks, of the College, followed, taking for his text "The Ladies' Library Association of Kalamazoo as an Educator." Mr. Louis Hoyt pleased the audience with his planosolo. Dr. J. A. B. Stone—one of the old residents of Kalamazoo and formerly editor of the Thegraph—gave an amusing and interesting history of the organization in its struggles toward prominence and influence. He was followed by the Misses Gibbs and Cobb, who rendered on the plano the "Messenger-Bird Waltz." Prosecuting-Attorney Irish was the next speaker, and touched upon the finances of the Associations of the kind, which, if profited by, will do much toward elevating, refluing, and adorning female character throughout was groatly appreciated. McDowall Cox, who lives about four miles from Lafayette, in Wabash Township, about two weeks States.

The auditorium of the building was crowded

covered with hair tora from his wooly coat. Evidently the dog, after a long struggle, had killed the wolf, and then walking off a distance of thirty feet or so, laid down to die. The wolf stood about twenty-two loches in hight when on his feet, and was more than twice as large as the dog.

GRATEFUL INDIANS.

Standing Bear and His Party Express Their Gratitude to Their Counsel Before Resuming Their Journey.

OMAHA, Neb., May 19.—Standing Bear and

party, discharged in obedience to the order of Judge Dundy, took up their line of march for the North yesterday. Before leaving, Standing Bear visited the city to bid Messrs. Poppleton and Webster, his counsel, cood-by, and to make each a present in token of his gratitude for their services in his case. He went to Mr. Webster's house and presented him with a tomanawk which he had carried for many years as Chief, services in his case. He went to Mr. Webster's house and presented him with a tomahawk which he had carried for many years as Chief, and which was emblematic of rank, bearing his name engraved upon it: Upon rising to speak he shook hands with all, remarking that he wished to pay respect to all the ladies, and would shake hands with them first. He then spoke as follows to Mr. Webster: "You and I are here, our skins are of different color, but God made us both a little while ago. When I was young I was wild. I knew nothing of the ways of the white people. I see you have a nice house here. Look at these beautitul rooms. I would like to have a house, too, and it may be after a while that I can get one, but not so good a house as this. That is what I want to do. For a great many years the white men have been driving us about. They are shrewd, sharp, and know how to cheat, but since I have been here I have found them different. They have all treated me kindly. I am thankful for it. Hitherto when we have been wronged we went to war to assert our rights and avenge our wrongs. We had no law to punish those who did wrong, so we took tomahawks and went to kill. If they had guns and could kill us it was the fate of war, but you have found a better way. You have gone into the court for us, and I have no more use for the tomahawk, and I want to lay it down forever." Here he stooped down, laid the tomahawk on the floor, and then stood erect and folded his arms, saying: "I hay it down; I have found a better way." Then picking it up he handed it to Mr. Webster, saying:

"I present it to you as a token of my gratitude that you may keep it in remembrance or this great victory you have gained. You can now seek the ways of peace."

Mr. Webster responded with advice as to the future course to be pursued by Standing Bear and his people. The Chief then went to Mr. Poppleton's residence, and, meeting that is or release man, years we have been chused about as a dog chases a wild beast. God sent you to help me. I thank you for what yon h

me. I think you are doing for me and my people something that has never been done before, and I will ask God to pay you for ft, as I could never get enough to do so. I have a relic which has come down to my people through many geserations. I do not know how old it as It may be 200 or 300 years old. I present it to you for what you have done for me." Mr. Poppleton acknowledged the present in appropriate remarks. The relic is a headdress worn by a Chief when Poncas made the first treaty with white men. It was since worn by the head Chiefs in their most solemn councils. Curiosity-seekers have offered large amounts for it, but Standing Bear heretofore refused to part with it.

tames. They have established laws and education, and stamped out many of the worst forms of pagan superstition. They cultivate the soil, and carry on several branches of manufacture with remarkable success. The people of Soudan receive their supply of European merchandise across the Sahara from the ports of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli—a system of communication with the outer world which has existed for thousands of years. Caravans proceeding by any of these routes can only make one journey a year, fraversing about 2,000 miles of mountations and difficult country before the nearest market of Soudan is reached. These paths, formerly used by the merchants of antiquity, now serve the Arab caravans. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the annual value of the trade between the northern ports and continuity, now serve the Arab caravans. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the annual value of the trade between the northern ports and continuity, now serve the Arab caravans. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the annual value of the trade between the northern ports and continuity, now serve the Arab caravans. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the annual value of the trade between the northern ports and the mode of transit would evidently lead to a large development of this trade.

The distance from Cape Juby to Timbuctoo, on the Upper Niger, is about \$500 miles of all the present routes. On the line proposed by Mr. Mackenzie there are no less than forty-two stations, with plenty of water. He thinks that caravans could make three journeys as follows: "After our marriage we lived at No. 54 Beach street, and in January, 1874, went to live at No. 00 would soon be established. To attain this object all that is necessary is to form a commercial station at Port St. Bartholomew, Cape Juby, where the climate is equal to that of Madeira and Canary, obtain the protection of few months after we lived at the latter place matters went on smoothly, but shortly after the Doctor began to find fault. Once, in 1874, he locked me out of the sleeping apartment at 10 o'clock at night. In the middle of August 1875, I called at the Doctor's office in comany with his nephew, and said to him, 'Doctor, will you pay Joshua?' Thereupon the Doctor approached me with unlitted hand, saying, 'Damayou, Pil teach you not to insult me.' He once caught me by the hair of the head and dragged me into the bath-room, saying that he was going to kill me; he caught me by the mouth and made it bleed so that the blood settled on the side. The Doctor's nephew remonstrated, saying that he, the Doctor, had gone far enough The Doctor said, 'Her time has come,' and warned him not to interfere.

"On one occasion he threatened me with a rawhide (the rawhide, a murderous-looking instrument of torture, was here produced). He used to threaten me with it for hours; he said he was going to lash me into obedience; that I was a damned fool; that I never knew anything; that he never could teach me anything; that he never could teach me anything; that he wasn't going to take any more of my nonsense, and that he was going to break every bone in my body. Once, when he was so threatening me, I screamed 'Poitee!' Two policemen came to the door to find out the cause of the screams. The servant-girl told them that the screams did not come from our house, but from some other place. Once he got me by the peck and said, 'Damn you, I will kill you.' He used nearly all of \$2,100 belonging to me, and other money of mine.

"He has taken everything out of my trunk."

some other place. Once he got me by the next and said, 'Dama you, I will kill you.' He need mearly all of \$2,100 belonging to me, and other money of mine.

"He has taken everything out of my trunk and strewn its contents all over the floor; on one occasion he said to me: 'D—n you! I lored you once, but now I hate you; I loathe you; I despise you; your mother ought to have cut the flesh off of your bones when you were born. He would leave the table sometimes when I came to it, and take his knife and fork and as somewhere else."

A brother of Mrs. Thaver and several other relatives also testified to the same line of treatment, and some solev testimony was rut in tending to show a very lively state of affairs at the Thayer homestead.

The evidence on the other s'de, so far as not in this afternoon, reflected equally on Mrs. Thayer. Dr. Spears testified that he studied medicine with Dr. Thayer, and lived with his family for seven years, up to June, 1877, in Beach street; he saw Mrs. Thayer following the Doctor around the office with a pair of scissors; he took them away from her; the Doctor then went out; she was very much excited and violent. "In the spring of 1876," continued this witness, "I was sitting in the hall and heard a noise and struggling below; the Doctor called me and I saw Mrs. Thayer have one hand in the hair on the back of his head and with the other she was beating him: I took her off and she bit my wrist; I have heard her call the Doctor a damned rascal, damned acoundred, damned villain, and use coarse and abusive language; I have nearly the same and the saw in the habit sometimes of taking opiates; I heard Mrs. Thayer, as she hoped he would take enough to kill him; during the seven yoars there were controversies going on between the husband and wife; her conduct was insutting and disagreeable; his manner was quiet and gentlemanly; I have often heard her say she wished he was not heard her was the profession of the same of the said that his wife was a very bad woman; that she hunted him shout wit

The Prince of Monaco's Divorce.

London World.

It has been generally known for the last few days that a Papal dissolution of the lil-sorted marriage between the Prince of Monaco, heir apparent to the throne of his father, and his wife, daughter of the Duchess of Hamilton, has been obtained, and that the Bishop of Strasburg has been commissioned to see to the matter. What, however, has up till now not been ascertained is the name of the Austrian cavalier for whom the Princess is ready to renounce the dazling prospects of the Monaco throne. Count Tassilo Festetics is the lucky man who will obtain the lady's hand as soon as this Holiness has made her free to bestow it. Count Festetics is a nephew of the Countess Helena Festetics, who, when widow of the poet Count Alexander of Wurtemberg, married the Baron Franz du Bourget. The whole affair has excited much notice especially as the Duchess of Hamilton and her daughter, the Princess of Monaco, were up to a short time ago admitted to terms of the greatest intimacy with the Emperor and Empress of Germany in Baden-Baden, where her Grace has a villa.

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